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ABSTRACT

This report describes changes in the rate of economic recovery in 1972 and analyzes rates of unemployment that occurred following Phase II of President Nixon's New Economic Policy. Chapter 1, "The Employment and Unemployment Record," discusses the major gains in employment achieved in 1972, while Chapter 2, "Manpower Programs: A New Role for States and Localities," highlights the latest developments in manpower revenue sharing--an effort to decentralize planning and management, which should provide states and localities with a greater role in regrouping and consolidating program activities. Manpower needs of the future are discussed in Chapter 3, "Population Changes: A Challenge to Manpower Policy," and a manpower profile and discussion of programs for the Spanish speaking are offered in Chapter 4, "Spanish-Speaking Americans: Their Manpower Problems and Opportunities." Improvements in employment service management systems and tables illustrating U.S. Department of Labor statistics on the labor force are appended. (SB)

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# MANPOWER REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

A REPORT ON MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS, RESOURCES, UTILIZATION, AND TRAINING

TRANSMITTED TO THE CONGRESS
MARCH 1973

VT 107759

# MANPOWER REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

A REPORT ON MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS, RESOURCES, UTILIZATION, AND TRAINING

PREPARED BY THE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
TRANSMITTED TO THE CONGRESS
MARCH 1973

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A detailed index to the 10 earlier *Manpower Reports of the President* (1963–1972) will be published shortly. For information on how to obtain your copy, see the last page of this report.

# TRANSMITTAL LETTER
# OF THE PRESIDENT

To the Congress of the United States:

As required by section 107 of the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962, as amended, I am sending to the Congress the fourth *Manpower Report* of my Presidency and the final one of my first Administration.

The report describes the acceleration of the economic recovery in 1972 and analyzes the significant decrease in rates of unemployment that occurred following a revitalization of labor demand under Phase II of my New Economic Policy. It is gratifying to note that this Administration's special effort to improve the employment situation of Vietnam-era veterans has been genuinely effective in recent months. I find it particularly encouraging, too, that these overall employment gains have been achieved in the face of an unusually rapid expansion of the civilian labor force.

In the course of a decade of experimentation, numerous federally sponsored manpower programs have been devised and executed in response to changing perceptions of national requirements. However, the experience of these 10 years has provided ample evidence, first, that "national" manpower issues really have a sharply differentiated impact among the many States and localities and, second, that the existence of many large-scale federally designed programs has unduly constricted States and localities and prevented them from directing resources to meet their problems.

Therefore, this Administration will over the next year accomplish the essential features of manpower revenue sharing within the existing legislative framework. The new *Manpower Report* discusses this program which will permit States and localities to use manpower resources in a manner consistent with their requirements.

I commend this report to your careful attention.

The White House,
*March 1973.*

# REPORT ON MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS, RESOURCES, UTILIZATION, AND TRAINING BY THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Peter J. Brennan, *Secretary*

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

February 26, 1973.

THE PRESIDENT

Dear Mr. President: I have the honor to present herewith a report pertaining to manpower requirements, resources, utilization, and training, as required by section 107 of the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962, as amended.

Respectfully,

*Secretary of Labor.*

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# ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This report was prepared by the U.S. Department of Labor's Manpower Administration in cooperation with the other Bureaus and Offices of the Department. The Bureau of Labor Statistics prepared the chapter on The Employment and Unemployment Record. The Bureau also made a substantial contribution to the text of the chapters on Population Changes: A Challenge to Manpower Policy and Spanish-Speaking Americans: Their Manpower Problems and Opportunities. As in previous years, the report benefited from comments from many of the Department's Bureaus and Offices, particularly the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy, Evaluation, and Research.

Several outside agencies and organizations made major contributions to the chapter on Spanish-Speaking Americans. Important statistical material was furnished by the Bureau of the Census in the U.S. Department of Commerce, and helpful comments were provided by the Cabinet Committee on Opportunities for Spanish Speaking People, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the U.S. Department of Justice, the American G.I. Forum of the United States, the National Spanish Speaking Management Association, and the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare's Office of Education, which also made a substantial contribution to the chapter on Population Changes.

For the chapter on Manpower Programs: A New Role for States and Localities, suggestions were made by the Bureau of Indian Affairs of the U.S. Department of the Interior, the U.S. Civil Service Commission, and the Bureau of Adult, Vocational and Technical Education of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Staff members of the Office of Management and Budget, the Council of Economic Advisers, and several other agencies and advisory committees reviewed the text and contributed helpful advice.

The Department of Labor's Office of Information, Publications and Reports designed the book's cover and prepared the graphic material.

# INTRODUCTION

The pace of economic activity quickened decisively in 1972, as the Nation moved from Phase II of the Administration's New Economic Policy into Phase III. With the labor force expanding rapidly and the trend in unemployment continuing downward, the economic recovery has provided an auspicious context for a review of past manpower policy and a redirection of program efforts toward a greater role for States and localities.

Recovery and a realistic look toward the future—these have emerged as important components of 1973's economic climate. Both are treated extensively in this *Manpower Report*, the fourth of the present Administration, beginning with the opening chapter, *The Employment and Unemployment Record*, which discusses the major gains in employment achieved in 1972.

Employment totaled close to 82 million during the year (on an annual average basis), up by 2.3 million over the 1971 figure. In absolute terms, the year-to-year employment increase was the largest in the past quarter century, but growth in the civilian labor force was rapid too, mostly because of expansion in the population of working age. This blend of factors meant that the downtrend in unemployment was moderate—though sharper toward the end than in the early part of the year. By the fourth quarter of 1972, the national unemployment rate had fallen to 5.3 percent, lower than at any time since the summer of 1970.

The broadly based nature of the economic and employment expansion during 1972 is described in the chapter. While employment growth had been limited almost wholly to service-producing industries in the 2 preceding years, 1972 saw the employment rebound spread to include the goods-producing sector of the economy, especially manufacturing. After decreasing throughout 1970 and most of 1971, factory employment rose strongly in every quarter of 1972. Within manufacturing, the greatest employment gains were registered in the durable goods industries, which had been hardest hit by the preceding economic downturn.

Accelerated gains in labor productivity were also recorded in 1972, in accordance with normal expectations for periods of economic recovery. The chapter describes these gains and the contribution they made to reducing the rate of increase in unit labor costs. In addition, it discusses the effects of the Phase II stabilization policies in retarding wage and price rises and producing, on balance, a much larger increase in real weekly earnings (adjusted for price changes) in the year after controls were imposed than in the preceding 12 months.

Most major labor force groups shared in the expansion in employment and the decline in unemployment, as described in the chapter. The reduction in joblessness was more marked, however, among adult men than either women or teenagers, and it did not extend to Negro workers. Another significant finding is the sharp drop between 1971 and 1972 in unemployment owing to layoffs, a decline partly offset by a rise in the number of unemployed workers who were new labor force entrants looking for their first jobs.

The major labor force developments of 1972 and the numbers and characteristics of "discouraged workers" (those who would like to hold jobs but who are not looking for work because of a belief that their job search would be futile) are additional topics covered. The chapter concludes with an analysis of the greatly improved employment situation of Vietnam-era veterans, whose jobless

rate at the close of 1972 approached that for nonveterans of the same age.

The second chapter, *Manpower Programs: A New Role for States and Localities*, highlights the latest developments in an evolution toward manpower revenue sharing—an effort to decentralize program planning and management which should provide States and localities with a greater role in regrouping and consolidating program activities. Movement in this direction, underway for several years, has been impelled by the realization that program outcomes can be improved through better tailoring of activities to local needs. Local control and comprehensive, rather than categorical, programs should also diminish the present administrative difficulties of overlapping, competing efforts. In the near future, the revenue sharing concept will be employed in a majority of labor market areas to put in place a comprehensive manpower services delivery system, combining available resources into a lump-sum grant administered by the mayor or other local elected officials. A number of projects of this kind are already underway, as noted in the chapter's opening section.

Along with this continuing attempt to change the basic approach to manpower programing, substantial effort has been expended on adapting the labor market information system to the new local focus. Steps taken in 1972 to make optimum use of this system within the new pattern are the subject of a section of the chapter.

As in earlier years, the recalcitrant employment problems of certain groups warranted special efforts in 1972. The second major portion of the chapter describes the expanded and improved services for veterans, employable recipients of Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), and American Indians.

The successful first year of the temporary Public Employment Program (PEP), authorized by the Congress in 1971, is reviewed next. PEP was signally prompt in disbursing most of its fiscal 1972 resources of $1 billion to State and local governments and Indian tribal councils. These agencies added well over 200,000 workers to their payrolls in the course of the year, in jobs that met local priority needs for public services.

The chapter then traces the somewhat turbulent history of the public employment service (ES), giving special attention to the impact of manpower programs on the ES's performance as a labor exchange. Recently, the ES has redirected its efforts toward better services to employers, while endeavoring to improve its management practices.

The chapter concludes with a review of recent developments in manpower programs, summarizing trends in enrollments and enrollee characteristics and presenting limited data on the subsequent employment experience of persons who left programs administered by the Department of Labor in fiscal 1972.

The third chapter, *Population Changes: A Challenge to Manpower Policy*, presents a look toward the manpower needs of the future. The recent sharp decline in birth rates and fertility levels may be expected to have a profound impact on the size and age-sex distribution of both the population and the labor force in the final decades of the 20th century. In addition, the consequences of a slower rate of population growth are likely to be visible in many sectors of society—including such basic institutions as schools and hospitals—as well as in numerous aspects of everyday economic existence.

The chapter accords particular attention to the implications for the female labor force through the 1980's if the trend toward the two-child norm should persist. This outlook is compared with another which projects a return to the three-child family norm of the postwar baby boom.

The chapter's major findings are, first, that continuation of the two-child norm does not imply a cessation of population growth—instead, the population would continue to rise by some 60 million, reaching about 266 million by the year 2000. Second, a continued rapid increase in both the total labor force and the female labor force is in prospect for the 1970's, as the large numbers of persons born between 1947 and 1961 move into the young adult ages. Third, the gradual aging of the population and labor force implied by a slower growth pattern would not produce any drastic effects on rates of economic growth; on the contrary, average per capita disposable income would be significantly higher by the year 2000, if the population expands more slowly.

Fourth, a slower growth rate implies relatively less pressure of demand upon the Nation's natural resources and relatively less crowding and pollution. Finally, a slower rate of increase, if accompanied by continued growth in material affluence, affords the prospect of a wide range of options concerning alternative life styles, including possible changes in the allocation of time and

resources to work, leisure, continuing education, and other pursuits.

During the present decade, a focus of greater manpower concern is likely to be the job situation of the rapidly growing number of young adult workers, particularly young married women and young disadvantaged workers of both sexes. Beyond 1980, a further shift may be foreseen toward meeting the employment and retraining needs of older workers and toward satisfying the manpower requirements for the host of social services demanded by the steadily growing numbers of elderly persons in the society.

The fourth chapter is concerned with *Spanish-Speaking Americans: Their Manpower Problems and Opportunities.* It has two major parts: A manpower profile of this minority group—the second largest in the country, numbering close to 10 million in the mainland United States—and a discussion of the programs aimed at widening opportunities for the Spanish speaking.

Linked by their common Spanish-language background, Americans of Spanish heritage include several major subgroups. People of Mexican origin or descent constitute the largest of these diverse populations, comprising about 3 out of every 5 Spanish-speaking Americans. Puerto Ricans (not counting residents of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico) represent another 1 out of 6. The third largest group (around 6 percent) are Cubans, mostly recent refugees. The remainder come from Central or South America, the Philippines, or Spain itself.

Each of these groups faces problems of cultural isolation, frequent lack of fluency in English, and discriminatory barriers to equal employment opportunity. In addition, the handicap of inadequate education is prevalent among both Mexican Americans and Puerto Ricans, but less common among Cubans. The chapter discusses the impact of these problems on each of the three largest ethnic subgroups and describes the encouraging progress evident among the younger people in achieving higher educational attainment and more general knowledge of English.

The disadvantaged economic and social situation of Spanish-speaking Americans is evidenced by their above-average unemployment rates, their above-average proportions in low-paid occupations, and their below-average incomes (all discussed in the chapter). Here again, however, there are signs of progress. The numbers of individuals in professional and other high-level occupations are significant and rising. And increases in education bring higher average incomes for the Spanish speaking, as for the population generally.

The second part of the chapter covers the actions taken by the Federal Government, in cooperation with representatives of the Spanish-speaking community, to open wider opportunities for this minority group. Several programs have been undertaken specifically for groups of Spanish background—notably, Operation SER (Service, Employment, and Redevelopment), an effort which provides training, job placement, and other supportive services for disadvantaged Mexican Americans in the Southwest; and the Cuban Refugee Program, which has aided the resettlement of more than a quarter of a million recent refugees from Cuba.

Efforts to overcome the educational and language handicaps of Spanish-speaking groups have proceeded in several directions (as indicated in the chapter). The Job Corps and Operation SER have pioneered in providing English-language instruction and remedial basic education for disadvantaged persons of Spanish background, and other manpower programs have offered similar services. Another approach is bilingual education, designed to help youngsters overcome language handicaps early in school, which was underway with Federal aid in 25 States and Puerto Rico during fiscal 1972.

As a result of other programs aimed at eliminating discriminatory barriers and at opening wider employment possibilities, new opportunities have been opened for the Spanish speaking in planning and administrative roles in the Government, and their representation in Federal employment has been significantly increased. Finally, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, the Federal agency with broadest responsibility for combating discrimination in employment, has recently made special efforts to reach and serve the Spanish-speaking community.

# 1

# THE EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT RECORD

# THE EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT RECORD

The Nation's employment situation improved markedly in 1972. Employment surged ahead as the economic recovery accelerated, and the unemployment rate declined—reaching 5.0 percent by January 1973. The rates of advance in wages and nonfarm prices slackened under the controls imposed in Phase II of the President's New Economic Policy, reducing inflationary expectations and heightening consumer confidence. In 1972, therefore, significant progress was made toward higher employment levels with price stability, which the Phase III Economic Stabilization Program, announced by the President in January 1973, is designed to advance.

Highlights of the employment and unemployment record of 1972 include the following:

—Employment reached the highest level in the Nation's history in 1972, and the strengthened demand for labor was felt in nearly all sectors of the economy. Employment had advanced significantly since mid-1971. (See chart 1.) As the economic recovery gathered momentum, employment continued to rise at a rapid rate in 1972, to a total of nearly 82 million (on an annual average basis), 2.3 million higher than in 1971. This represented the most rapid year-to-year percentage gain since the mid-1950's.

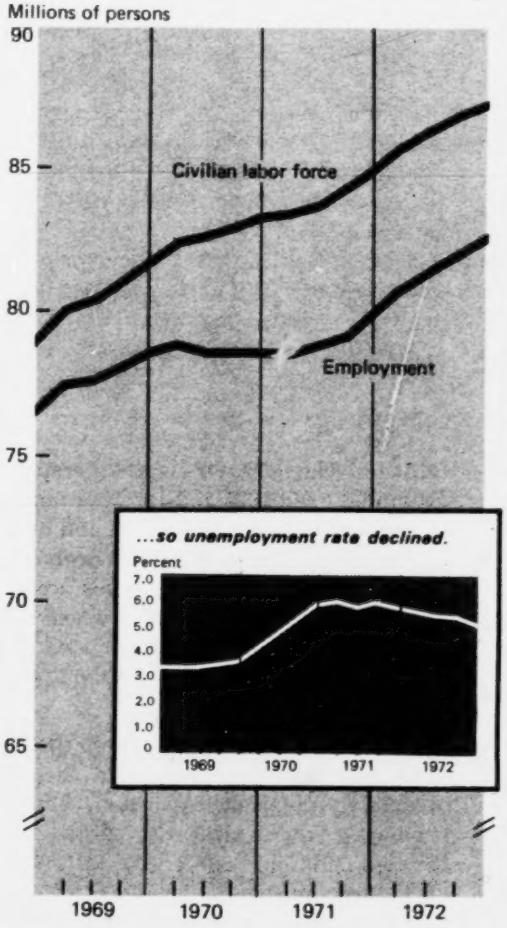
—The recent employment expansion occurred primarily among adult workers and those on full-time schedules. Of the total employment pickup between 1971 and 1972, 1.2 million occurred among workers aged 25 and over, and nearly all of the total gain involved those working 35 or more hours per week. The much smaller increase in employment between 1970 and 1971 was concentrated among workers aged 20 to 24 and those on part-time schedules.

—Persistent employment gains in the service-producing industries continued to pace the overall employment expansion, but goods-producing employment also surged forward between 1971 and 1972 (by 520,000 jobs). Over three-fourths of the added jobs were in manufacturing, mostly in durable goods. The goods-producing industries, always more cyclically sensitive than the service-producing industries, had experienced sizable job cutbacks in the 2 preceding years.

—Although the wages and salaries of the Nation's workers advanced only moderately in 1972, the accompanying reduction in price inflation helped to improve the real income position of millions of Americans. The real average weekly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers rose at an annual rate of 3.4 percent between August 1971 (when price and wage controls were imposed) and the end of 1972; real weekly earnings had risen

CHART 1

***Employment increases exceeded labor force growth in 1972...***




Note: Quarterly data are seasonally adjusted.
Source: U.S. Department of Labor.

by only 0.9 percent over the 12 months preceding August 1971.

—Labor productivity improved significantly during 1972, as it normally does in periods of economic recovery. Productivity rose by 4.0 percent between 1971 and 1972, well above both the gain in the preceding year and the long-term average increase (as measured by output per man-hour). The accelerated gain in productivity in 1972, in combination with the more moderate advances in employee compensation, resulted in a significant reduction in the rate of increase in unit labor costs.

—Labor force growth continued to be rapid in 1972, as it had been since mid-1971. The civilian labor force exceeded 86 million (on an annual average basis) in 1972, 2.1 million higher than the year before. (See chart 1.) Factors contributing to this growth included the reduction in the Armed Forces during the first half of 1972 and, even more, the large increase in the working-age population. In addition, the improved labor market situation probably contributed to increases in labor force participation rates among teenagers and women.

—The downtrend in unemployment, especially toward the year's end, was the more encouraging since it was achieved in the face of this large labor force growth. Jobless rates for most major labor force groups tended to decline slowly over the year, receding from the relatively high levels reached in 1970 and 1971. Joblessness among black workers, however, showed little if any improvement. And with the reduction in the unemployment rate for white workers, the Negro-white differential in jobless rates rose again to the 2-to-1 figure recorded in most previous years, after falling below that mark in 1970 and 1971.

—The employment situation of Vietnam-era veterans showed decided improvement in 1972, reflecting both the general employment upturn and the special efforts carried out by direction of the President to aid them in finding jobs. By the year's final quarter, the problem of higher unemployment rates for veterans than for nonveterans under 30, which was a source of concern in 1971 and early 1972, had disappeared. In January 1973, in fact, the jobless rate for Vietnam-era veterans was practically the same as that for nonveterans of comparable ages (5.9 compared with 6.0 percent).

# The Economic Framework, Wages, and Productivity Trends

## ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

The marked improvement in the Nation's employment situation during 1972 reflected the general acceleration in economic activity. The economic recovery which began in 1971 continued at a rapid pace, while the Phase II controls on price and wage increases helped curb inflation and prevent excessive wage gains.

Economic growth, as measured by the gross national product (GNP) in constant dollars, was strong during 1972. The gain in real GNP amounted to about 6.5 percent between 1971 and 1972, more than double the rate of the year before. Increases in homebuilding, business investment, and consumer expenditures were among the factors contributing to the economic advance.

New homebuilding increased rapidly in 1971 as interest rates declined and the trickle of savings for investment in mortgages became a flood. Although homebuilding activity showed only small gains during 1972, the rise in demand for home furnishings and appliances provided some further stimulus to the economy.

Business capital expenditures, an important ingredient in economic recovery and growth, continued to increase throughout 1972. The first signs of improvement in capital spending came late in 1971 in nonmanufacturing industries. In manufacturing, capital investment showed little expan-

**ECONOMIC AND MANPOWER DEVELOPMENTS, 1970–72**

| | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | Change 1970–71 | | Change 1971–72 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| (Billions) | | | | | | | |
| GNP in current dollars [1] | $976.4 | $1,050.4 | $1,151.9 | $74.0 | 7.6 | $101.5 | 9.7 |
| GNP in 1958 dollars [1] | 722.1 | 741.7 | 789.8 | 19.6 | 2.7 | 48.1 | 6.5 |
| (Thousands) | | | | | | | |
| Total civilian employment [2] | 78,627 | 79,120 | 81,702 | 493 | 0.6 | [2] 2,281 | 2.9 |
| Nonfarm payroll employment [1] | 70,593 | 70,645 | 72,764 | 52 | 0.1 | 2,119 | 3.0 |
| Unemployment | 4,088 | 4,993 | 4,840 | 905 | 22.1 | [2]—185 | —3.7 |
| (Percent) | | | | | | | |
| Unemployment rate | 4.9 | 5.9 | 5.6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Weekly earnings (private nonfarm production workers): | | | | | | | |
| In current dollars [1] | $119.46 | $126.91 | $135.78 | $7.45 | 6.2 | $8.87 | 7.0 |
| In 1967 dollars [1] | 102.72 | 104.62 | 108.36 | 1.90 | 1.8 | 3.74 | 3.6 |
| Consumer Price Index (1967=100) | 116.3 | 121.3 | 125.3 | ..... | 4.3 | ..... | 3.3 |

[1] 1972 estimates are preliminary. Those on nonfarm employment and earnings are based on revised data, which differ somewhat from earlier figures in the Statistical Appendix.
[2] Changes are adjusted to exclude the effect of the introduction of 1970 census data into the estimation procedures in 1972. For a further discussion of the census adjustment and its effects, see *Employment and Earnings*, February 1972, pp. 6–9.

sion in real terms even in 1972, but plans for future investment were encouraging.

The economic recovery had a significant impact on consumers' capacity and willingness to buy. As layoffs slackened and employment rose, consumers' financial worries lessened. Their economic confidence was probably strengthened also by the damping of inflation.

Although the rate of increase in wages and salaries accelerated temporarily in the first quarter of 1972, owing in part to pay raises postponed during the wage freeze, excessive wage gains were curbed throughout most of the year (by actions of the Pay Board discussed in the following section). Simultaneously, the stabilization policies of the Price Commission diminished the rate of inflation in nonfarm prices, thereby helping to improve the real incomes of consumers.

Evidence of growing consumer optimism was observed in many areas. Sales by retail stores increased strongly, as did new car sales—both reflecting and contributing to the economic recovery. Monthly additions to consumer installment credit reached record figures, and the personal savings rate continued to decline in the first half of 1972, leveling off at its lowest rate since 1969.

One element of the normal recovery pattern which was missing during most of 1972 was a large accumulation of business inventories, characteristic of economic upturns. Inventory growth was moderate and the overall inventory-to-sales ratio declined during most of the year. Heavy sales, especially of automobiles, outpaced production and held down inventories of finished goods at both the manufacturing and the retail levels. The lag in output relative to sales was among the factors pointing to further economic and employment gains in 1973.

Facilitating continued economic gains while further reducing price inflation is the goal of the President's Phase III program. Because of the burdens a long-continued control system would impose on an expanding economy, the Phase III program will be self-administering and based on voluntary compliance except in special problem areas (food, health, construction, and interests and dividends). The Government will, however, develop price and wage standards consistent with the President's anti-inflation goal: a reduction of the rate of price inflation to 2½ percent or below per year by the end of 1973. The Government will also retain authority to set mandatory rules where it appears that voluntary behavior is inconsistent with the goals of the program. To this end, the President has asked for a 1-year extension of the Economic Stabilization Act.

## WAGES AND EARNINGS

The uptrend in money wages moderated during 1972, while real wages (adjusted for price increases) continued to advance. Contributing to these encouraging developments were actions of the Pay Board and Price Commission, which tended to reduce inflationary pressures by holding down specific price and wage increases.

The most significant decision of the Pay Board, made in late 1971, was to set the general standard for wage and salary increases at 5.5 percent a year. As a result of a congressional mandate in December 1971, certain fringe benefits were allowed to increase also, raising the basic compensation standard to 6.2 percent. This standard was given periodic review, but the Pay Board kept it at the same level throughout 1972. On the other hand, the Board granted numerous exemptions permitting increases above 6.2 percent (for example, the "working poor," "cost-of-living," and certain "catchup" provisions). In addition, companies and government units with fewer than 60 employees were generally exempted from the wage controls.

In the Phase III program, the standard for wage increases will be developed by the Government in consultation with management and labor. Pending agreement on such a standard, the general one set by the Pay Board will be continued as a guideline. Responsibility for administering this and other aspects of the program will, however, be taken over by the Cost of Living Council.

The Phase II stabilization policies were one of the major factors affecting collective bargaining settlements in 1972. Wage increases over the life of contracts covering 1,000 or more workers which were concluded during 1972 averaged 6.4 percent a year, compared to 8.1 during 1971. First-year wage increases under these contracts, an area in which stabilization authorities were particularly interested, averaged only 7.0 percent,

compared to 11.6 percent under contracts negotiated in 1971.

Also helping to moderate the increases in wage rates specified in 1972 contracts were the cost-of-living escalator clauses protecting many workers. The number of workers under major agreements who were covered by such clauses reached an all-time high of 4.3 million in 1972. In general, contracts with escalator clauses tend to specify smaller wage increases than those making no provision for additional wage adjustments in the event of rising prices. In 1972, the negotiated increases in contracts with escalator clauses averaged 5.3 percent over the life of the contract, compared to 6.6 percent in those without such clauses. However, this differential may be narrowed or eliminated if rises in the cost of living trigger substantial wage adjustments.

The slowdown in wage and price inflation during 1972 was also evident in the broader measures of workers' earnings. Average hourly earnings[1] in the private nonfarm economy rose at an annual rate of 6.3 percent from August 1971, when wage-price controls were instituted, to December 1972; between August of 1970 and 1971, however, hourly earnings had increased by 6.9 percent. In real dollars, hourly earnings increased at an annual rate of 3.1 percent in the 16-month period after the introduction of wage controls, compared with 2.3 percent in the preceding 12 months.

Real weekly earnings (which are, of course, affected by changes in the length of the workweek as well as by changes in hourly earnings) also made significant gains during the past year. Between August of 1971 and the close of 1972, real weekly earnings (seasonally adjusted) rose from $104.62 to $109.41, or at a 3.4-percent annual rate. In the previous 12-month period, real weekly earnings had risen by only 1.0 percent.

## PRODUCTIVITY AND UNIT LABOR COSTS

Output per man-hour in the private economy rose by 4.2 percent between 1971 and 1972, marking the second successive year when productivity increased by more than the long-term growth rate (an average of 3 percent a year during the 1950–70 period). The 1972 experience was the best since 1966 and an improvement over 1971, when output per man-hour showed a rise of 3.6 percent from the preceding year.

Productivity usually rises rapidly during an economic recovery, as production picks up and plants are operated closer to optimum levels. The productivity gains in 1972 followed this pattern; large increases in both output and productivity were achieved in each quarter of the year. In 1971, however, output gains were modest (3 percent over the preceding year) and the productivity rise stemmed primarily from a decline in man-hours.

In contrast, the accelerated productivity gains in 1972 were achieved in the face of rapid increases in employment and man-hours during the year. Each quarter of 1972 saw sizable gains in man-hours. Not only did employment rise, but for the first time since 1965 there was some increase in the length of the average workweek in the private sector.

Along with substantial improvement in productivity, the year 1972 saw a diminished rate of increase in compensation per man-hour. The net result was, of course, a reduction in unit labor cost increases, which reflect the interaction between hourly compensation and output per man-hour. In 1972 as a whole, unit labor costs were only 1.9 percent higher than the year before, compared to a 3.4-percent rise between 1970 and 1971 and to an average annual increase of 5 percent during the 1965–70 period. It should be noted, however, that the leveling off in compensation per man-hour and unit labor costs was concentrated in the second and third quarters of 1972 and that both rose in the year's final quarter.

In the nonfarm sector of the economy, the gain in output per man-hour amounted to 4.7 percent between 1971 and 1972 (based on annual average figures), compared to the 1970 to 1971 increase of 3.6 percent. This improvement in productivity, coupled with the moderate rise in compensation, held the increase in unit labor costs in the nonfarm sector to 1.6 percent between 1971 and 1972, down from 3.4 percent the preceding year. The following figures compare the increases in output per man-hour and related factors in the nonfarm sector between 1971 and 1972 with the somewhat smaller gains recorded for the total private economy and

[1] Adjusted for seasonality, for overtime (in manufacturing only), and for interindustry employment shifts.

with those achieved in manufacturing and by all nonfinancial corporations:

| Item | Percent increase, 1971–72 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total private economy | Nonfarm sector | Nonfinancial corporations | Manufacturing |
| Output [1] | 7.0 | 7.6 | 7.8 | 7.5 |
| Man-hours | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 3.4 |
| Output per man-hour [1] | 4.2 | 4.7 | 5.0 | 4.0 |
| Compensation per man-hour | 6.2 | 6.4 | 6.3 | 6.2 |
| Unit labor costs | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 2.1 |

[1] In constant dollars.

NOTE: Data are preliminary for all figures except those for nonfinancial corporations, which are estimated.

The productivity experience of nonfinancial corporations—that is, all corporations operating in the United States except banks, commodity and stock brokers, credit agencies, and insurance carriers—is of special interest because of the rapid rise in activity typical of these corporations in periods of economic expansion and also because of their major share in the national output and employment. In 1972, they accounted for 65 percent of the total real output of the private economy and 55 percent of its man-hour input. As the tabulation shows, gains in both production and productivity were higher in 1972 in this sector than in the total private economy, the private nonfarm economy, or manufacturing. And because of this rapid advance in productivity, coupled with a slowdown in hourly compensation, unit labor cost increases were very low in the corporate sector—much less than in the total private or nonfarm economy or in manufacturing.

## Employment Developments

The strengthening of demand for labor, which began in mid-1971, continued in nearly all sectors of the economy, leading to a 3.4-million increase in employment between July 1971 and December 1972 (seasonally adjusted). On an annual average basis, total employment reached 81.7 million in 1972, up 2.3 million from 1971.[2]

### EMPLOYMENT CHANGES AMONG MEN, WOMEN, AND TEENAGERS

Nearly four-fifths of the gain in employment between 1971 and 1972 took place among adult workers, chiefly among those 25 years of age and over. This was in marked contrast to the previous year, when the modest gain in employment occurred chiefly among young adults aged 20 to 24, mostly young men returning from the armed services. Nevertheless, employment of young adults posted another impressive gain in 1972, and the substantial increase in the number of teenagers securing jobs—after 2 years of little or no expansion in their employment—was a source of particular encouragement.

Employment of men 20 years of age and over, which had drifted downward during the recent economic slowdown, picked up strength in mid-1971 and then continued to grow rapidly. On an annual average basis, their employment advanced by 1 million between 1971 and 1972, the most rapid year-to-year advance in nearly two decades. Nearly three-fifths of this increase occurred among men 25 years and over, in marked contrast to the previous 2 years' experience of declining employment for this group. It should be emphasized that the increase in employment of men aged 25 and over can be attributed only in part to the economic upturn. It was due also to the movement into the over-25 age bracket of great numbers of young adults who already had jobs, the postwar baby-boom generation, which had also been involved in the large gains in youth employment over the last decade.[3]

Growth in employment of adult women likewise resumed at a rapid pace during the second half of 1971 and showed continued strength throughout

[2] Figures for periods prior to 1972 are not strictly comparable with current data because of the introduction of 1970 census data into the estimation procedures. For example, the civilian labor force and employment totals were increased by more than 300,000 as a result of the census adjustment.

[3] For a further discussion of this demographic change, see section on Recent Labor Force Growth.

1972. Among women as among men, the renewed employment growth occurred primarily in the group aged 25 and over. During the year as a whole, employment of all adult women averaged 28.1 million, nearly 800,000 above the 1971 level and a much larger gain than in either of the 2 preceding years.

Employment of teenagers began to grow again in late 1971, after remaining stagnant for 2 years; it averaged 6.7 million in 1972, or 485,000 above the 1971 level. This was the largest annual advance in teenage employment since 1966.

## FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT

Along with the large increase in employment came a rise also in the proportion of workers holding full-time jobs. The 1971–72 advance in employment occurred almost wholly among those working 35 or more hours a week, in contrast to 1970 and 1971, when the employment increase was concentrated among part-time workers.

The number of workers on part-time schedules increased by close to 300,000 between 1971 and 1972—to 13.2 million, or 16 percent of total employment. And most of this part-time work was voluntary; 10.6 million or four-fifths of all the part-time workers, chiefly adult women and teenagers, did not want full-time jobs.

The other 2.6 million workers on part-time schedules in 1972 had taken such jobs only after looking for and failing to find full-time work or had had their workweeks reduced below 35 hours for economic reasons. The number of these underemployed people working part time involuntarily declined significantly in the latter part of the year.

## INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

The impressive and broadly based expansion of the Nation's economy during 1972 was evident in the growth in nonagricultural payroll employment. Between 1970 and 1971, payroll employment showed hardly any increase (on an annual average basis), but in 1972 as a whole, it was 2.1 million (or 3.0 percent) above the 1971 figure.

Although paced by continued expansion in the service-producing sector, the 1972 growth in nonagricultural employment was also buttressed by the recovery of the goods-producing industries from the adverse effects of the 1970 recession. (See chart 2.) The much greater cyclical sensitivity of the goods-producing than of the service-producing industries is underscored by employment developments in the past 3 years. During 1970 and 1971, little overall change was registered in payroll employment, since the continuing though diminished growth in the service-producing industries was largely offset by employment declines in those producing goods. But in 1972, soaring aggregate demand brought an employment rebound in the goods-producing sector, and the service-producing sector experienced even larger job gains.

Manufacturing accounted for almost four-fifths of the increase in goods-producing employment between 1971 and 1972. After declining steadily during all of 1970 and most of the next year,[4] factory employment began to rise in the last quarter of 1971 and posted gains in every quarter of 1972; the increase between the third and fourth quarters of the year (380,000) was the largest single quarter-to-quarter gain in more than 6 years. From the fourth quarter of 1971 to the last quarter of 1972, factory employment rose by 805,000. Despite this strong recovery, manufacturing employment averaged 18.9 million in 1972 as a whole, about 1.2 million jobs below the alltime high reached in 1969.

The 1972 growth in manufacturing employment occurred entirely among production workers. Employment of nonproduction workers held steady during the year, after declines of 70,000 between 1969 and 1970 and 235,000 between 1970 and 1971.

Furthermore, the recent rise in the number of manufacturing jobs has been heavily concentrated in the durable goods industries, where employment rose by 320,000 or 3.0 percent, between 1971 and 1972. This gain followed declines totaling 1.3 million in the 2 previous years. All industries within the durable goods sector posted gains over the year, except for ordnance (which was affected by the winding down of the Vietnam war). Employment in the five major metals and metals-using industry groups (primary metals, fabricated metals, machinery, electrical equipment, and transportation

[4] For a more indepth analysis of manufacturing employment over this period, see John F. Stinson, Jr., "Employment in Manufacturing During the '69–'71 Downturn," *Monthly Labor Review*, June 1972, pp. 34–40.



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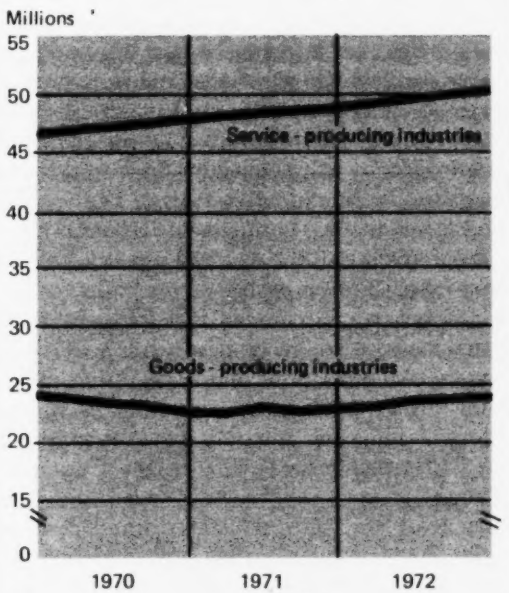
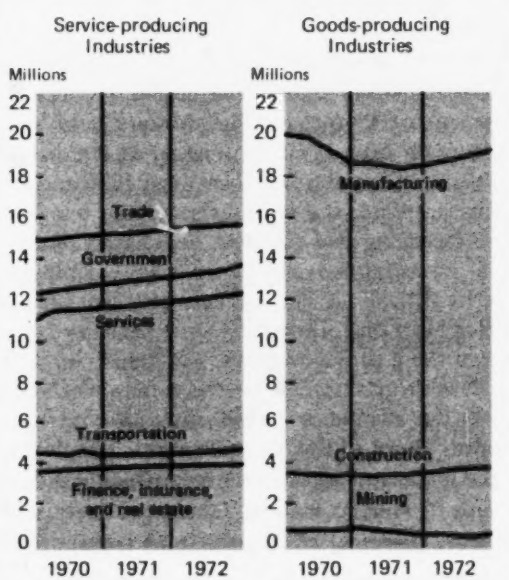
CHART 2

***Employment increased strongly in service-producing industries in 1972...***




***...and also rose steadily in manufacturing.***




Note: Seasonally adjusted payroll data. Data for fourth quarter 1972 are preliminary.
Source: U.S. Department of Labor.

equipment) rose by 195,000, accounting for three-fifths of the rise. Reflecting the large increases in capital expenditures for producers' durable equipment, the three industries within the metals groups which expanded most rapidly were machinery, electrical equipment, and fabricated metals. Among the other durable goods industries registering employment gains were the lumber, furniture, and stone-clay-glass industries, all of which have benefited from the great surge in housing construction.

In the nondurable goods industries, employment was 85,000 higher in 1972 than the year before, with the gain confined largely to the rubber and plastics, textile, and paper industries. However, these soft goods industries had lost far fewer jobs in the 1970 recession than the hard goods industries.

In construction, the level of activity was high in 1972, with residential construction setting a new record early in the year. In consequence, employment in contract construction rose to 3.5 million in 1972, an alltime high for this industry and 110,000 above the 1971 average figure. This rise followed a more modest increase of 30,000 between 1970 and 1971 and a decline of over 50,000 the preceding year.

In mining, the remaining goods-producing industry, employment showed relatively little change. During 1972, it averaged about 605,000, only a marginal increase over 1971.

Employment in the service-producing sector of the economy mounted throughout 1972. During the year as a whole, employment in this area averaged 49.7 million, an increase of 1.6 million, or 3.3 percent, over 1971. Job growth in the service-producing sector was led by the industries that had consistently contributed the largest employment gains in the past—professional, business, medical, and other services; State and local governments; and retail trade.

A substantial gain of more than one-half million jobs was registered between 1971 and 1972 in trade. In line with the historical pattern, a large part of this gain came in retail trade, as a direct response to the sharp advances in retail sales throughout the year. On an annual average basis, retail trade employment expanded by 430,000 between 1971 and 1972. A smaller but still healthy employment gain of 110,000 took place in wholesale trade.

In government employment, all of the increase during 1972 was in State and local government

agencies, which increased their staffs by 450,000 over the 1971 figure, the largest year-to-year gain since 1967. Three-fourths of this increase was at the local level, primarily in public education. In contrast, employment in the Federal Government inched down in 1972, for the third consecutive year. The decrease in Federal employment was confined to the Defense Department, where it was related to the reduced level of U.S. involvement in Vietnam, and to the Postal Service, where it reflected reforms within the new postal corporation.

State and local governments are accounting for an ever-larger proportion of total government employment. In the relatively short span of time since 1960, State and local governments' share of total government employment has risen from about 70 percent to over 80 percent.

In the services industry—which includes such diverse establishments as hotels and other lodging places and medical, legal, educational, business, repair, and personal services—1972 employment registered a 440,000 increase (3.7 percent) over the preceding year. A large part of this gain came in the expanding medical services. In recent years, the services industry, along with State and local governments, has exhibited the highest rate of employment growth of all the major industry divisions.

Employment in finance, insurance, and real estate also displayed substantial strength in 1972, rising by 130,000, or 3.4 percent, from the 1971 level. In transportation and public utilities, the rise was smaller—50,000 between 1971 and 1972—but this was a rebound from a decline of the same magnitude in the previous year.

White- and blue-collar workers profited about equally from the increase in new job opportunities during 1972. Between December 1971 and December 1972, white-collar employment rose by 1.1 million to a total of 40.3 million.[5] Of particular significance in this connection was the resumption of employment growth in professional and technical occupations, where employment opportunities had been seriously curtailed in 1970 and 1971, owing in major part to the reductions in defense and aerospace activities. During 1972, the number of employed professional and technical workers rose by almost half a million.

Blue-collar employment, which had declined sharply during the recent economic slowdown, also rose substantially, advancing by a million from December 1971 to December 1972. This job growth occurred exclusively among operatives and nonfarm laborers, groups with lower incomes and generally higher unemployment rates than those in more skilled blue-collar and white-collar jobs.

Employment in the service occupations outside private households—for example, restaurant work and personal and protective services—also increased substantially. The number of workers engaged in private household work declined, however, continuing a long-term downward trend. In contrast, among farmworkers, the remaining major occupational group, employment deviated from its long-term decline and rose slightly in 1972.

## HOURS OF WORK

Despite the rapid economic expansion and the large gains in nonagricultural employment during 1972, the average workweek for production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls increased only marginally. In 1972 as a whole, the workweek in this sector of the economy averaged 37.2 hours, compared with 37.0 hours in 1971 and 37.1 hours in 1970.

In manufacturing, however, the large employment gains realized during the year were accompanied by an appreciable lengthening in the workweek. By late 1971, the factory workweek showed evidence of recovery from the low levels reached during the recession, and it continued to rise throughout 1972. In the fourth quarter, in fact, factory hours were at their highest level in more than 4 years. In the year as a whole, the manufacturing workweek averaged 40.6 hours, an increase of 0.7 hour from 1971.

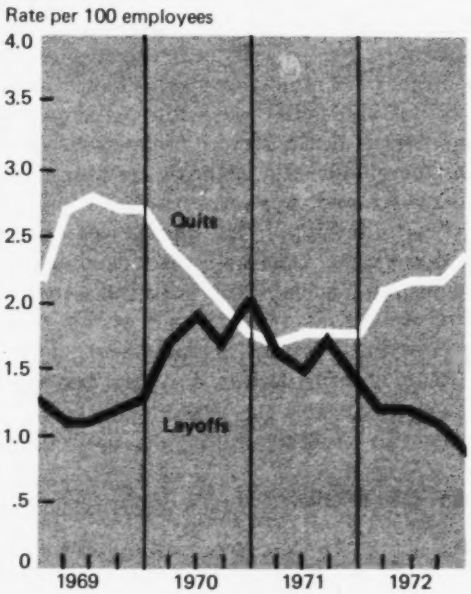
Factory overtime, an important indicator of the pulse of economic activity, also rose impressively in 1972. With increases posted in every quarter,

[5] As a result of changes in the classification of occupations to accord with the 1970 census, a number of shifts occurred between major occupational categories beginning in January 1971, creating a "break in series." For an explanation of these changes, see John E. Bregger, "Revisions in Occupational Classifications for 1971," *Employment and Earnings*, February 1972, pp. 5–8. A second "break in series" was created in December 1971 when a question on major activity was added to the monthly Current Population Survey questionnaire to elicit a more refined and accurate classification of occupational categories. Thus, meaningful comparisons of current occupational employment developments can be made only for the period since December 1971. However, these revisions in the occupational classification system are believed to have had a negligible impact on unemployment rates.

overtime averaged 3.5 hours in 1972, a marked increase (0.6 hour) over 1971.

CHART 3

***As demand for labor increased in 1972, layoff rate fell sharply and quit rate rose.***




Note: Fourth quarter 1972 data are preliminary. All data are seasonally adjusted.
Source: U.S. Department of Labor.

## FACTORY LABOR TURNOVER AND JOB VACANCIES

Another indication of the recent improvement in labor market conditions is provided by the statistics on factory labor turnover and job vacancies. Both the number of job vacancies and the rate at which workers were hired rose sharply in manufacturing during 1972. The rate of new hires, which had dipped to a low of 24 per 1,000 workers in the first quarter of 1971, rose slowly later in that year and more rapidly in 1972, reaching a rate of 35 per 1,000 by the fourth quarter. In 1972 as a whole, the new-hires rate averaged 33 per 1,000 workers, a significant upswing from the 25 per 1,000 average of 1971.

The number of job vacancies in manufacturing rose equally fast. After hovering around 90,000 throughout 1971, the number of vacancies rose steadily throughout 1972, reaching 155,000 by the fourth quarter. Vacancies averaged 130,000 over the year as a whole. The number of long-term vacancies in manufacturing ("long-term" in the sense that they have remained unfilled for a month or longer) also increased during 1972—to an average of 35,000, an increase of 8,000 from the 1971 average.

The quit rate in manufacturing, which tends to rise when employment opportunities improve, likewise increased rapidly in 1972, while the layoff rate declined sharply. (See chart 3.) In the fourth quarter, layoffs reached the lowest level since the Korean war period. These promising developments offered additional evidence of the increased demand for labor characteristic of the final months of 1972.

# Unemployment

With the resurgence in employment growth during the past year and a half has come a decline in unemployment—slow at first, then more rapid toward the end of 1972. The overall jobless rate edged down in every quarter, from the high of 6.0 percent in the third quarter of 1971. In the fourth quarter of 1972, the rate averaged 5.3 percent. By December, it was down to 5.1 percent, the lowest monthly unemployment figure since the summer of 1970, and in January 1973 it was 5.0 percent. This reduction in joblessness was achieved despite a large expansion in the labor force (discussed later in this chapter).

## UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG MEN, WOMEN, AND TEENAGERS

Like the overall jobless rate, the unemployment rates for most major labor force groups moved

TABLE 1. UNEMPLOYMENT RATES FOR MAJOR DEMOGRAPHIC, OCCUPATION, AND INDUSTRY GROUPS, 1969–72

| Item | Annual averages | | | | 1972 seasonally adjusted quarterly averages | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1st | 2d | 3d | 4th |
| Total (all civilian workers) | 3.5 | 4.9 | 5.9 | 5.6 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 5.3 |
| Men, 20 years and over | 2.1 | 3.5 | 4.4 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 3.6 |
| Women, 20 years and over | 3.7 | 4.8 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.2 |
| Both sexes, 16 to 19 years | 12.2 | 15.3 | 16.9 | 16.2 | 17.8 | 15.8 | 16.1 | 15.6 |
| White | 3.1 | 4.5 | 5.4 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 4.7 |
| Negro and other races | 6.4 | 8.2 | 9.9 | 10.0 | 10.6 | 9.6 | 9.9 | 9.9 |
| Household heads | 1.8 | 2.9 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 3.1 |
| Married men | 1.5 | 2.6 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.5 |
| Full-time workers | 3.1 | 4.5 | 5.5 | 5.1 | 5.4 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 4.8 |
| Part-time workers | 6.2 | 7.6 | 8.7 | 8.6 | 8.7 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 8.4 |
| Workers unemployed 15 weeks and over [1] | .5 | .8 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| **OCCUPATION** | | | | | | | | |
| White-collar workers | 2.1 | 2.8 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.3 |
| Professional and technical | 1.3 | 2.0 | 2.9 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.5 |
| Managers and administrators, except farm | .9 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.9 |
| Sales workers | 2.9 | 3.9 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 4.5 | 4.4 |
| Clerical workers | 3.0 | 4.0 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 4.7 | 4.4 |
| Blue-collar workers | 3.9 | 6.2 | 7.4 | 6.5 | 7.0 | 6.6 | 6.3 | 5.8 |
| Craftsmen and kindred workers | 2.2 | 3.8 | 4.7 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 4.1 |
| Operatives | 4.4 | 7.1 | 8.3 | 6.9 | 7.7 | 7.2 | 6.7 | 6.0 |
| Nonfarm laborers | 6.7 | 9.5 | 10.8 | 10.3 | 11.6 | 10.4 | 9.9 | 9.1 |
| Service workers | 4.2 | 5.3 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 6.1 | 6.6 | 6.3 |
| Farmworkers | 1.9 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.9 |
| **INDUSTRY** | | | | | | | | |
| Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers [2] | 3.5 | 5.2 | 6.2 | 5.7 | 6.0 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 5.4 |
| Construction | 6.0 | 9.7 | 10.4 | 10.3 | 10.1 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.2 |
| Manufacturing | 3.3 | 5.6 | 6.8 | 5.6 | 6.2 | 5.8 | 5.4 | 4.7 |
| Durable goods | 3.0 | 5.7 | 7.0 | 5.4 | 6.3 | 5.9 | 5.2 | 4.2 |
| Nondurable goods | 3.7 | 5.4 | 6.5 | 5.7 | 6.1 | 5.8 | 5.6 | 5.4 |
| Transportation and public utilities | 2.2 | 3.2 | 3.8 | 3.5 | 3.8 | 3.4 | 3.9 | 2.9 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 4.1 | 5.3 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.3 | 6.6 | 6.3 |
| Finance and service industries | 2.2 | 4.2 | 5.1 | 4.8 | 5.1 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 4.8 |
| Government workers | 1.9 | 2.2 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 3.1 | 3.0 |
| Agricultural wage and salary workers | 6.0 | 7.5 | 7.9 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 7.5 | 7.1 | 8.4 |

[1] Workers unemployed 15 weeks and over as percent of total civilian labor force.

[2] Includes mining, not shown separately.

down from relatively high levels in 1970 and 1971 to generally lower figures in the latter part of 1972. (See table 1.) The unemployment rate for adult men (20 years of age and over), which had stayed above 4 percent from late 1970 through mid-1972, dropped to 3.6 percent by the last quarter (it averaged 4.0 percent for the year). Both young men aged 20 to 24 and those aged 25 and over experienced a reduction in joblessness. The unemployment rate for the 20- to 24-year-old group averaged 9.2 percent in 1972, down from 10.3 percent in 1971, while the rate for the older group averaged 3.1 percent compared with 3.5 percent the previous year.

Among adult women, the reduction in unemployment was smaller. After averaging 5.7 percent in 1971, the jobless rate for those aged 20 and over declined to 5.4 percent in the first quarter of 1972 and by the fourth quarter had receded to 5.2 percent. The decrease in joblessness among women was confined to those 25 years of age and over, whose unemployment rate dropped from 4.9 to 4.6

percent between 1971 and 1972; the rate for young women aged 20 to 24 remained practically unchanged at 9.3 percent.

Among teenagers, unemployment did not begin to recede until the second quarter of 1972. From 17.8 percent in the first quarter—the highest figure recorded in the post-World War II years—the teenage jobless rate decreased to 15.6 percent in the fourth quarter, still an unsatisfactorily high figure.

Unemployed men, women, and teenagers represented significantly different proportions of all unemployed workers in the country in 1972 than during the 1950's and early 1960's, owing to changes both in the composition of the labor force and in the incidence of unemployment in these demographic groups. As more and more women and young persons have sought jobs, the proportion of the labor force made up of men of prime working age has gradually declined; this trend has been accompanied by some change in the groups' competitive position in the labor market and by some increase in the unemployment rates for women and teenagers relative to the rate for men. Furthermore, both women and teenagers, especially the latter, move in and out of the labor force much more often than men do—a fact underlying their relatively high unemployment rates, which have had an increasing impact on the national unemployment rate as their representation in the labor force has grown. These developments in part explain why the overall unemployment rate was significantly higher in 1972 than, for example, in 1955 (when it stood at 4.4 percent). For men 25 and over, the unemployment rate was actually lower in 1972 (at 3.1 percent) than in 1955 (3.4 percent).

Since the degree of economic hardship stemming from unemployment depends in part on the amount of responsibility for family support borne by the unemployed, it is significant that a little over one-third of the unemployed in 1972 were heads of households. The unemployment rate for household heads—a group which consists largely of adult men—showed a moderate decline during the year. On an annual basis, the jobless rate for this group averaged 3.3 percent, compared with 3.6 percent in 1971.[6]

[6] For a more detailed and longer term look at unemployment by household composition, see Paul O. Flaim and Christopher G. Gellner, "An Analysis of Unemployment by Household Relationship," *Monthly Labor Review*, August 1972, pp. 9–16.

The jobless rate for married men, most of whom are family breadwinners, also receded in 1972. Their unemployment rate averaged 2.8 percent during 1972, only half the overall jobless rate and down from 3.2 percent the year before.

## INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATIONAL PATTERNS

Workers in the manufacturing and construction industries were most severely affected by rising unemployment during the recent business downturn, but they benefited in differing degrees from the recovery. Unemployment declined markedly among factory workers in 1972, but receded only slightly among workers whose last job was in construction.

The jobless rate for factory workers crested at 7.0 percent in the fourth quarter of 1970 and remained near that level throughout most of 1971, but it then declined sharply, reaching 4.7 percent by the last quarter of 1972. The improvement was particularly marked among workers in durable goods industries, who had been the hardest hit by the business downturn.

For workers in construction, the unemployment rate has shown only a mild downtrend from the 6-year high of 11.6 percent reached in the third quarter of 1970. Although residential construction has been booming in the last couple of years, public construction and private nonresidential construction have not fared as well. Thus the unemployment rate for all construction workers as a group, which is always inflated by the seasonal irregularity of employment in their industry, held close to the 10-percent mark from 1971 forward.

The unemployment figures for the different major occupational groups also showed uneven improvement, with some key groups achieving marked reductions in joblessness. In particular, the unemployment rate for workers in blue-collar occupations, which had reached an 8-year high of 7.5 percent in early 1971 and remained at this level throughout the year, began a steady decline in the first quarter of 1972, reaching 5.8 percent by the end of the year. The annual average unemployment rate for all blue-collar workers was 6.5 percent in 1972, compared with 7.4 percent in 1971.

Within the blue-collar group, semiskilled operatives had the largest drop in unemployment, owing

largely to the recovery in manufacturing, where many of these workers are employed. From a high of about 8½ percent in late 1970 and the first half of 1971, the unemployment rate for operatives declined steadily, reaching 6.0 percent in the fourth quarter of 1972. On an annual basis, their 1972 jobless rate was 6.9 percent, significantly below the 1971 rate of 8.3 percent.

In contrast, the jobless rates for skilled craftsmen and unskilled laborers did not show any clear trend over the past 2 years. Following a sharp rise during 1970, the rates for these two groups remained high in 1971 and most of 1972—in fact, at their highest levels since 1963–64. However, in the closing months of 1972, joblessness appeared to be edging downward for both groups.

Among white-collar workers as a group, the unemployment rate in 1972 remained close to the 3½-percent level, as it had since late 1970. There was, however, a significant reduction in joblessness among professional and technical workers, whose unemployment had risen very sharply in 1970 and early 1971. The jobless rate for professional and technical workers reached a post-World War II high of a little over 3 percent in early 1971, owing largely to cutbacks in defense and aerospace activities as well as in other Government-financed research, but receded to an average of 2.4 percent in 1972.

Engineers—one of the professional groups most severely affected by these cutbacks—experienced a particularly sharp increase in the incidence of unemployment. Their jobless rate increased fourfold between 1968 and 1971 (from 0.7 percent to 2.9 percent). It dropped back sharply in 1972, however—to an average of 1.9 percent in the year as a whole. The improvement was even more dramatic when viewed on a quarterly basis; from 2.8 percent in the first quarter of 1972, the proportion of engineers who were jobless was cut by about three-fifths—to 1.2 percent—by the year's final quarter.

## WORKERS SEEKING FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME JOBS

Most of the workers who were jobless in 1972—3.8 million out of a total of 4.8 million, on an annual average basis—were seeking full-time work. Besides 1.8 million adult men (9 out of every 10 unemployed adult men), the workers seeking full-time jobs included 1.3 million adult women (four-fifths of all unemployed adult women), and 730,000 teenagers (over half of all unemployed teenagers). Thus, it is not correct to assume, as is often done, that most unemployed women and teenagers are interested only in part-time jobs.

At the same time—to look at the figures from the opposite perspective—most of the workers seeking only part-time jobs are either teenagers or women. Of the 1.1 million seeking part-time jobs in 1972, more than half were 16 to 19 years of age and another third were women aged 20 or over.

The unemployment rate for part-time workers always tends to be higher than that for full-time workers—8.6 percent compared with 5.1 percent in 1972 as a whole. Furthermore, there was no reduction in unemployment among part-time workers during the year, whereas the jobless rate for full-time workers declined from early 1972 onward—to 4.8 percent in the final quarter.

## DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

Along with a decline in the number of jobless workers between 1971 and 1972 came a modest increase in the average length of time these unemployed individuals had been seeking work. This apparently paradoxical finding is actually in line with labor market expectations. When the demand for labor rises, the workers who find jobs most quickly are likely to be those only lately unemployed, so that one of the initial effects is to reduce the proportion such workers represent of all those who are jobless. Thus, in 1972, the average duration of unemployment (the average length of time workers had been unemployed when interviewed) was a bit longer than the year before.

Nonetheless, the duration of unemployment continued to be lower in 1972 than it had been in previous periods when the national unemployment rate was in the 5- to 6-percent range. The explanation for this lies in the greater representation of women and teenagers among the unemployed in 1971–72 than a decade earlier and in the shorter average duration of unemployment in these groups than among adult men. Both teenagers and women are less likely to persist in jobseeking than are men

when they have difficulty in finding work.[7]

Furthermore, the rise in the average duration of unemployment did not involve any increase in long-term joblessness (i.e., unemployment for 15 or more weeks up to the time of interview). The long-term unemployed represented 24 percent of all unemployed persons and 1.3 percent of the civilian labor force in 1972, about the same proportions as in 1971. And the proportion who had been seeking work for 6 months or more, often referred to as the hard-core unemployed, was also basically unchanged from 1971, continuing to represent 12 percent of the Nation's jobless workers. However, at year's end, there was clear evidence of a decline in both long-term and hardcore joblessness and in the average duration of unemployment.

## REASONS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT

Of the 4.8 million jobless in 1972, about 43 percent had lost their last job. Approximately the same proportion were either new labor force entrants (chiefly youth) or reentrants (chiefly women), and the remainder were persons who had voluntarily quit their last jobs.

The small reduction in the number of jobless workers between 1971 and 1972 was the net result of a drop in the number laid off (or losing their jobs for other reasons) and of a partly offsetting increase in job leavers and labor force entrants looking for their first jobs. The number of job losers had risen sharply between 1969 and 1971, accounting for three-fifths of the total increase in joblessness over that period. Unemployment associated with entry or reentry into the labor market—almost exclusively by young workers or women—also rose during those years, and it continued to do so even as the number of job losers began to turn downward. Consistent with the strengthening in demand for labor in 1972, there was a small increase in the number of unemployed workers who had voluntarily left their jobs to look for new ones.

## Employment and Unemployment of Black Workers

Employment expanded at a relatively slower pace among black workers than among whites in 1972.[8] At 8.6 million, Negro employment was up 180,000, or about 2 percent, from the 1971 level. Employment of white workers, on the other hand, was up by 2.1 million, or 3 percent. Nevertheless, the rise in Negro employment in 1972 represented an encouraging reversal of the slight decline in employment of black workers in 1971, the first interruption in their employment gains in a decade. Furthermore, during 1972 Negro job gains accelerated for adult workers, especially men, though not for teenagers.

The Negro labor force continued to expand in 1972, but nearly all of this increase occurred in the early part of the year. At 9.6 million, the Negro labor force was about 220,000 above the 1971 level, on an annual average basis. This compares with a gain of only 125,000 the previous year and an increase of nearly 245,000 between 1969 and 1970, which was the largest since 1960.

The number of jobless Negroes rose slightly in 1972, averaging 955,000 during the year. Because of the concurrent increase in their labor force, however, their unemployment rate was no higher than the year before (10 percent, on an annual average basis). As 1972 proceeded, the jobless rate for black workers declined from the peak reached in the first quarter of the year.

In contrast to the year-to-year stability in the Negro unemployment rate was the significant de-

[7] The lower average duration of joblessness compared with the early 1960's also stems from the introduction into the Current Population Survey in 1967 of an additional probing question on when the unemployed last worked. For a discussion of this technical change in the questionnaire, see Robert L. Stein, "New Definitions for Employment and Unemployment," *Employment and Earnings and Monthly Report on the Labor Force*, February 1967.

[8] Statistics for Negroes and members of other minority races are used in this section to indicate the situation for black workers. Negroes constitute about 92 percent of the larger group.

cline in the jobless rate for white workers (from 5.4 to 5.0 percent between 1971 and 1972). As a result, the Negro-to-white ratio of jobless rates reverted in 1972 to the long-standing 2-to-1 ratio, after it had remained below this figure for 2 years. (See chart 4.)

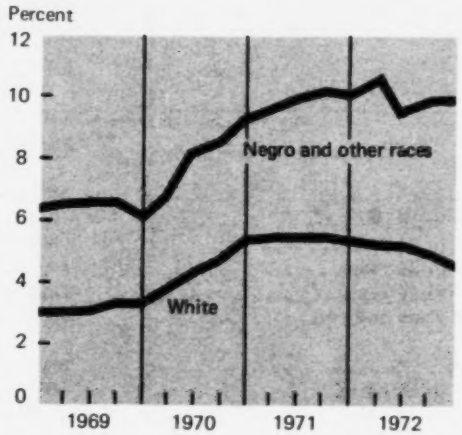
These changes in the Negro-to-white ratio of unemployment rates followed a pattern evident during previous business cycles. In 1960–61, for example, there was a narrowing of the Negro-white jobless rate ratio in the initial stages of the recession, followed by a widening of the ratio during the recovery phases. In no previous recession, however, did the ratio remain below 2 to 1 for such an extended period as during the most recent cyclical downswing, when it averaged less than 2 to 1 from late 1969 through the end of 1971.

In evaluating the relationship between white and Negro unemployment, it should be pointed out that the situation differs significantly among the major age/sex groups. For both adult men and adult women, the ratio has remained below 2 to 1. In 1972, the Negro-white jobless rate differential was 1.9 to 1 for adult men and 1.8 to 1 for adult women, a little higher than in the previous 2 years (when the corresponding figures were 1.8 to 1 and 1.6 to 1, respectively). Compared with the situation 10 years ago, the Negro-white ratio has narrowed considerably for adult men and shown little change for women.

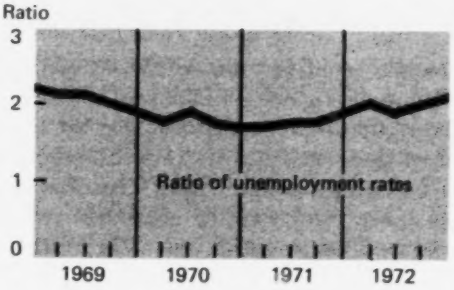
Among teenagers, however, the gap between the jobless rates for Negroes and whites has widened over the past decade. And it is in this group only that the differential has exceeded 2 to 1 in recent years. The jobless rate for black teenagers in 1972 was 33.5 percent compared with 14.2 percent for white teenagers. The incidence of joblessness is even higher among black girls; their unemployment rate was 38.6 percent in 1972, compared with 29.8 percent for young black males.

CHART 4

***Unemployment rate remained high among Negro workers in 1972, while edging lower for white workers...***




***...so Negro/white ratio of jobless rates reverted to the 2 to 1 pattern after 2 years below it.***




Note: Quarterly data are seasonally adjusted.
Source: U.S. Department of Labor.

## Labor Force Developments and Persons Outside the Labor Force

### RECENT LABOR FORCE GROWTH

Growth of the Nation's labor force, which had resumed at a rapid pace after mid-1971, picked up additional strength during 1972. By the closing month of the year, the civilian labor force had exceeded its mid-1971 level by 2.9 million. During 1972 as a whole, the civilian labor force averaged 86.5 million, 2.1 million (or 2.5 percent) higher than in 1971. This was the largest annual increase

TABLE 2. SOURCES OF CHANGE IN ... CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, 1971–72

[Thousands]

| Sex and age | Civilian labor force, 1972 | Labor force changes, 1971–72 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total [1] | Attributable to changes in— | | |
| | | | Armed Forces | Population [2] | Labor force participation rate |
| Total | 86, 542 | 2, 096 | 368 | 1, 336 | 392 |
| Men | 53, 265 | 1, 093 | 370 | 837 | −114 |
| 16 to 19 years | 4, 457 | 254 | −5 | 101 | 158 |
| 20 to 24 years | 6, 695 | 407 | 314 | 12 | 81 |
| 25 to 34 years | 12, 207 | 642 | 19 | 663 | −40 |
| 35 to 44 years | 10, 324 | −68 | 32 | −86 | −14 |
| 45 years and over | 19, 582 | −144 | 11 | 146 | −301 |
| Women | 33, 277 | 1, 004 | −3 | 500 | 507 |
| 16 to 19 years | 3, 567 | 264 | | 74 | 190 |
| 20 to 24 years | 5, 315 | 161 | −3 | 42 | 122 |
| 25 to 34 years | 6, 518 | 596 | −1 | 311 | 286 |
| 35 to 44 years | 6, 022 | −12 | | −53 | 41 |
| 45 years and over | 11, 857 | −4 | 1 | 126 | −131 |

[1] Adjusted to exclude the effect of the introduction of 1970 census data into the estimation procedure in 1972.

[2] This component of change was computed by applying the civilian labor force participation rate of 1971 for each age/sex group to the population change between 1971 and 1972. The difference between this and the total change in the civilian labor force (excluding the effect of Armed Forces reduction) constitutes the change attributable to labor force participation rates.

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

(in absolute numbers) since 1960, exceeding the 2 million annual gains of 1969 and 1970. In relative terms, the 1972 rise just matched the increase in each of these earlier years (also 2.5 percent).

One factor in the recent large expansion in the civilian labor force was the continued reduction in the Armed Forces until June 1972. In the year as a whole, they had an average strength of 2.4 million, down by nearly 400,000 from the average figure for 1971. With military manpower needs thus curtailed, fewer men were drawn out of the civilian economy to replace those leaving military service.

Population growth was, however, a much larger factor in the recent work force expansion. It accounted for about 1.3 million, or nearly two-thirds, of the civilian labor force growth between 1971 and 1972, adding some 800,000 men and 500,000 women to the country's work force. (See table 2.)

Almost 1 million, or three-fourths, of the total effect of population change on labor force growth was concentrated in the group aged 25 to 34. The year 1972 marks the beginning of a decade of expected heavy increments in the labor force in this age group, as the large numbers of persons born in 1947 and subsequent years pass their 25th birthdays. Their large numbers will be replacing the much smaller generation born during the depression and World War II, who will be aging into the 35- to 44-year-old group. The first of the declines in the latter group showed up in 1972.

In addition, the proportion of workers increased among both teenagers and younger adult women. The labor force participation rate among young people aged 16 to 19 was about 2 percentage points higher in 1972 than 1971, a gain related to the general improvement in job opportunities which more than erased the decline in this rate the preceding year.

Labor force participation also increased among women aged 20 to 34. For the more than 22 million women in this age range, labor force participation rose from 50.5 percent in 1971 to 52.1 percent in 1972.

The gains in labor force participation of women

and of young people were, however, offset in part by continued small losses in labor force participation of men aged 45 and older. The downward movement of the participation rates for these older men was a continuation of long-term trends which have been in operation in years of economic expansion as well as retrenchment.

Underlying the increase among younger adult women was a renewed rise in the labor force participation rate of married women—from 40.8 to 41.5 percent over the year ending in March 1972. This increase marked a resumption of a long-term upward trend, after a year of stability in the proportion of married women working or looking for work. In absolute numbers, there was a gain of some 600,000 wives in the labor force between 1971 and 1972, boosting the total number to over 19 million, or about 22 percent of all workers. Though undoubtedly stimulated to some extent by the improved job market situation, the uptrend in labor force participation by married women is related also to the decline in birth rates (discussed in the chapter on Population Changes).

## PERSONS OUTSIDE THE LABOR FORCE

While the main focus of concern with respect to underutilization of manpower is appropriately on the unemployed, increasing attention has also been directed to the situation of persons outside the labor force. How many of them, although not actively seeking work, want a job? How many would be looking for a job except for a belief that they could not find one? How many have recently dropped out of the labor force after losing their jobs? How many are likely to reenter the job market in the near future? These questions are important to any full assessment of the extent of underemployment of the country's workers, present and potential.

A large body of data on these points has been accumulated in recent years through a special set of questions which have been asked, beginning in 1967, as part of the Current Population Survey (CPS)—the nationwide survey which provides the basic labor force, employment, and unemployment data analyzed in the previous sections. This section is concerned with what these data show about recent changes in the numbers of people not in the labor force—particularly about those who may be characterized as discouraged workers.

Altogether, 21 percent of the male and 56 percent of the female civilian noninstitutional population aged 16 and over consisted of persons who were outside the labor force in 1972. (See table 3.) Most of these 57 million nonparticipants were housewives, retirees, or students who had no cur-

TABLE 3. REASONS FOR BEING OUTSIDE LABOR FORCE, BY SEX, 1972

[Thousands of persons 16 years and over]

| Labor force status | Total | Men | Women |
|---|---|---|---|
| Civilian noninstitutional population | 143, 326 | 67, 458 | 75, 868 |
| In civilian labor force | 86, 542 | 53, 265 | 33, 277 |
| Not in labor force | 56, 785 | 14, 192 | 42, 591 |
| Do not want job now, total | 52, 321 | 12, 845 | 39, 476 |
| Current activity: In school | 6, 301 | 3, 215 | 3, 086 |
| Ill, disabled | 4, 313 | 2, 250 | 2, 063 |
| Homemaker | 32, 384 | 190 | 32, 194 |
| Retired, old | 6, 691 | 5, 720 | 984 |
| Other | 2, 632 | 1, 488 | 1, 144 |
| Want job now, total | 4, 461 | 1, 347 | 3, 114 |
| Reason not looking: School attendance | 1, 200 | 612 | 588 |
| Ill health, disability | 632 | 271 | 361 |
| Home responsibilities | 1, 098 | 24 | 1, 074 |
| Think cannot get job | 765 | 240 | 525 |
| All other reasons | 766 | 200 | 566 |

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

rent interest in the job market. Nevertheless, a sizable number—1.3 million men and 3.1 million women—reported themselves as wanting a job. Even among these persons, who might be termed reluctant nonparticipants, the most common reasons for not looking for work were school obligations or family responsibilities. Only 765,000 were reported as not seeking work because of a belief that their search for a job would be in vain. These are the persons referred to as "discouraged workers" or the "hidden unemployed."

Although it has often been alleged that the ranks of "discouraged workers" include large numbers of men of prime working age, the available data do not support this hypothesis. In 1972, in fact, only about 65,000, or less than one-tenth of the discouraged workers, were men 25 to 59 years of age. (See table 4.) The great majority were housewives, teenagers, or elderly persons, as has been found to be the case in every year since these data were first collected. Evidently, a man of prime working age does not become easily discouraged with the job market, even when job prospects appear dim; he tends, instead, to keep searching for work despite repeated failures. Additional evidence of this pattern of behavior is the finding already discussed that the average duration of unemployment is generally higher among men than among women and youth and also that labor force participation rates do not decline among men of prime working age during recessions as they do among teenagers, women, and older men.

Based on the 6 years of data accumulated so far, it appears that changes in the number of discouraged workers are positively related to changes in the rate of unemployment. Both the unemployment rate and the number of discouraged workers moved downward, though in differing degrees, from 1967 to 1969; both series rose substantially from 1969 to 1971; and both moved downward again during 1972. In view of the generally parallel movement of these series during this period of economic downturn and recovery, it would appear that changes in the numbers of discouraged workers should be taken into account, along with the changes in unemployment and involuntary part-time work, when assessing the underutilization of manpower associated with a recession.

In terms of the actual number of persons involved, however, changes in the number of discouraged workers have been relatively small compared with those in unemployment. From 1969 to 1971, for example, the number of jobless persons rose by 2.2 million (from 2.8 to 5.0 million) while

TABLE 4. DISCOURAGED WORKERS BY TIME ELAPSED SINCE LAST JOB AND INTENTION TO SEEK WORK IN FUTURE, 1972

| Sex, age, and color | All discouraged workers (thousands) | Time elapsed since last job (percent distribution) | | | | | Persons intending to seek work within 12 months (percent of total) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total | Less than 1 year | 1 to 5 years | More than 5 years | Never worked | |
| Total | 765 | 100.0 | 36.3 | 30.6 | 19.0 | 14.1 | 77.1 |
| Men | 240 | 100.0 | 45.0 | 30.0 | 9.6 | 15.4 | 77.1 |
| 16 to 19 years | 64 | 100.0 | 40.6 | 12.5 | 1.6 | 46.9 | 84.4 |
| 20 to 24 years | 33 | ---- | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| 25 to 59 years | 67 | 100.0 | 55.2 | 32.8 | 9.0 | 3.0 | 83.6 |
| 60 years and over | 75 | 100.0 | 37.3 | 42.7 | 18.7 | ---- | 61.3 |
| Women | 525 | 100.0 | 32.4 | 30.9 | 23.0 | 13.5 | 77.0 |
| 16 to 19 years | 68 | 100.0 | 35.3 | 10.3 | ---- | 54.4 | 82.4 |
| 20 to 24 years | 79 | 100.0 | 44.3 | 32.9 | 3.8 | 20.3 | 89.9 |
| 25 to 59 years | 299 | 100.0 | 29.8 | 33.4 | 32.1 | 5.4 | 77.9 |
| 60 years and over | 79 | 100.0 | 29.1 | 38.0 | 30.4 | 3.8 | 55.7 |
| White | 578 | ---- | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Negro and other races | 188 | ---- | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |

[1] Percent not shown where base is less than 50,000.
[2] Not available.

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

the number of discouraged workers rose only 200,000 (from 575,000 to 775,000).

That some discouraged workers face really serious obstacles to employment is suggested by their work history. Only a little over a third of those classified as discouraged in 1972 had worked at any time during the preceding 12 months. Among adult men, the proportion with relatively recent work experience was somewhat higher—nearly three-fifths. On the other hand, nearly 9 out of every 10 had had some previous work experience; the small group who had not were mostly teenagers.

It is also clear that not all of the discouraged workers had lost their last jobs and had then looked repeatedly for another one before giving up hope of finding a job. Even among those with previous work experience, many appeared to base their belief that they could not obtain a job on personal reasons—for example, a belief that they were too young or too old or lacked sufficient education. Over 70 percent, however, attributed their discouragement to repeated failures in seeking a job or to a conviction that there were no suitable jobs in their field of work or geographic area. And, most significantly, all of the rise in the number of discouraged workers between 1969 and 1972 was associated with this last type of discouragement.

With respect to future jobseeking intentions, nearly four-fifths of the discouraged were reported as planning to look for work during the next 12 months. Although at the time of interview, they did not think they would get a job, they were apparently more hopeful about future possibilities. Given the needed encouragement and assistance, most discouraged workers would welcome the opportunity to become productive job market participants once again.

## Vietnam-Era Veterans

The gap between the unemployment rates of Vietnam-era veterans and nonveterans closed decisively during the last few months of 1972, thus reaching one of the main goals of the President's Jobs for Veterans program. This program was launched in June 1971 when the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for veterans 20 to 29 years old (8.8 percent) was almost 2 full percentage points higher than the rate for nonveterans. During the first 5 months of 1972, the veterans' unemployment rate was still over 8 percent, but it fell to about 7½ percent from June through August and to nearly 6½ percent from September through November when the rapidly narrowing gap in unemployment rates between veterans and nonveterans finally disappeared. In December, the difference in jobless rates between veterans and nonveterans of the same age was too small to be statistically significant. In January 1973, the two rates were virtually identical.

The reduction in the veterans' unemployment rate reflects in part the general upturn in employment and edging down of unemployment, but it is traceable also to other special factors. An important one is the recent decline in the number of newly discharged veterans—those most prone to unemployment upon entering the civilian economy because of their youth and lack of experience. The number of discharges during 1972 tapered off from a peak of nearly 100,000 in January to about 50,000 in December. In addition, a growing proportion of the Vietnam-era veterans in the civilian labor force in 1972 had been out of the service for several years, had had time to get established in jobs, and were in the older age groups (25 to 29 and 30 to 34) where unemployment rates are generally much lower than for men under 25. These factors, combined with nationwide efforts to improve veterans' job counseling, placement, and training benefits, contributed to lowering the veterans' unemployment rate in 1972.

By the end of 1972, the largest group of Vietnam-era veterans (2.8 million) were in the 25- to 29-year age bracket, compared with 1.8 million aged 20 to 24. The number aged 30 to 34 years was still only 825,000, but this group will continue to grow as more men discharged in previous years pass their 30th birthdays. In 1972, the veterans aged 30 to 34, many of whom had been out of military service for a number of years, were practically all in the labor force (97 percent). And their unemployment rate was only 2.9 percent,

roughly the same as for nonveterans aged 30 to 34. Therefore, major attention remained focused on veterans under age 30. Following are some highlights of the unemployment and employment situation of these younger men:

—Veterans in their early twenties are those with the most severe job-finding problems. In 1972, the unemployment rate for veterans aged 20 to 24 (10.6 percent) remained twice as high as for veterans 25 to 29, about the same differential in jobless rates as for nonveterans in these two age groups. (See table 5.)

—In 1972, the unemployment rate among black veterans 20 to 29 years old was 12.6 percent, only slightly above the 11.1 rate for black nonveterans, but substantially higher than the rate for white veterans (6.8 percent).

—The increase over the last few years in the duration of unemployment for Vietnam-era veterans apparently halted in 1972. The proportion of unemployed veterans aged 20 to 29 out of work for 15 weeks or more, which had increased from 9 percent in 1969 to 15 percent in 1970 and 25 percent in 1971, held constant in 1972. The incidence of long-term unemployment was similar among nonveterans of the same age in each year.

—The vast majority of the unemployed veterans, as well as nonveterans, were looking for full-time jobs. However, students looking for part-time work made up about one-tenth of each group. The proportion of unemployed veterans in school was as high among those in their late twenties as among those aged 20 to 24 (contrary to the situation among nonveterans, of whom very few in their late twenties are in school). Some of these veterans may have been continuing an education interrupted by military service, while for others the financial benefits of the Vietnam Era Veterans Readjustment Assistance Act (GI bill) may have provided the impetus needed to obtain further education. Amendments to current veterans' educational benefits legislation were signed into law on October 24, 1972, raising the basic benefit for veterans who are full-time students from $175 to $220 per month for those without dependents. On-the-job training benefit rates were increased by approximately 48 percent, to $160 per month to start, for full-time trainees without dependents. In both cases, there are corresponding increases for veterans with dependents.

—Unemployed veterans and nonveterans were equally likely to be on layoff, but the veterans were somewhat less likely to have lost a job for other reasons such as dismissal, expiration of a temporary job, or a plant closing. As might be expected, a greater percentage of unemployed veterans than nonveterans either were reentrants to the labor force or had never worked before. Younger veterans were especially likely to be labor force entrants, and conversely, less likely to be job losers, since more of them had only recently left the Armed Forces.

—The unemployment rates for Vietnam-era veterans were lowest in the Southern and North Central States, similar to the pattern for all other men in the labor force. In 1972, the jobless rates for veterans 20 to 29 years old were 5.3 and 6.7 percent, respectively, in the Southern and North Central regions, compared with 8.7 and 9.9 percent in the Northeast and West.

—Among the veterans employed in 1972, the proportion in professional and technical jobs was smaller than for nonveterans of the same age (12 and 18 percent, respectively) reflecting the relatively small proportion of veterans with college degrees. On the other hand, a larger proportion of the veterans than of the nonveterans were craftsmen (24 and 18 percent, respectively). Otherwise, the occupational distribution was much the same for both groups. Furthermore, the relative numbers employed in the different major industry groups were virtually the same for veterans and nonveterans; nearly a third held jobs in manufacturing, primarily in durable goods industries, and a fifth were in trade, mostly retail trade.

—Programs for the preferential hiring of veterans in government agencies appear to be of special importance as sources of employment for the Negroes. In 1972, 22 percent of the employed black veterans 20 to 29 years old worked for Federal, State, or local governments, compared with 12 percent of the white veterans.

Concern over the employment situation of veterans has spurred the expansion of many existing programs and services. In addition, special efforts to aid them in finding jobs, such as the Jobs for Veterans campaign, have been undertaken by direction of the President.

It should be emphasized that, in January 1973, there were only about 25,000 members of the

TABLE 5. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF MALE VIETNAM-ERA VETERANS AND NONVETERANS 20 TO 29 YEARS OLD, BY RACE, 1970–72

[Numbers in thousands]

| Employment status | Total, 20 to 29 years | | | 20 to 24 years | | | 25 to 29 years | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 |
| **ALL RACES** | | | | | | | | | |
| *Veterans* [1] | | | | | | | | | |
| Civilian noninstitutional population | 3,436 | 4,057 | 4,538 | 1,795 | 1,953 | 1,935 | 1,641 | 2,104 | 2,603 |
| Civilian labor force | 3,187 | 3,714 | 4,206 | 1,621 | 1,736 | 1,752 | 1,566 | 1,979 | 2,454 |
| Labor force participation rate | 92.8 | 91.6 | 92.7 | 90.3 | 88.9 | 90.5 | 95.4 | 94.0 | 94.3 |
| Employed | 2,968 | 3,388 | 3,898 | 1,470 | 1,524 | 1,566 | 1,498 | 1,865 | 2,332 |
| Unemployed | 219 | 326 | 308 | 151 | 212 | 186 | 68 | 114 | 122 |
| Unemployment rate | 6.9 | 8.8 | 7.3 | 9.3 | 12.2 | 10.6 | 4.3 | 5.7 | 5.0 |
| Not in labor force | 249 | 343 | 332 | 174 | 217 | 183 | 75 | 125 | 149 |
| *Nonveterans* | | | | | | | | | |
| Civilian noninstitutional population | 8,885 | 9,391 | 10,007 | 5,024 | 5,499 | 6,039 | 3,861 | 3,892 | 3,968 |
| Civilian labor force | 7,736 | 8,143 | 8,702 | 4,058 | 4,448 | 4,942 | 3,678 | 3,695 | 3,760 |
| Labor force participation rate | 87.1 | 86.7 | 87.0 | 80.8 | 80.9 | 81.8 | 95.3 | 94.9 | 94.8 |
| Employed | 7,269 | 7,549 | 8,113 | 3,732 | 4,026 | 4,510 | 3,537 | 3,523 | 3,603 |
| Unemployed | 467 | 594 | 589 | 326 | 422 | 432 | 141 | 172 | 157 |
| Unemployment rate | 6.0 | 7.3 | 6.8 | 8.0 | 9.5 | 8.7 | 3.8 | 4.7 | 4.2 |
| Not in labor force | 1,149 | 1,248 | 1,305 | 966 | 1,051 | 1,097 | 183 | 197 | 208 |
| **NEGROES AND OTHER MINORITY RACES** | | | | | | | | | |
| *Veterans* [1] | | | | | | | | | |
| Civilian noninstitutional population | 321 | 397 | 425 | 179 | 204 | 204 | 142 | 192 | 221 |
| Civilian labor force | 293 | 359 | 382 | 159 | 180 | 178 | 133 | 179 | 204 |
| Labor force participation rate | 91.0 | 90.4 | 89.9 | 89.0 | 88.0 | 87.3 | 93.6 | 93.0 | 92.3 |
| Employed | 259 | 310 | 334 | 135 | 149 | 149 | 123 | 161 | 185 |
| Unemployed | 34 | 49 | 48 | 24 | 31 | 29 | 10 | 18 | 19 |
| Unemployment rate | 11.6 | 13.7 | 12.6 | 15.2 | 17.5 | 16.3 | 7.4 | 10.0 | 9.3 |
| Not in labor force | 28 | 38 | 43 | 20 | 24 | 26 | 9 | 13 | 17 |
| *Nonveterans* | | | | | | | | | |
| Civilian noninstitutional population | 1,211 | 1,271 | 1,278 | 687 | 742 | 782 | 524 | 529 | 496 |
| Civilian labor force | 1,044 | 1,075 | 1,078 | 563 | 592 | 626 | 481 | 483 | 452 |
| Labor force participation rate | 86.2 | 84.6 | 84.4 | 82.0 | 79.7 | 80.1 | 91.7 | 91.4 | 91.1 |
| Employed | 945 | 946 | 958 | 496 | 498 | 537 | 449 | 448 | 421 |
| Unemployed | 99 | 129 | 120 | 67 | 94 | 89 | 32 | 35 | 31 |
| Unemployment rate | 9.5 | 12.0 | 11.1 | 11.9 | 15.8 | 14.2 | 6.6 | 7.2 | 6.9 |
| Not in labor force | 167 | 196 | 200 | 124 | 150 | 156 | 43 | 46 | 44 |

[1] Veterans are defined by the dates of their service in the U.S. Armed Forces. Veterans 20 to 29 years old are all veterans of the Vietnam era (service at any time after August 4, 1964), and they account for about 80 percent of the Vietnam-era veterans of all ages.

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding. Rates are based on unrounded numbers.

Armed Forces in Vietnam and that the dates when these and other servicemen return to civilian life will be determined, in general, by when they complete their tours of duty.

Thus, the Vietnam ceasefire agreement and withdrawal of American troops from that country will not mean a large influx of returning soldiers seeking civilian jobs.

# 2

# MANPOWER PROGRAMS: A NEW ROLE FOR STATES AND LOCALITIES

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# MANPOWER PROGRAMS: A NEW ROLE FOR STATES AND LOCALITIES

States and localities are gaining a significant new role in helping to determine the orientation, allocation of funds, and clientele of national manpower programs to be administered in their jurisdictions. The drive toward program decentralization and decategorization—or "manpower revenue sharing"—is part of the Administration's continuing effort to strengthen decisionmaking at the State and local levels and to coordinate the use of available funds with local labor market requirements.

This chapter opens with a review of the implications of the Administration's emphasis on decentralization within the existing legislative framework. While the current context of Federal budgetary constraint makes it essential to match existing resources to identifiable local needs if decentralization is to be carried out successfully, it has never been a simple matter to pinpoint such needs. Now, however, the Labor Market Information (LMI) Program is working toward a comprehensive information system which should play a helpful role in aiding State and local officials to determine which local requirements are most acute and where program efforts are most likely to be effective.

The chapter describes next a number of special efforts undertaken in 1972 to improve job and training opportunities for groups in more urgent need of such services than most others. Vietnam-era veterans, welfare recipients, and American Indians were some of the target populations for these attempts to make strategic use of manpower program resources among those whose unemployment problems have been especially intractable in recent years.

A major feature of last year's manpower landscape was the Public Employment Program (PEP), set up under the Emergency Employment Act of 1971, in which Federal, State, and local program administrators moved quickly to help counteract the effects of the recent economic slowdown by putting a total of 226,000 unemployed and underemployed persons to work in public service jobs. PEP's accomplishments and problems are described extensively in the chapter, preceding an analysis of the changing status of the public employment service (ES) system.

The employment service can perform a key function in providing an efficient labor exchange and job matching mechanism covering all parts of the country. But with the ES caught in an avalanche of new responsibilities, its effectiveness—as measured by the number of job placements made—has declined sharply in recent years. The story of its attempt to recover its status with employers and jobseekers alike is told here.

The chapter concludes with a review of last year's national manpower program record, summarizing the characteristics of enrollees and the employment and earnings status of those who left programs during the year.

## Manpower Revenue Sharing: Toward Effective Decentralization

Throughout its first term, the Administration initiated many steps to decentralize manpower program management and decisionmaking and break down the boundaries between categories of programs. This combination of decentralization and decategorization of programs is designed to tailor manpower activities to area labor market conditions and to the needs of an area's target population.

With many building blocks in place, it is appropriate now to move as far in the direction of decentralization and decategorization as is possible under existing legislation. In keeping with this administrative thrust, the principal trend in manpower activities in fiscal 1974 will be the development of a comprehensive manpower delivery system at the local level. These new delivery models will bring existing manpower programs and delivery systems under local direction and control by combining most programs operating in an area into a single grant under the sponsorship of the mayor, county executive, or other elected officials. The Governor will assume sponsorship for portions of a State which lie outside local manpower revenue sharing jurisdictions. The planning and consolidation of activities that must precede the execution of such unified grants will take place through fiscal 1974, and the majority of labor market areas should be operating within the revenue sharing configuration by the year's end.

The remainder of the current fiscal year will be spent in designing the manpower revenue sharing program, preparing national and field staffs for the shift to local control, and working with selected jurisdictions in launching a comprehensive program based on the revenue sharing concept. Localities which have demonstrated capability and indicated interest in these efforts will form the nucleus of a group of pilot areas in which the revenue sharing approach will be inaugurated. This gearing-up period will provide a time in which to test local variations in the approach to the revenue sharing model and to develop the supporting systems necessary to effect such a large-scale changeover.

Existing manpower legislation provides the authority and administrative initiatives the precedent for moving into the revenue sharing design and away from the single-purpose program concept toward a consolidated service approach. The impetus toward consolidation of programs and coordinated delivery of services was visible as long ago as 1967, when amendments to the Economic Opportunity Act called for the administration of four programs authorized by the act by one sponsor at the local level. Other moves in the same direction included the creation of the Concentrated Employment Program and the Work Incentive Program as manpower systems, each offering a continuum of services to a particular target group of manpower clients.

In 1971, the proposed Manpower Revenue Sharing Act was sent to Congress as one of the special revenue sharing programs. That proposal would have given wide discretion to State and local governments in determining the use of manpower funds flowing into their jurisdictions so that services could be tailored to fit the specific needs of the area. Although the proposal was not enacted into law, the principle of revenue sharing has been adopted through the General Revenue Sharing Act of 1972, a move which has increased local elected officials' awareness of the potential influence they can exert over Federal programs operating within their political jurisdiction, even under existing law.

### ROLES OF ELECTED OFFICIALS

The Manpower Administration has taken several steps within the limits of existing legislative and administrative authority to increase the involvement of local officials in the planning and operation of manpower programs. The first such step was the funding of about 1,200 manpower planning staff positions under State and local elected officials. The second was redesign of the Cooperative Area Manpower Planning System (CAMPS) to place each State and local committee (now termed a Manpower Planning Council) clearly under the aegis of State and local officials. The third step, initiated in 1972, was the development of pilot comprehensive manpower projects under the authority of local elected officials in a few test areas.

The major objectives that have guided the devel-

opment of pilot comprehensive programs thus far are the following:

—To decentralize decisionmaking, insofar as is practicable, to the governmental level closest to the citizen.

Any system decentralizing planning and operations must recognize that many labor market areas cross political boundaries. Therefore, a realistic approach to developing comprehensive programs will encourage local elected officials to form consortia that will extend programs to encompass neighboring political jurisdictions.

—To integrate the appropriate manpower activities operating within the designated program area into a unified manpower services delivery system.

Within each designated area, a single prime sponsor will be responsible for manpower activities. That sponsor may be a unit of general government or combination of units with the capability and authority to manage a single comprehensive manpower program. This integration of manpower activities should permit administrative economies and facilitate the provision of that unique sequence of services which will enable each jobseeker to become productively employed.

—To improve the ability of local manpower program operators to match services to client needs.

Success in achieving this goal presupposes the elimination of categorical program lines at the local level whenever that appears to be the most effective way to deal with client requirements. This would permit clients to use a manpower service system in ways reflecting their particular need for services rather than their ability to conform to the eligibility criteria of individual programs.

## PROGRAM CONSOLIDATION

Although the efforts in fiscal 1974 will focus on the consolidation of programs and the formation of new grants to implement the revenue sharing approach, program effectiveness will not be ignored. New sponsors will develop, in consultation with Manpower Area Planning Councils (MAPC's), rational and realistic service goals for the total program, utilizing the best area labor market information available. Accomplishments will be measured by the degree to which the goals are achieved and by the positive impact of the program on clients.

Programs that will be included in the comprehensive revenue sharing model are many of those funded under the Economic Opportunity Act and the Manpower Development and Training Act. The Work Incentive Program may be incorporated into the local manpower revenue sharing program packages, when it is clearly desirable to do so and such arrangements can be effected. Ideally, the wide array of manpower activities in the Manpower Planning Council areas should be included under the comprehensive umbrella, but local variations in the extent of control exercised by the prime sponsor are to be expected. At a minimum, before its approval, each area comprehensive plan will be expected to indicate clearly what working relationships have been established with other programs operating locally and with the public employment service.

## THE LABOR MARKET INFORMATION PROGRAM

### State and Local Focus

In line with the continuing attempt to decentralize program planning and management to States and localities, considerable effort was devoted in 1972 to sharpening the State and local focus of a developing comprehensive system of labor market information.[1] Particular attention was given to the testing and improvement of methods for estimating the current size of the work force and the current volume of unemployment in the various labor market areas, while work continued on the methods used in estimating, on a State and area basis, the numbers and kinds of individuals potentially in need of manpower services. These estimates are derived from socioeconomic data from the 1970 census and they can be

[1] For a description of earlier activities in compliance with MDTA, title I, section 106, see the following: *1970 Manpower Report*, appendix B, pp. 202–205; *1971 Manpower Report*, appendix A, pp. 180–184; and *1972 Manpower Report*, appendix, pp. 141–145.

used to show how resources should be allocated among target groups in States and in labor market areas.

In cooperation with several Manpower Planning Councils and State employment security agencies, the Manpower Administration's regional office in San Francisco has developed a standard format for compiling and arraying area labor force information from the 1970 census. With the help of a computer, standard manpower information packages have been developed for more than 5,000 geographic areas throughout the country. The Manpower Administration and the Bureau of the Census have developed guidelines and technical handbooks as aids in the use of such data in program planning. Initial packages were distributed to regional offices, States, and local Manpower Planning Councils late in 1972.

Under the technical guidance of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, development of the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) Survey Program and the National/State Industry-Occupational Employment Matrix System moved ahead in 1972. Both projects meet the need for improved State and area information on current employment by occupation, offering a basis for projections of occupational requirements. The OES will expand from 15 to 21 States, and data on employment by industry will be gathered from a sample of nonmanufacturing employers in 1973. (Data for manufacturing and nonmanufacturing establishments are gathered separately on a periodic basis.)

Special tabulations of 1970 census data showing occupations by industry were also prepared for States and large areas during 1972. These furnish the raw materials for constructing industry-occupational matrices which can be expanded and updated by the data from the OES Program as they become available.

### Continuous Assessment

To help provide overall direction to the LMI Program, a pilot program is being established to test a system of providing continuous assessment of local labor market information programs. Such a system would identify information gaps, test new concepts and methods, and measure the local effectiveness of projects and programs such as the Job Vacancy and Labor Turnover Survey, the OES Program, and the Job Search Information project.

A contractor was selected to run a pilot program in three areas—Miami–Dade County, Fla.; Indianapolis, Ind.; and Baltimore, Md.—starting early in 1973. All local sources of labor market information, both public and private, will be surveyed and the information needs of local manpower program planners and operators identified. Projects will be developed to fill the gaps that are uncovered, and the utility of data and methods will be assessed.

As another step in improving the management of the overall LMI Program, the Bureau of Labor Statistics has assumed responsibility for technical aspects of several programs which contribute to estimates and projections of local labor force data. Four statistical programs are included: The estimates of employment and unemployment for local areas and States published monthly in the Manpower Administration's *Area Trends in Employment and Unemployment*; the Occupational Projections Program concerned with occupational manpower requirements and supply for States and local areas; the *Quarterly Report of Insured Employment and Wages for States, SMSA's, and Counties*; and *Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed for States.*

## Manpower Services for Special Groups

A common goal is at the heart of the manpower programs introduced in the 1960's and early 1970's—to enable the disadvantaged and other groups facing special difficulties to overcome the problems separating them from the general affluence and well-being of American life. The varying nature of the problems of these diverse groups has prompted a corresponding variety of program approaches which supplement efforts to encourage equal employment opportunity and enforce laws

protecting the rights of women, racial and ethnic minorities, and the aging.[2]

This section does not attempt a comprehensive review of the problems of all such groups, or of all training and support programs designed to meet their needs. Rather it focuses on several groups—veterans, welfare recipients, and Indians—for whom significantly changed or stepped-up efforts were undertaken in 1972. The chapter on Spanish-Speaking Americans describes the program efforts focused on that group.

## VETERANS

The relative improvement in the employment position of veterans (described in the chapter on The Employment and Unemployment Record) reflects not only a slowdown in the rate of release of personnel from military service but also the positive impact of many program activities aimed at reducing unemployment among ex-servicemen. After the President called for a Jobs for Veterans campaign in 1970 and, a year later, reemphasized Federal policy giving veterans priority in manpower services,[3] a number of measures were employed to speed the adjustment of veterans to civilian employment.

The most recent undertaking of this kind is directed to a small but very special category of returning servicemen—those who had been prisoners of war or missing in action. When hostilities ended in Vietnam, a group of Federal agencies was ready with a plan to provide them with the best possible employment and training opportunities. Highly personalized services for these men have been marshaled by the Veterans Administration, Department or Labor, Office of Education in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Civil Service Commission, Department of Defense, and other agencies. The full panoply of Federal programs will be made available to insure that they receive such assistance as professional psychological services, career and employment counseling, student loans, subsidized training, and job placement assistance.

Two examples illustrate the seriousness of the agencies' efforts. The Small Business Administration has planned workshops and an internship program for prospective small business owners, with counseling on a one-to-one basis for 6 months or longer after the former serviceman is in business. And the Department of Labor has trained 70 specially selected employment counselors to work with the men on a one-to-one basis for periods of up to 2 years.

In a six-point program for veterans instituted by the President in 1971, the target of serving just over a million Vietnam-era veterans was set for fiscal 1972, a goal that was exceeded with the achievement of 1.3 million job placements and enrollments in training.[4] The public employment service placed 304,000 of these veterans and the National Alliance of Businessmen reported 136,400 job placements. Federal agencies hired another 74,500 through the Civil Service Commission. Among those employed were 14,400 returning veterans with limited education or work experience who were given noncompetitive appointments under a special authority.[5] The largest component in the 1.3-million total was the enrollment of 540,200 former servicemen in education and training under the Veterans' Readjustment Benefits Act, while 149,500 were enrolled in federally assisted manpower programs, especially in institutional training under MDTA (40,600) and the Public Employment Program (61,000).

The Department of Defense's Transition Program assists military personnel by preparing them for the civilian job market during a period of about 6 months prior to their release from the Armed Forces. Intensive skill training, education, counseling, and employment assistance are the tools of the program. In fiscal 1972, about 84,700 servicemen were given skill training and job placement assistance and nearly 432,000 members of the Armed Forces were counseled.

Activities were expanded overseas in fiscal 1972 to provide individual and group counseling concerning veterans' benefits, educational programs,

[2] An indication of how manpower resources are being marshaled for special groups is the development by the Manpower Administration of a series of program planning guides. Beginning with Indians and continuing with blacks, the Spanish speaking, and other minorities, each document will present a series of program elements and standards to guide planning, monitoring, and assessing programs aimed at particular groups. The guides are intended for use by State and local government managers of manpower revenue sharing funds.

[3] See the *1971 Manpower Report*, pp. 61–64, and the *1972 Manpower Report*, pp. 66–68.

[4] Individual veterans may have been counted more than once, but the extent of such duplication among the several components of the program cannot be measured.

[5] The veterans' readjustment appointment authority affords such veterans an opportunity for on-the-job development activities to prepare them for career civil service jobs.

and the civilian job market. Teams of representatives from the Department of Labor, the Office of Education in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and the Veterans Administration provide the counseling. There are eight of these teams in Europe and four in the Far East. (The five teams formerly assigned to Vietnam have been disbanded.)

In the Jobs for Veterans program, a committee of business, labor, and government leaders has conducted a promotional campaign since late 1970 which highlights the Nation's responsibility to assist young men seeking civilian employment after their release from military service. The program staff and local committees arranged 217 job fairs throughout the country in 1972 to explore the matching of veterans' qualifications with employers' job requirements. In addition, "Job Information Fairs" were carried to servicemen in Europe and Asia in the spring and fall of 1972; nearly 18,000 men and women overseas received firsthand information about the job market in the United States.

With the passage of the Vietnam Era Veterans Readjustment Assistance Act of 1972, the assistance allowances for veterans enrolled in education and training were increased. Veterans who are full-time college students will now receive $220 per month instead of $175 if they are single, and those who have two dependents will receive $298. With this financial encouragement, the number and proportion of Vietnam-era veterans taking advantage of educational opportunities should rise appreciably in the years just ahead.

Significant provisions of the 1972 veterans' legislation confirm in law the requirement (promulgated by Executive order in 1971) that Federal contractors and subcontractors must list job openings with the public employment service and reaffirm the priority claim of veterans on referral to these job openings.[6] Vietnam-era and disabled veterans who believe that Federal contractors are failing to honor this priority may file a complaint with the Secretary of Labor through the Veterans Employment Service.

The new law also strengthens the Manpower Administration's capacity to serve veterans by providing for the assignment of additional Federal representatives to the present field staff of the Veterans Employment Service. Each of the States is authorized at least one assistant veterans employment representative for each 250,000 veteran residents in its labor force. Further, it extends eligibility for enrollment in federally supported manpower programs to more veterans. Compensation received while on active duty is now to be disregarded in determining whether a veteran is "poor" and therefore eligible for programs for the disadvantaged.

The public employment service received 2.3 million job applications from veterans of all ages in fiscal 1972 and placed about 530,000 in nonfarm jobs. Veterans accounted for 21 percent of all job applicants and 24 percent of placements. Some 265,000 disabled veterans comprised about 12 percent of the job applicants, and about 14 percent of the veterans placed were disabled.

The sizable increase of 86 percent over fiscal 1971 in placing disabled veterans stems from strong efforts on their behalf. In addition to its overall emphasis on developing jobs for this group, the employment service is to receive $2 million for the purpose of adding up to 450 seriously disabled veterans to State and local office staffs in the latter part of fiscal 1973.

The Office of Veterans' Reemployment Rights in the Department of Labor continued in 1972 to administer a program insuring veterans the right to return to the same job they left, or one with equivalent pay and fringe benefits. During the fiscal year, about 7,000 veterans sought the help of this office, and most of their complaints were settled by negotiation. A few complaints were referred to the Department of Justice for adjudication.

Despite recent progress, which has brought the unemployment rate of veterans close to that of nonveterans, some groups of ex-servicemen still experience substantial adjustment problems in the labor market. For these groups, unemployment rates continue to be comparatively high—an estimated 14 percent for disabled veterans and 13 percent for minority group veterans in 1972. However, the maximum effect of the 1972 legislation is still to be felt.

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[6] The Federal-State employment service system has traditionally given priority to veterans over nonveterans in referral to jobs and training and first priority to disabled veterans. In fact, service to veterans was mandated by the 1933 legislation which created the U.S. Employment Service. The 1972 act specifies that each of the 2,400 local offices must have at least one staff member assigned specific responsibility for veterans' services on a full-time basis, unless lack of need for such services can be demonstrated.

## WELFARE RECIPIENTS

Large-scale changes in the Work Incentive (WIN) Program for welfare recipients were undertaken in midyear after lengthy public consideration of alternative approaches to badly needed welfare reform. The original WIN Program enrolled over 400,000 welfare fathers, mothers, and youth in a 4-year period but succeeded in moving only modest numbers of them into stable employment. The current program differs significantly from the earlier one—and in ways that may help in evaluating the future of welfare.

### New Incentives

Unlike its predecessor, the WIN II Program seeks to reduce dependency by referring persons receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) directly to jobs. Referral to skill training and supportive services is continued, of course, pending job placement. In contrast to the essentially voluntary nature of the old program, all AFDC recipients must participate in WIN II, except those in categories exempted by the amended law.[7] And, in what may prove to be a critical difference, fresh incentives to participate have been created for employers, welfare recipients, and State administering agencies.

***Incentives for Employers.*** The Job Development Tax Credit authorized in the Revenue Act of 1971 makes credit available to employers equal to 20 percent of the wages paid to WIN participants in the first year of employment. Participants must be retained in unsubsidized jobs for at least 12 months following the 12 months for which credit is claimed, if the credit is not to be reclaimed by the Government. No penalty is assessed for voluntary quits, disability, or firings for misconduct. An employer's annual tax credit is limited to $25,000 plus half his remaining tax liability. Any excess credit may be carried back 3 years and if any credit then remains, it may be carried forward 7 years.

The statutory requirement that one-third of WIN Program funds be spent for on-the-job training and public service employment means that significant resources are available to cover employers' training costs while WIN employees are learning the job. Beginning with the 1972 tax year, an employer who adds training or day-care facilities receives a faster-than-normal writeoff of these costs for tax purposes.

The National Alliance of Businessmen, which was organized in 1968 to run the Job Opportunities in the Business Sector (JOBS) Program, is promoting the use of the tax credit in a campaign to familiarize employers with its advantages.

***Incentives for Participants.*** Both WIN I and WIN II have sought to sustain the incentive to work by permitting women on AFDC to retain—without reduction in benefits—the first $30 of monthly earnings, plus one-third of the remainder and a limited amount to cover work-related expenses.

Prospects are good for more extensive help with child-care, housing, family planning, and related services, as a result of a liberalized Federal-State matching formula. Similarly, the outlook for job-related activities for WIN enrollees is improved through the availability of funds earmarked for on-the-job training and subsidized public service jobs. A study of WIN I showed that these program components were effective in getting seriously disadvantaged WIN participants into jobs.[8]

***Incentives for States.*** Federal assumption of 90 percent of the cost of WIN services gives the States greater encouragement to participate. In the past, the Federal Government assumed 80 percent of the cost for manpower activities and 75 percent for supportive services and child care—an arrangement, compounded by local budgetary constraints, which undoubtedly curtailed full acceptance on the State level of either WIN I or the accompanying range of social services. In addition, the 1971 amendments provide that the Federal contribution will be reduced or cut off if a State welfare

[7] The 1971 amendments to the Social Security Act (title IV) specify these exceptions: (1) Young people under 16 years of age and full-time students attending school or college or enrolled in MDTA or other vocational training; (2) ill or aged persons; (3) recipients living beyond reasonable commuting distance from a WIN project; (4) persons who must care for ill or incapacitated members of the household; (5) mothers of children under 6 (however, these mothers may volunteer for training or employment); (6) the mother or other female caretaker of a child if the father or another adult male relative is in the home and has registered. Beginning with fiscal 1974, States must certify annually that needed supportive services will be furnished for at least 15 percent of their mandatory registrants in order to receive full Federal funds in the following year.

[8] *An Impact Evaluation on the WIN Program: Final Report* (Philadelphia: Auerbach Associates, Inc., 1972).

agency does not provide needed social services for at least 15 percent of all mandatory registrants.

The way in which WIN funds are currently distributed among States varies significantly from the formerly fixed allocations. Of fiscal 1973 resources, half were distributed directly to States in the same proportion as their share in the national total of AFDC recipients; where needed, funds were added to insure that no State's operations would fall below the fiscal 1972 level. Regional Manpower Administrators are authorized to distribute remaining funds to States in ways which reward good performance, while fostering maximum efficiency and productivity.

The State WIN sponsor is responsible for all manpower aspects of the program. Daily operating responsibility is delegated to local staffs, who work closely with the welfare administrative units which provide health, child-care, and other needed supportive services.

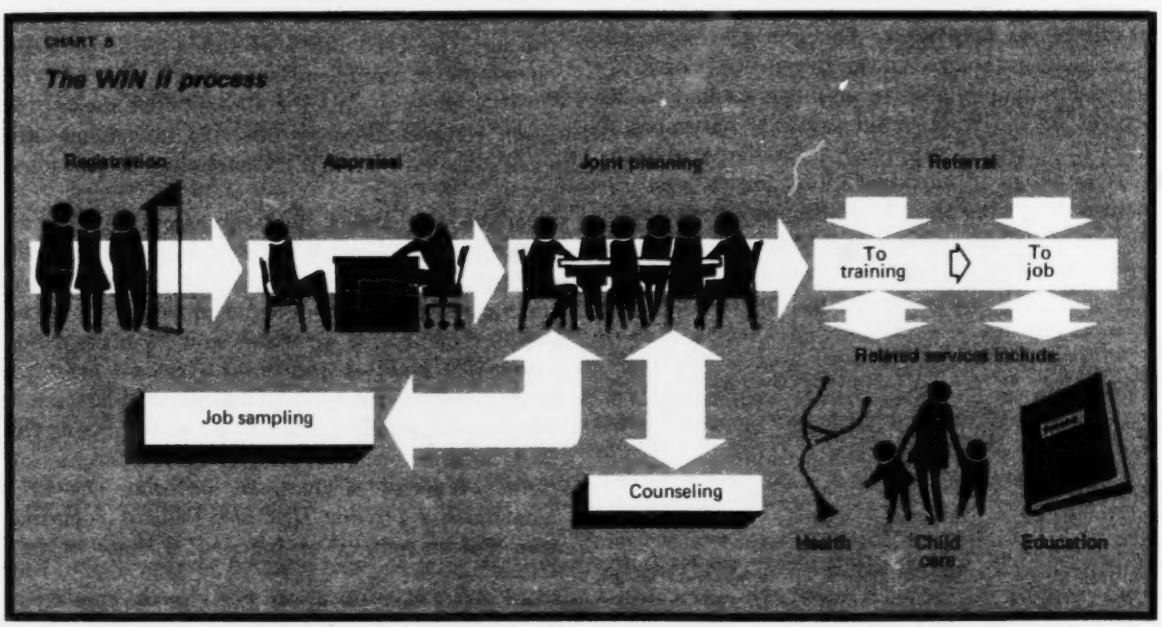
### Registration and Screening

During fiscal 1973 an estimated 1.5 million AFDC recipients are expected to register for training, other manpower services, and employment under the new WIN Program. In the current fiscal year, perhaps half of those registered can be screened, a process which is followed by interviews to further appraise employability, aptitudes, and job interests. WIN participants found to be immediately employable are referred directly to jobs. Those who are not job-ready—for example, those who require such services as literacy or skill training, health services, or help with child-care problems—begin their WIN experience at the point appropriate to their individual needs. (See chart 5.)

The appraisal process is guided by an order of priorities: First attention is given to unemployed fathers, then to mothers who volunteer, followed by other mothers, pregnant women under 19, youth over age 16 not in school or training, and finally all others.

### Joint Planning for the Individual

Individual employability plans are developed by WIN staffs, usually in cooperation with welfare staffs and with the participant's active involvement. Welfare agencies are required by the 1971 amendments to designate staff to work solely in the WIN Program in separate administrative units; in many areas, such units are being moved to the WIN project from the welfare office, resulting in smoother interagency relationships.



In the course of developing his plan, the participant may sample typical job tasks at the WIN project center and will be counseled about the job market to help him select a realistic occupational objective. The plan drawn up is a flexible one, subject to modification if the job market or the participant's interests change.

After a plan has been agreed on, the participant is referred to an unsubsidized job, work experience, or a training program. Work experience may include an on-the-job training (OJT) assignment in private industry, with reimbursement to the employer for training costs, or a subsidized job in a public or private nonprofit agency. Both private and public employers must pledge to retain WIN participants in permanent nonsubsidized employment after the training period as a condition of their WIN contracts.

The new program stresses training that is relevant to the job market, relying on local Labor Market Advisory Councils to identify occupational areas in which jobs are available or are likely to become so. Controls have been established over the duration of training, with an average of 6 months and a maximum of 12 months without special authorization.

On-the-job training has been given priority over public service assignments. WIN projects are normally expected to provide 1 man-year of public service employment for every 6 man-years of on-the-job training contracted. At the end of the first quarter of operations, 6,700 WIN participants were covered by OJT contracts, up from 2,000 in the same period in fiscal 1972. The new public service component engaged about 1,000 participants in Federal, State, and local governments and in private, nonprofit agencies. Occupational areas included public works, transportation, and law enforcement.

### Fair Hearing

Since participation in WIN is mandatory for many on the AFDC rolls and they are subject to sanctions for refusal to participate, a formal adjudication system has been established. Voluntary registrants may withdraw at any time without affecting welfare benefits; other registrants judged by WIN staff as having refused participation without good cause have the fair hearing process available at every step from appraisal to job referral.

Adverse decisions may be appealed to a State appeals unit. A National Review Panel in Washington oversees the State hearing systems and reviews selected cases to see that all States are interpreting the law the same way. If it is determined that refusal was for other than good cause, the welfare agency will try to persuade the registrant, during a 60-day counseling period, that his best interests lie in taking part in the program. If this fails, the registrant is removed from the program and from the AFDC rolls. Dependents, however, continue to be supported.

### Changes in Program Administration

The Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare continue to share administrative responsibility for WIN. At the national level, the Secretaries of Labor and HEW have established a National Coordination Committee, and, for the first time, they have issued joint guidelines governing the new WIN Program.

Contracting authority on the manpower side rests with Regional Manpower Administrators, who sign agreements with State WIN sponsors, usually the State employment security agencies. Each State is required to develop annual statewide and area plans detailing how WIN funds will be used. Plans are reviewed by regional counterparts of the National Coordination Committee for conformity with national guidelines. Responsibility for periodic monitoring and onsite evaluation also rests with the regional staffs of both agencies.

## OFFENDERS

Another manpower effort has been addressed to improving the offender's prospects for stable employment. Research and pilot activities focused on offenders' employment problems have been underway for several years under the aegis of a number of Federal agencies, and recent efforts have been made to bring the States and localities into the planning process. In most cases, the approach provides varying combinations of education and training during or after imprisonment, work- or study-release programs, job placement assistance and counseling, and other supportive services. One

innovation—pretrial intervention—extends manpower services to a limited number of people at an earlier time than ever before in their involvement with the criminal justice system.

Participating Federal agencies include the Bureau of Prisons and the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) in the Department of Justice; the Social and Rehabilitation Service, the National Institute of Mental Health, and the Office of Education in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; and the Manpower Administration in the Department of Labor.[9]

A correctional task force has recently been established in the Department of Labor with a mandate to accelerate decentralization of programs, develop new guidelines, and undertake joint efforts with other agencies.

The new guidelines should have significant impact on the Manpower Administration's inmate training program, which is now of several years' standing. The program received funding of $5 million in 1972, with State agencies supplying well over half these resources from their MDTA apportionments for institutional training.

Pretrial intervention projects are operating in nine areas, seven of them sponsored by the Manpower Administration and two by the LEAA. These projects allow selected, mostly youthful arrested persons a 90- to 180-day continuance of trials while they participate in manpower programs. Depending on the quality of performance, a defendant may have his charges dismissed or his continuance extended, or he may be returned without prejudice to court processing.

Experimental models of coordinated job placement and training services for ex-prisoners were continued in Pennsylvania, Oklahoma, Georgia, Massachusetts, and Arizona. Since 1971, counselors, job developers, and community aides have worked with inmates in correctional institutions and with released prisoners in major metropolitan areas where the majority of job opportunities for them are located. Correctional desks in State employment security agencies and in metropolitan areas oversee the efforts.[10]

[9] For a description of some of these activities see the *1971 Manpower Report*, pp. 54–58, and the *1972 Manpower Report*, pp. 70–72. See also Robert Taggart, III, *The Prison of Unemployment, Manpower Programs for Offenders* (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1972).

[10] The Federal Bonding Program, providing commercial bonding for ex-inmates (as well as others considered poor credit risks), continued to be available through all State employment security agencies.

Two States were added in 1972 to the six selected earlier as the sites for planning comprehensive manpower programs for offenders sponsored by the Department of Labor.[11] The shift in focus from State manpower agencies to Governors' offices is intended to alleviate coordination problems among Federal and State agencies and community groups. In addition to inmate training and pretrial intervention, the province of the planning groups extends to work release and study release, as well as vocational counseling offered in and outside correctional institutions, family counseling, and training of correctional personnel.

## AMERICAN INDIANS

The problems of American Indians continue to be severe in the areas of employment, income, education, and health, although public recognition of these issues has increased in recent years.

While it is difficult to measure the intensity of these problems pending publication of socioeconomic data from the 1970 census, the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) estimates that unemployment on reservations averages about 40 percent and, in the winter months, extends to 90 percent of the labor force on some reservations.[12] Average annual family income for reservation Indians is estimated at $1,500, and there is evidence that Indians living off reservations experience great difficulty in achieving stable employment.

The 1970 census puts the national Indian population at 792,700, nearly half of whom live in urban areas and most of the remainder on Federal and State reservations. This may well be an undercount because of the isolated locations of many reservations, the failure of some Indians to so identify themselves, and the constant movement away from and back to reservations. Indians are widely distributed in the Nation, but almost half live in Western States, particularly in Oklahoma, Arizona, California, and New Mexico. Only seven large cities have Indian populations of over 5,000—New York, Los Angeles, Tulsa, Oklahoma City, Chicago, Phoenix, and Minneapolis.

[11] The eight States are: Maryland, Illinois, North Carolina, South Carolina, New Jersey, Florida, Texas, and Michigan.

[12] In estimating unemployment, the BIA includes in the labor force the high proportion of "discouraged" Indian workers who fail to seek jobs in the belief that none are available. This, of course, differs from the conventional definition of the labor force, which is limited to persons working or actively seeking work.

### Programs on the Reservations

Indians newly enrolled in the manpower programs administered by the Department of Labor numbered 68,000 in fiscal 1972, nearly double the total served 2 years earlier. In the same fiscal year, the Employment Assistance Program run by the Bureau of Indian Affairs added 12,500 Indians on reservations to its rolls.

According to a recent survey, the programs are well received, and there are not enough openings to accommodate all who want to enroll.[13] The Neighborhood Youth Corps (NYC), often the only source of employment and income for the sizable group of unemployed youth present on all the reservations, has been in particular demand. And the Job Corps Kicking Horse Center on the Flathead Reservation has provided Indian youth with a comprehensive approach to education, training, and supportive services. However, manpower programs as they are now operating on the reservations cannot overcome the basic difficulty inherent in the absence of jobs in the local economies.

### More Direct Approaches

Departing from usual administrative procedures, the Manpower Administration decided in 1972 to fund special manpower programs for Indians directly from Washington, with the concurrence of regional offices. Indian tribal councils, as well as public and private groups concerned with Indians, have responded positively to this arrangement. In the first 6 months of 1972, some 50 Indian delegations were in Washington to discuss problems and seek help in solutions; headquarters staff, in turn, visited Indians in their places of settlement.

Following these discussions, more than $3 million in MDTA funds was obligated for special programs for Indians, including skill-training projects for more than 1,400 trainees, primarily in construction trades, health services, and clerical occupations. Remedial education and counseling are featured, in addition to an employment service staffed by Indians and located on the Navajo Reservation. Twenty-six manpower planning grants will help in overcoming deficiencies in business, finance, and administrative skills.

Dealing with Indian and Indian-oriented groups directly from Washington has the added advantage of facilitating interagency cooperation. In addition to the Department of Labor, these recently authorized manpower programs now involve the Departments of Health, Education, and Welfare and Housing and Urban Development, the Office of Economic Opportunity, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

### Model Urban Indian Centers

An altogether different environment is the setting for an interagency effort to meet the needs of Indians away from reservations. A 3-year experimental Model Urban Indian Centers project in the cities of Minneapolis; Los Angeles; Fairbanks, Alaska; and Gallup, N. Mex., was begun in 1971 by the Departments of Labor, HEW, and HUD and the OEO. With the aim of helping the Indians adjust to urban life without denying their unique cultural heritage, the experiment offers special youth activities and a list of services featuring employment counseling; remedial education; and assistance with housing, recreation, and health problems. Although, to cite one example, nearly 200 job placements were made in Los Angeles last year, it appears likely that wider community support must be organized to make a significant impact on the multifaceted problems of Indians living in urban areas.

### Other Developments

A preapprenticeship project which began at Mexican Hat, Utah, in June 1972, is an example of new interest on the part of trade unions in vocational training for Indians. Sponsored by the Utah Building and Construction Trades Council, the effort is planned as a three-phase project for 400 Navajo men. More than 140 young trainees had been enrolled by mid-October, and a waiting list contained the names of nearly as many applicants for the training opportunities, which are expected to lead to jobs at union apprenticeship wages of $3 to $5.20 per hour. A favorable environment for the project has been encouraged by long-range plans for major construction in the region.

[13] *An Evaluation of Manpower Services and Supportive Services to American Indians on Reservations, Final Report* (Scottsdale, Ariz.: American Indian Consultants, Inc., October 1972).

The Public Employment Program (PEP) provided funds to Indian program agents, as specified in the enabling legislation, using an allocation of $8.4 million in fiscal 1972. More than 221 tribes in 30 States are represented among PEP jobholders, who are on more than 200 reservations. However, the largest concentration of PEP resources has been on the Navajo Reservation, which includes parts of four States (Arizona, New Mexico, Utah, and Colorado) and the Sioux Reservations in the Dakotas.

Other manpower programs of longer standing include a skills center in Seward, Alaska, (jointly administered by the Departments of Labor and HEW) where 80 percent of the trainees are Alaska natives; a CEP in northern New Mexico; and the Job Corps Center in Montana.

Some new uses for reservation resources have been discovered and are being imaginatively explored. Copper is being mined on the Papago Reservation; the jojoba bean, which grows wild in the Sonoran desert and can be substituted for sperm whale oil, will be cultivated; aquaculture (commercial growing and processing of fish and shellfish) by the Lummi tribe in the State of Washington is undergoing further development; and the chartering of an Indian national bank will be a boon to tribal councils in their economic undertakings. Wherever possible, manpower development projects will be tied in to these new efforts.

## The Emergency Employment Act and PEP

The Emergency Employment Act of 1971 (EEA)—passed at a time when the national unemployment rate was about 6 percent—established a new program of subsidized public service jobs. The EEA authorized $2.25 billion in Federal funding over a 2-year period for a temporary program of transitional public employment in State and local governments and extended the decentralization of decisionmaking to a greater degree than any previous manpower legislation.

The act was implemented with remarkable speed. Nearly $1 billion was disbursed in the space of a single year through grants to 650 program agents. As a result, 226,000 persons obtained employment with State, county, and municipal governments and Indian tribal councils during fiscal 1972. At the end of the year 169,000 individuals were employed in jobs provided by the Public Employment Program.

### THE PEP RECORD

PEP differs from other manpower programs in that its primary focus is on subsidizing jobs and on narrowing the gap between needed and available public services, rather than on training or work experience for the individuals enrolled.

Until PEP was authorized, there had been no large-scale public service employment program since the depression of the 1930's. With joblessness estimated to be as high as 25 percent of the work force, the depression called forth a series of job-creating agencies, of which the Works Progress Administration—WPA—is perhaps the best remembered. About $4.5 billion in Federal funds was expended on public works programs, resulting in jobs for many of the unemployed in the days before World War II. In contrast to PEP, however, the Federal administering agencies were entirely separate from the rest of government.

The EEA allows States and local governments great flexibility in designing and carrying out the programs which it finances, a posture that is philosophically consistent with the manpower revenue sharing concept. The act calls for supplying needed public services through "real" jobs. The jobs created are transitional—that is, they are intended to provide work only until the occupant can find permanent public or private employment. Insofar as possible, they should be in occupational fields likely to expand as the unemployment rate recedes. They must pay at least the applicable Federal, State, or local minimum wage and offer chances for advancement.

Eligibility for PEP employment is limited to those who are unemployed or underemployed (i.e., working part time or a member of a family whose income is below the poverty level). Preference is given to Vietnam-era veterans, former enrollees in

manpower programs, younger and older workers, migrants, others with disadvantaged backgrounds, and workers displaced by technological change or shifts in the pattern of Federal expenditures.

Although these priorities indicate sensitivity to other unemployment problems, the major purpose of the legislation is to provide job opportunities in a period of relatively high cyclical unemployment. Thus Federal funds were made available to States and local areas when the national unemployment rate equaled or exceeded 4.5 percent for 3 consecutive months. Additional funds were provided for areas with an unemployment rate of 6 percent or more for 3 consecutive months.

Still other guidelines are stated in the legislation: Encouragement for restructuring jobs, eliminating arbitrary barriers to employment, and putting civil service reforms into effect to facilitate hiring members of the target groups and moving them into permanent jobs; and integration of this program with other manpower programs by moving participants from one to another.

The act makes provision for only 2 years' funding, in fiscal 1972 and 1973, emphasizing its role as a temporary countercyclical tool.

### Characteristics of Participants

All of the groups to whom Congress assigned employment priority were represented among PEP's first-year participants. The overall patterns which emerged reflect the differing priorities established by many independent jurisdictions.

Primarily because of the emphasis on finding jobs for veterans, men greatly outnumbered women, accounting for 72 percent of the 226,000 persons hired in the course of fiscal 1972. Racial minorities comprised 31 percent of the PEP total, compared with 22 percent of all unemployed workers in 1972. In addition, Spanish-speaking Americans accounted for 7 percent of those hired under PEP. To a greater extent than the total population of unemployed, PEP participants were in the prime working age group of 22 through 44 years (70 percent versus 41 percent), although a substantial proportion—16 percent—were 45 years of age and over and 14 percent were youth under 22.

Despite PEP's multiple priorities, the mandate to put the hard-to-employ to work was observed to a significant degree. Nevertheless, only a little more than a third of the first-year participants met the Manpower Administration's criteria for disadvantaged classification, 1 in 10 was a welfare recipient, and a fourth had less than a high school education.

Moreover, PEP participants are less disadvantaged on the average than the clients of most manpower programs. For example, they are relatively well educated: not only had three-fourths completed high school but nearly a third had completed 1 or more years beyond the 12th grade, including fully 13 percent who had completed at least 16 years of formal education. All participants were unemployed or underemployed when they joined the program; in fact, 42 percent were unemployed for 15 weeks or more during the year prior to entering PEP jobs, compared with only 23 percent of all unemployed, and 3 out of 4 had held a full-time job in the previous year.

Special interest is attached to Vietnam-era veterans in the program, because of the intense effort to insure these ex-servicemen an equitable share of job opportunities. While veterans comprised 43 percent of all persons hired in the first year of the program, only 27 percent of the participants had served during the Vietnam era. This was somewhat less than the one-third goal set for the first year of the program. These younger veterans included minority group members in proportions very similar to those in the total program—20 percent blacks, 7 percent Spanish-speaking Americans, and 4 percent other ethnic minorities.

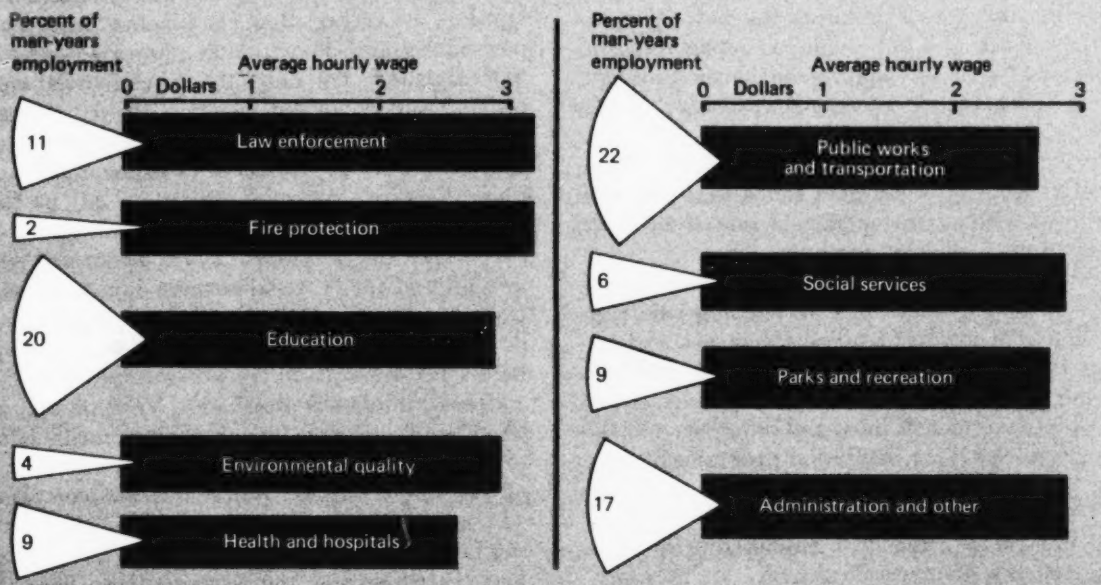
### Jobs of PEP Participants

By law, no more than $12,000 per year in Federal funds can be expended on each PEP salary. On the average, participants were paid wages of $5,685 per year during fiscal 1972 and fringe benefits added another $654. Hourly earnings averaged $2.89, with the large majority earning between $2 and $4 hourly. Only 8 percent earned between $4 and $4.99 and another 4 percent $5 an hour or over, while 16 percent earned less than $2 per hour. Despite this relatively low level of earnings, PEP jobs were a step up the wage ladder for many participants—especially women, who earned 70 cents an hour more on their PEP assignments than formerly. On the other hand, men averaged 9 cents an hour less in PEP than in their last jobs.

State and local governments were allowed wide latitude in determining the kinds of jobs to be

CHART 8

***Distribution of PEP participants in public service areas and average hourly wages in year ending August 1972***




Source: U.S. Department of Labor.

created and the public service areas to be supplemented by PEP resources. Education and public works and transportation absorbed by far the greatest proportion of PEP funds and man-years of work, but many other vital areas shared in the benefits, as shown in chart 6.

Detailed reports on the occupational content of PEP jobs are not available. However, the clustering of wage rates in the range of $2 to $3 per hour suggests that the jobs were at or slightly above the entry level and may provide eventual stepping stones to higher categories. Average wages in the several areas of service varied relatively little. The highest average wage (in law enforcement) was only 12 percent above the overall average, and the lowest (in health and hospital services) only 7 percent below. According to recent surveys,[14] the jobs are perceived as useful, rather than "make-work," by both the persons holding them and the public whom they serve.

### Goal Achievement

Among the standards established for PEP is the important goal of moving at least 50 percent of the participants into unsubsidized positions in the employing agencies after the program funds are exhausted. Thus, governmental jurisdictions receiving PEP funds have been asked to reserve at least half of suitable vacancies for PEP employees. The final story on transition from PEP to regular jobs cannot as yet be told, but interviews with a national sample of participants indicate that, within a month after leaving PEP, nearly 73 percent had moved into jobs (over half into public jobs) or training programs.

Without indepth study, it is difficult to assess progress toward two other significant goals—bringing about reform of State and local civil service systems and ending unrealistic hiring speci-

[14] Preliminary evaluations by the National Planning Association of the high impact demonstration; by Auerbach Corporation of the welfare demonstration; by Westat Research, Inc. of a sample of PEP participants; by the National Manpower Policy Task Force of a large sample of program agents.

fications which often bar the disadvantaged from public jobs. However, PEP has attempted to make a contribution to achieving civil service reform through a contract with the U.S. Civil Service Commission to provide technical assistance on personnel management and merit systems to State and local governments and to regional office EEA staffs. The Civil Service Commission placed an EEA adviser in each of its regional offices to provide assistance in recruitment, elimination of discriminatory barriers, methods of making initial transitional appointments, job restructuring, and transition to unsubsidized jobs and help in identifying and changing any unnecessary Federal, State, or local personnel or merit system requirements which inhibit execution of the act's directives. Examples of changes already effected include the substitution of work experience for formal education, acceptance of general educational development (GED) certificates in lieu of high school diplomas, and rewriting of tests that had been used without change for 20 years or more.

Although a significant proportion of participants can be classified as disadvantaged on the basis of family income, education, age, and ethnic origin, the very speed with which the program was implemented worked against hiring the seriously disadvantaged. With applicants vastly outnumbering jobs, the quick way of filling openings was to select the more experienced, better qualified applicants. They included some secondary wage earners not previously in the labor force, according to preliminary evaluation data.

Other factors tending to limit hiring of the disadvantaged were, first, the decision by program agents to give additional jobs priority over training and, second, the legislative prohibition against using EEA funds for equipment and supplies. This restriction meant that some communities which might have undertaken certain public services using large numbers of unskilled workers were unable to do so. Even if they considered using local funds to build the physical capacity for new types of services, they were reluctant to undertake such projects because of uncertainties about continuing the services when PEP funding ended.

Another problem area concerns the "maintenance of effort" requirement for State and local governments to insure that the jobs created will be net additions to the job total. While there has been no significant attempt to rehire former employees, it is difficult to prevent stabilization of, or cutbacks in, State and local outlays for personnel when Federal resources are available. Most observers predict that displacement is likely to be significant during the second year, since funding levels were announced well in advance.[15]

It is also difficult to know how well the injunction to coordinate PEP and other manpower programs has been observed, when so many hundreds of jurisdictions throughout the country are involved. Probably the temporary nature of PEP has discouraged coordination, since the establishment of cooperative working relationships among programs is time consuming.

## SUMMING UP

The first year of PEP operations saw some notable accomplishments. The President had asked that the funds be speedily put to use when he approved the implementing appropriation in August 1971. His directive was heeded; the first participant was at work within a week. Three thousand persons were holding PEP jobs by early September and all the funds were committed within 6 months. State and local governments had mobilized quickly for the most part, and a rare degree of Federal-State-local cooperation was demonstrated.

As PEP moved into the second and final year of its authorized life, it was apparent that the program's primary goals were being met. Resources have been used to boost public payrolls and reduce unemployment—although only fractionally compared with the nearly 5.3 million individuals who were jobless when the program began. Some thousands of workers have been spared the debilitating experience of prolonged unemployment, and the objective of finding jobs for veterans has been well served.

The score on the achievement of such secondary goals as civil service reform and upgrading disadvantaged workers is not yet in, but a reasonable judgment is that they were only partially attained.

As the EEA approaches the conclusion of its operation, States and localities have improved their fiscal position, and new Federal funds are going to State and local governments under the

[15] See, for example, *The Emergency Employment Act: A Progress Report* (New York: The Conference Board *Record*, September 1972).



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general revenue sharing legislation enacted in 1972. The economic recovery, accompanied by a substantial increase in private sector jobs, a declining unemployment rate, and their improved financial position, should assist local authorities in adjusting to the loss of EEA funds.

## The Changing Role of the Public Employment Service

### SHIFTING EMPHASES OVER FOUR DECADES

The requirement for change is not new to the public employment service (ES), which has been subjected to frequent major shifts in operating focus over the years—from helping the unemployed during the depression of the 1930's, to staffing defense industries in World War II, and subsequently to assisting veterans and displaced defense workers in their return to civilian jobs. During the latter part of the 1950's, the employment service came to be regarded largely as an adjunct of the unemployment insurance (UI) operation, when three recessions in 7 years placed severe constraints on the services that local offices could provide to jobseekers who were not UI claimants. The resulting "unemployment office" image has proved difficult to eradicate.

Early in the 1960's, the job placement role of the employment service assumed greater prominence as part of a governmentwide effort to stimulate the sluggish economy and reduce unemployment. In a major reorganization, the employment service was separated from unemployment insurance operations and specialized industry-occupation offices were established in the largest urban areas. Employment service placements in nonfarm jobs climbed to 6.6 million in fiscal 1963 (compared with 4.7 million in 1950), a peacetime record. Passage of the Area Redevelopment Act in 1961 and the Manpower Development and Training Act in 1962 shifted the emphasis toward assisting the unemployed to acquire skills that would help them meet the demands of an expanding job market.

By the mid-1960's, when a reinvigorated economy was generating more plentiful employment opportunities, the focus of manpower concerns moved away from overall unemployment levels to the special labor market problems of those broadly designated as "disadvantaged." As a consequence of the cumulative effects of discrimination and lack of marketable skills, the groups involved—primarily youth and the undereducated and unskilled members of various minorities—did not profit fully from the general prosperity.

New legislation—the Civil Rights Act, Public Works and Economic Development Act, the Economic Opportunity Act, Model Cities legislation, the Vocational Education Act and amendments, work incentive provisions of the Social Security Act, and amendments to the MDTA of 1962—provided the directions and increased funding for a broadly gaged attack on the problems of these groups, as shown in the following summary of Federal obligations to State ES agencies:

| *Fiscal year* | *Obligations (millions)* |
|---|---|
| 1962 | $146.9 |
| 1963 | 163.0 |
| 1964 | 172.7 |
| 1965 | 200.0 |
| 1966 | 248.7 |
| 1967 | 276.9 |
| 1968 | 298.7 |
| 1969 | 316.7 |
| 1970 | 347.6 |
| 1971 | 374.4 |
| 1972 | 378.8 |

The manpower components of each piece of legislation were similar, emphasizing outreach to enroll the disadvantaged, employability development through skill training and/or work experience, remedial education, counseling, and other supportive services. Nevertheless, many separately identified and funded programs were mounted to deal with specific groups. Most of these called upon the public employment service to play a significant role in providing opportunities for training on and off the job and other types of support and assistance normally associated with rehabilitation programs.

In this manner, emphasis was consciously shifted away from the ES's traditional labor exchange functions toward providing intensified and individualized services to client groups having the most serious problems in preparing for and

holding a productive and self-supporting place in the job market. The experience of the employment service and of other employability development organizations during the latter half of the 1960's demonstrated that such services are a voracious consumer of resources and that the "state of the art" is rudimentary. The results were hard to detect for many in the target groups. The consequent erosion of the ES labor exchange capability was gradual and passed largely unnoticed in the strong labor market of the late sixties.

Severe inflation near the end of the decade and the economic downturn of 1970 led many to look again to the ES as a labor exchange mechanism. But the employment service was by then unable to serve very effectively either the job-ready or the disadvantaged with their need for employability development. The following figures reflect this:

| *Fiscal year* | *Nonfarm placements (thousands)* |
|---|---|
| 1962 | 6,506 |
| 1963 | 6,632 |
| 1964 | 6,454 |
| 1965 | 6,330 |
| 1966 | 6,587 |
| 1967 | 6,142 |
| 1968 | 5,760 |
| 1969 | 5,524 |
| 1970 | 4,604 |
| 1971 | 3,355 |
| 1972 | 3,800 |

Between 1966 and 1970, the number of nonfarm jobs rose about 10 percent, but ES nonfarm placements dropped 30 percent, partly reflecting the diversion of placement-related resources to employability development; nonfarm placements totaled less than 3.4 million in fiscal 1971, fewer than in any year since the depression of the 1930's. ES job development contacts with employers dropped 20 percent during this same period, a reduction accompanied by a decline of one-third in the number of job openings obtained. And since funding was raised in order to add staff for diversified program ends—as well as to accommodate rising salary and other operating costs which escalated rapidly following inflation—the net result was a sharp rise in costs per placement. In the then-prevailing climate, which stressed individualized services to the disadvantaged over placements as such, this was not viewed with much alarm.

In the years 1969–71, even while 2 million experienced workers were added to the unemployed following defense and other layoffs and military force reductions, the employment service was able to maintain the proportion of disadvantaged applicant placements at its former level. However, as the total number of placements began to shrink, the number of placements of disadvantaged workers also fell.

With national interest focused on speedy reduction of unemployment, a number of steps are being taken to strengthen the traditional labor exchange function of the ES. Aided by a strong upward thrust in economic activity, the 5-year downtrend in nonfarm placements was reversed in fiscal 1972. However, the ES has not been relieved of responsibilities for the disadvantaged. In fact, these responsibilities have been expanded recently to encompass employability development and job placement service for nearly all employable welfare and food stamp recipients.

At the same time, the ES has entered a period of budgetary constraint and more rigorous performance standards. An era of uninterrupted budgetary expansion for manpower training programs has ended. Selective reductions in effort will be required in some areas and a leveling off in others. Attempts to improve performance still further in the general labor exchange area must be shaped with more attention to cost.

## SERVICES TO THE DISADVANTAGED AND MINORITIES

In recent years, members of minority groups have accounted for about 25 percent of all ES applicants and made up 27 percent of those placed in nonagricultural jobs. In fiscal 1972, blacks (11.1 percent of the population) made up 39 percent of the enrollees in manpower training programs who were referred by the ES; those of Spanish heritage (4.6 percent of the population) accounted for 11 percent and Indians (0.4 percent of the population), 2.3 percent.

Statistics on ES services to the disadvantaged, first gathered on a systematic basis in 1968, show that the disadvantaged consistently account for about 20 percent or slightly less of all applicants. In fiscal 1972, they represented nearly half of all applicants receiving counseling services and about a fourth of those placed in nonfarm jobs.

The 505,000 disadvantaged persons placed represented 18 percent of the applications taken from this group, while the 1.6 million others who obtained jobs through the ES were but 13 percent of all other applicants. (Applicant statistics are a somewhat inflated measure of real jobseekers, since persons seeking unemployment insurance benefits, welfare payments, and food stamps must register with the ES as a "work test." Some UI claimants are on temporary layoffs from regular jobs, and the employability of a number of welfare and food stamp recipients is marginal.) Many persons not placed received helpful employability development services and labor market information.

## MINORITY STAFFING OF ES AGENCIES

Minority group employees currently constitute about 18 percent of the total full-time staff of State ES agencies, up from 12 percent in 1967. While overall progress has been made, some agencies have been more successful than others in expanding minority group staffing. Since the midsixties, however, the Department of Labor has directed continuing attention to equal employment opportunity in agency staffing; as part of this effort, State agencies are required to develop affirmative action recruiting and upgrading plans, as part of their basic annual program operations plans.

Increases in minority staffing at professional-managerial levels have come more slowly. Partly in response to this concern, State agencies have established preprofessional job levels designed to facilitate the employment and upgrading of disadvantaged persons. The number of preprofessional employees grew from 3,360 (56 percent of whom were minority group members) in 1969 to 5,375 (57 percent minority) in 1971.

## ES PENETRATION OF THE JOB MARKET

ES efforts are directed almost exclusively toward unemployed workers. Since the late 1950's, the annual number of new applications (including multiple applications from some persons) has ranged between 10 and 11 million, suggesting that a sizable proportion of all workers with unemployment during the year use the ES.[16] The distribution of ES nonfarm placements among broad occupational groupings appears to be roughly comparable to the occupational distribution of the unemployed workers who make up most of its clientele. While detailed data are available only on a sample basis, ES placements appear to be weighted toward the entry and lower occupational levels—in line with the skills of the new entrants to the labor force and unskilled workers who make up the bulk of ES applicants.

The ES is, in fact, frequently perceived as a service that has access to the job openings primarily at the lower occupational levels and serves only a limited segment of the labor force. This assessment is fairly accurate in some areas and has tended to perpetuate the "unemployment office" image of the service by discouraging more highly qualified potential applicants and limiting the number of better job openings that employers are willing to list.

The subject of most serious concern is the general downtrend in placements in recent years, underlining the inability of the ES to hold its earlier share of the job market. The recent rapid growth in State and local government employment and in white-collar jobs in private industry undoubtedly contributed to the low placement totals in 1970 and 1971. Public agencies make limited use of ES in recruitment since they hire through their own merit systems, and, as already pointed out, the ES has been required to emphasize services to the disadvantaged.

In the past year the ES has succeeded in reversing the placement decline, but even more intensive efforts are planned—within the limits of fiscal restraint—to recover the earlier job market penetration rate. According to recent studies,[17] many employers perceive the local employment office as so preoccupied with services to the disadvantaged that they can no longer obtain referrals of any but marginally qualified workers at the lowest skill levels. Because of ES staff realinement following the introduction of job banks, some employers also felt that they had lost personal contact with the local office staff members who understood their

[16] According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, there were 14.2 million workers with some unemployment in 1960; 11.7 million in 1969; 14.6 million in 1970; and 15.9 million in 1971. (Data for 1960 include 14- and 15-year-olds.)

[17] See, for example, Edward J. Giblin and Louis Levine, *Employer Services Activities and Manpower Policy* (Grand Rapids: Michigan Employment Security Commission–Applied Behavioral Research, Inc., August 1972), p. 13.

needs and would respond to them. With fewer job orders, the ES experienced increasing difficulty in placing either the disadvantaged or the nondisadvantaged.

Three major changes have been made which are intended to increase the level and quality of job openings and placements. First, the Department of Labor program emphasis statement issued to all State agencies places primary stress on achieving significant increases in permanent nonagricultural job placements (i.e., for more than 3 days) in fiscal 1973 and directs the agencies to set numerical goals for this purpose. All State plans and budgets have been assessed for evidence of proposed intensive efforts to meet these goals.

Second, an Executive order issued in June 1971 and the more recent veterans' assistance legislation require Federal agencies, Federal contractors, and their first-tier subcontractors to list their job openings with the ES. This requirement is intended primarily to increase the number of job openings to which veterans can be referred. Since the effective date of the order, job openings, which had been decreasing at an annual rate of 250,000, have been rising at an estimated annual rate of 800,000.

Third, an informal national employers' committee for improvement of the State employment services was convened by the Assistant Secretary for Manpower in October 1971. The committee was asked to "lay out an agenda and timetable for an intensive review and analysis of what the Department of Labor can do to improve the quality and relevance of employment service performance to employers." The committee decided to work intensively on its mission in six major cities; its report, filed in July 1972, recommends establishment of an identifiable Job Placement Service, to insure delivery of more effective services to the job-ready and to employers. Applicant services units would provide indepth employability services to clients who are not job ready, whether or not they are disadvantaged. Plans are now underway to experiment in six major metropolitan areas with the implementation of the basic concept of the report.

Other actions to strengthen placement services include restructuring the Employer Service Program, as well as the training on statewide job banks and training ES local staff in new operating procedures based on a computer-assisted placement operation.

## SERVICES TO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANTS

Providing more comprehensive job-finding assistance to UI claimants emerged as a problem in 1969–71, following layoffs from defense and other industries and the return of Vietnam-era veterans. In an effort to insure that claimants were receiving the necessary job-finding assistance, the Unemployment Insurance Service implemented a Services to Claimants program in many State agencies. The basic concept was to inform claimants of labor market conditions in the area and to help them develop job-finding techniques.

In a few States where resources were not available or where the agency required that only ES staff perform job-finding services, employment service staff were placed in UI local offices for that purpose. At times during 1970–71, ES personnel were also borrowed by UI offices to assist in the claims-taking process because of the sharp increase in workload. Beneficiaries jumped from 4.2 million in 1969 to 6.4 million in 1970 and 6.6 million in 1971. Shifting of ES personnel to UI activities sometimes reduced the employment service's capability to provide job-finding help at a time when the need for such assistance was rising sharply and jobs were difficult to locate.

## SERVICES TO MIGRANTS AND OTHER FARMWORKERS

Because of shrinking farm labor demand, the ES has experienced increasing difficulty in providing adequate manpower services to rural residents. The special problems of migrant workers have also given rise to speculations that farm service offices may at times have referred such workers to jobs without ascertaining whether employers adhere to civil rights and other worker protection legislation.

A field investigation in late 1971 did not find evidence of deliberate violations but did uncover specific instances of farm service operations that did not conform to regulations. Although the Farm Labor Service was merged into the broader Rural Manpower Service several years ago, it was found that a much greater effort is still needed to pro-

vide the full range of manpower services required by rural residents. Consequently, the Secretary of Labor issued a 13-point directive to the Manpower Administrator to integrate and redirect farm labor offices and activities and insure greater access to comprehensive manpower services to rural residents and employers, including agricultural workers and migrants.

Actions are underway to strengthen the Rural Manpower Service in each State and locality, with priority emphasis on placing rural residents and migrants in suitable permanent jobs and providing training and supportive services. Programs designed to accomplish these goals include:

—The Area Concept Expansion Program, now operating in selected areas in 12 States, and extending the full range of manpower services to rural residents.

—Operation Hitchhike, with 15 projects funded, a device for adding manpower services through compatible rural institutions such as the Cooperative Extension Service, in areas where suitable facilities have not been available.

—The Smaller Communities Program, which now has mobile units moving through rural areas in 19 States, bringing services to areas lacking access to local offices.

—The Concerted Services in Training and Education Program, operating in 17 areas in 13 States, which is demonstrating how to increase employment opportunities through an interagency effort to develop education and training projects.

—The Comprehensive Migrant Worker projects, which assist migrants and their families to settle out of the migrant stream by providing institutional training, work experience, on-the-job training, family services, and specialized relocation assistance.

—The rural Concentrated Employment Program, operating in 13 States, which combined individual manpower efforts under a single contract to address rural area manpower needs.

Because of the widely dispersed rural population, the lack of well-developed manpower-related institutions in rural areas, and the scarcity of employment opportunities there, manpower services continue to be more difficult and more costly to provide than in urban communities.

## RECENT DEVELOPMENTS TO IMPROVE ES OPERATIONS

Redirection of the ES toward provision of more balanced services to employers and applicants is proceeding along three major routes: Strengthening the job placement function, increasing local use of computer capacity, and improving all aspects of management. In each area experimentation and innovation will be emphasized, but rebuilding responsiveness to employer needs is a key objective in all major labor market areas.

A demonstration effort in progress in seven areas is aimed at developing effective methods of selecting and training employer service representatives, with the goal of obtaining more extensive cooperation from local employers. Successful methods will be made available for adaptation and use by all ES offices.

Mandatory job listings by Federal contractors and subcontractors are significantly assisting the placement effort, particularly in the case of Vietnam-era and disabled veterans. However, recovery of employer confidence will depend heavily on the ability of the ES to refer well-qualified workers. In many areas, such jobseekers do not often come to the local offices for placement assistance; nevertheless, following substantial layoffs in space and defense-related industries in the past few years, the ES developed special placement assistance programs for engineers, scientists, and technicians. As a result, there is growing acceptance of the ES services by these workers. The Technology Mobilization and Reemployment Program (TMRP) is a nationwide effort administered by the ES for engineers, scientists, and technicians unemployed because of cutbacks in the aerospace and defense industries. TMRP has assisted these unemployed professionals with job search grants, relocation grants, on-the-job or institutional training, and job development. Late in 1972 nearly 25,000 of the 47,000 people who had registered with TMRP since its inception in April 1971 had obtained jobs through the program.

With the more extensive use of the ES by these skilled workers has come a renewed appreciation by many employers of its potential value to them.

The corner may have been turned by the ES in this regard, and the challenge now may be to sustain movement in the new direction through a clearer perception of ES goals and through better management. (Details concerning activities in the latter area are provided in the appendix on Improvements in Employment Service Management Systems.)

## The Program Record

### ENROLLMENT TRENDS

A substantial increase in new enrollments in federally assisted work and training programs in fiscal 1972 brought the total to 3.1 million, up 27 percent from the previous year. (See table 1.) The enrollment rise reflected mostly the startup of the Public Employment Program, a substantial boost in the resources made available for jobs with the summer Neighborhood Youth Corps (NYC), and a sizable increase in "other" programs, of which Social Services Training for public assistance recipients (a Department of Health, Education, and Welfare program) is a major part.

TABLE 1. NEW ENROLLMENTS [1] IN FEDERALLY ASSISTED WORK AND TRAINING PROGRAMS, FISCAL YEARS 1964 AND 1971–73

[Thousands]

| Program | Fiscal year | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1964 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 (estimated) |
| Total | 278 | [2] 2,465 | 3,115 | 2,350 |
| Institutional training under the MDTA | 69 | 156 | 151 | 140 |
| JOBS (federally financed) and other OJT [3] | 9 | [2] 192 | 234 | 167 |
| Neighborhood Youth Corps: | | | | |
| In-school and summer | ------- | 562 | 779 | 145 |
| Out-of-school | ------- | 53 | 65 | 60 |
| Operation Mainstream | ------- | 22 | 31 | 27 |
| Public Service Careers | ------- | 45 | 63 | 37 |
| Concentrated Employment Program | ------- | 77 | 69 | 58 |
| Job Corps | ------- | 50 | 49 | 49 |
| Work Incentive Program | ------- | [2] 112 | 121 | 120 |
| Public Employment Program | ------- | ------- | 231 | 97 |
| Veterans programs | (4) | [2] 76 | 81 | 79 |
| Vocational rehabilitation | 179 | 468 | 497 | 533 |
| Other programs [5] | 21 | [2] 652 | 744 | 837 |

[1] Generally larger than the number of training or work opportunities programed because turnover or short-term training results in more than one individual in a given enrollment opportunity. Persons served by more than one program are counted only once. Therefore, totals for some programs differ from those for first-time enrollments in appendix table F–1.

[2] Revised since publication of the *1972 Manpower Report*.

[3] Includes the MDTA—OJT program which ended with fiscal 1970 (except for national contracts) and the JOBS-Optional Program which began with fiscal 1971; also Construction Outreach, with 68,900 enrollees in fiscal 1972.

[4] Included with "other programs."

[5] Includes a wide variety of programs, some quite small—for example, Foster Grandparents and vocational training for Indians provided by the Department of the Interior. Data for some programs are estimated. Substantial revision of 1971 figure relates to Social Services Training for public assistance recipients, funded under grants to States by the Social Rehabilitation Services Administration in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: Office of Management and Budget, *Special Analyses, Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 1974*.

Estimates of new enrollments in fiscal 1973 are necessarily tentative in view of the accelerating trend toward decentralized program management. The lower total for the current fiscal year is due in large part to the shift away from a nationally mandated NYC summer program. The size and nature of the 1973 summer youth program will be determined by local officials using available PEP funds and reallocating other funds in the light of local priorities. Estimated enrollment declines from fiscal 1972 to 1973 also characterize other categorical programs involved in the shift to local controls and priorities, notably some on-the-job training programs. The phasing out of PEP reflects another significant 1972–73 enrollment drop. On the other hand, the Vocational Rehabilitation and Social Services Training programs are in an uptrend.

Federal outlays for manpower programs in fiscal 1973 are estimated at $5.3 billion; they will probably decline by about 10 percent to $4.8 billion in 1974 according to the President's budget proposal, mostly as a result of the phaseout of PEP. The primary emphasis in 1974 will be on assisting State and local governments through manpower revenue sharing to overcome labor market problems within their jurisdictions.

Funds to support outlays of $1.2 billion have been requested in order to carry out this manpower revenue sharing emphasis. Of this sum, 25 percent is earmarked for use at the Federal level for programs requiring national supervision and for research, demonstration, evaluation, labor market information, and technical assistance to the States and localities. Other large sums are requested for the WIN Program ($404 million estimated outlays), the employment service ($401 million), and employment-related child care ($582 million).

Since States and localities will have the option of determining the use of a large portion of Federal manpower funds, only very tentative estimates can be made of how the resources will be deployed and of the numbers of persons who will be newly enrolled in manpower activities in fiscal 1974. The estimates shown in table 2 have been derived by taking into account the preferences outlined by Mayors and Governors in their 1974 CAMPS recommendations.

The historical end-of-the-month enrollment series for programs administered by the Department of Labor [18] (collected only since 1968) reflect both a sustained uptrend in total program levels and disparate trends in individual programs through 1972. (See table 3.) At the end of July 1972, nearly 1.3 million individuals were in work and training programs, an all-time high and 27 percent above the 986,000 enrolled in July 1971.

In April 1968, classroom training under the MDTA was engaging more enrollees than any other program except the NYC in-school program. Four years later, MDTA institutional training enrollments were only slightly above the 1968 level and two newer programs—WIN and PEP—were each serving many more individuals.

An emphasis on on-the-job training is manifest in the enrollment trends over these 4 years. While classroom trainees greatly outnumbered those in

TABLE 2. ESTIMATED OUTLAYS AND NEW ENROLLMENTS IN FEDERAL MANPOWER PROGRAMS, FISCAL YEAR 1974

| Activity | Expenditures (millions) | New enrollees (thousands) |
|---|---|---|
| Institutional training | $771 | 981 |
| Manpower revenue sharing | 303 | 162 |
| Job Corps (national program) | 111 | 38 |
| Work Incentive Program | 164 | 61 |
| Social service training | 120 | 692 |
| Other | 73 | 29 |
| On-the-job training | 566 | 371 |
| Manpower revenue sharing | 159 | 120 |
| JOBS (basic) | 96 | 117 |
| Work Incentive Program | 97 | 56 |
| OJT for veterans | 203 | 69 |
| Other | 11 | 9 |
| Vocational rehabilitation | 824 | 573 |
| Vocational rehabilitation | 707 | 560 |
| Veterans rehabilitation | 117 | 13 |
| Work support | 1,285 | 632 |
| Manpower revenue sharing | 481 | 464 |
| Emergency employment assistance | 574 | 14 |
| Work Incentive Program | 102 | 27 |
| High school work-study | 9 | 57 |
| Other | 119 | 71 |

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: Office of Management and Budget, *Special Analyses, Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 1974*.

[18] Administrative responsibility for classroom training and education, which are basic to the MDTA institutional program and often components of projects in other programs, rests with the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

TABLE 3. ENROLLMENTS AT END OF MONTH IN MANPOWER PROGRAMS ADMINISTERED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, SELECTED MONTHS, 1968–72

[Thousands]

| Program | April 1968 | April 1969 | April 1970 | April 1971 | 1972 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | April | November |
| Total | [1] 355.3 | [1] 433.6 | 455.7 | 508.4 | 696.4 | 649.1 |
| Institutional training under the MDTA | 60.4 | 56.7 | 53.7 | 62.4 | 61.2 | 43.5 |
| JOBS (federally financed) and other OJT [2] | 38.9 | 57.3 | 87.9 | 86.3 | 90.9 | 104.6 |
| Neighborhood Youth Corps: | | | | | | |
| In-school and summer | 131.9 | 101.6 | 104.6 | 106.3 | 126.2 | 104.1 |
| Out-of-school | 57.6 | 47.5 | 33.3 | 38.4 | 41.2 | 42.1 |
| Operation Mainstream | 9.0 | 10.2 | 13.0 | 21.6 | 21.6 | 28.6 |
| Public Service Careers [3] | 3.8 | 3.4 | 4.2 | 26.2 | 26.8 | 20.7 |
| Concentrated Employment Program [4] | 19.8 | 70.5 | 53.3 | 38.8 | 36.4 | 30.0 |
| Job Corps | 32.5 | 29.8 | 20.7 | 22.1 | 22.8 | 22.2 |
| Work Incentive Program [4] | ---------- | 56.2 | 84.9 | 106.2 | 121.0 | 111.0 |
| Public Employment Program | ---------- | ---------- | ---------- | ---------- | 148.2 | 142.3 |

[1] Includes Special Impact projects, not shown separately.

[2] See footnote 3, table 1.

[3] Data relate only to New Careers segment until mid-1970 when the Supplemental Training and Employment Program (STEP) was initiated. STEP was phased out over the first half of 1972. Enrollments in other PSC options were first reported in November 1970.

[4] Exclusive of enrollees in "suspense"; i.e., enrolled in other programs such as MDTA institutional training.

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

OJT in 1968, the several OJT programs accounted for more than twice as many enrollees as institutional training by late 1972. The JOBS Program, which was just getting underway in the spring of 1968, had about 24,000 enrollees in the phase which operates under the contracts with the Department of Labor, while the JOBS-Optional Program and nationally administered OJT contracts together accounted for 81,000 enrollees.

Programs for out-of-school youth diminished somewhat after 1968 and 1969 as both the NYC and Job Corps were subjected to major redesigns. The NYC in-school and summer programs, on the other hand, reached a high of nearly 700,000 in August 1972, more than 100,000 above the previous year's peak enrollment level.

Operation Mainstream continued to provide adults, many of them older rural residents, with work and augmented incomes. Enrollment levels in 1972 were more than double those in 1968. Further recent growth resulted from a doubling of the funding for the older worker component to $26 million in fiscal 1972 to support an additional 5,000 subsidized jobs in public and private nonprofit agencies for people 55 years of age and older. This was in line with the Administration's commitment to the 1972 White House Conference on the Aging.

The apparent sharp upsurge in Public Service Careers (PSC) enrollees in 1971 really reflects initial hiring for the program at the end of fiscal 1970. The few thousand earlier enrollments were carried out under the New Careers Program, later subsumed under PSC. New Careers, which starts disadvantaged persons on a career ladder to paraprofessional jobs, continues to enroll about 3,500 persons. The 1972 downturn in PSC enrollments—from 34,000 at the end of January to 20,000 at the end of July—resulted from several factors. The STEP component in this multifaceted program was phased out during the first half of the year.[10] In addition, some of the 21-month contracts and grants which initiated the program with State and local agencies ended in May 1972; not all were renewed.

Following a sharp rise in enrollments in the early days of the Concentrated Employment Pro-

[10] STEP was a relatively small and temporary response to the economic downturn, providing income and work experience to disadvantaged workers who completed manpower training and failed to find immediate or stable employment.

gram (CEP), the trend has turned downward, beginning in 1970. A major program redesign was effected in late 1969 and 1970, and some funds have been shifted to other programs.

The sustained uptrend in WIN enrollments was, of course, according to plan. Enrollments have slowed somewhat during the changeover to the new program, but the upswing may be expected to resume and continue.

Enrollments in PEP were reported at 29,600 at the end of October 1971. By July 1972 they reached 177,000, reflecting the availability of summer jobs. By November enrollments had reverted to 142,300, a figure closer to normal operating levels.

## CHARACTERISTICS OF ENROLLEES

Department of Labor programs continued to draw enrollees mostly from the disadvantaged population in fiscal 1972, but in proportions that varied somewhat from the previous year, as program directions and emphases changed. (See table 4.) The decline in the overall proportion of disadvantaged enrollees from 93 percent to 85 percent reflected the impact of the new Public Employment Program, in which only 38 percent of the participants in 1972 were poor and otherwise handicapped in their job search.[20] (See the section on The Emergency Employment Act and PEP for a discussion of enrollments of the disadvantaged in PEP.)

Youth participation in the programs was nearly as high as in 1971; almost 70 percent of all enrollees were under 22 years of age. However, over four-fifths of the youth enrollment was concentrated in programs exclusively for young disadvantaged persons, the Neighborhood Youth Corps, including the brief summer program, and the Job Corps. Perhaps a better measure of the effort to

[20] For manpower program purposes, a disadvantaged person is a poor person who does not have suitable employment and who is either (1) a school dropout, (2) a member of a minority group, (3) under 22 years of age, (4) 45 years of age or over, or (5) handicapped. Members of families receiving cash welfare payments are deemed poor for purposes of this definition.

TABLE 4. CHARACTERISTICS OF ENROLLEES IN FEDERALLY ASSISTED WORK AND TRAINING PROGRAMS, FISCAL YEAR 1972

[Percent of total enrollees]

| Program | Women | Blacks [1] | Spanish speaking | Age | | Years of school completed | | On public assistance [2] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Under 22 years | 45 years and over | 8 years or less | 9 to 11 years | |
| Institutional training under the MDTA | 37 | 33 | 12 | 38 | 8 | 10 | 32 | 15 |
| JOBS (federally financed) and other OJT [3] | 27 | 34 | 18 | 38 | 7 | 15 | 35 | 12 |
| Neighborhood Youth Corps: | | | | | | | | |
| In-school and summer | 43 | 53 | [4] 12 | 100 | ---- | 19 | 77 | 30 |
| Out-of-school | 50 | 43 | [4] 16 | 94 | 3 | 25 | 72 | 38 |
| Operation Mainstream | 31 | 19 | [4] 10 | 4 | 44 | 42 | 29 | 24 |
| Public Service Careers | 65 | 45 | 16 | 21 | 18 | 7 | 23 | 20 |
| Concentrated Employment Program | 41 | 61 | 20 | 45 | 5 | 16 | 42 | 14 |
| Job Corps | 26 | 62 | 10 | 100 | ---- | 30 | 61 | 39 |
| Work Incentive Program | 60 | 36 | 19 | 28 | 5 | 17 | 41 | 99 |
| Public Employment Program | 28 | 23 | 7 | 14 | 16 | 9 | 16 | 11 |

[1] Substantially all the remaining enrollees were white except in Operation Mainstream, JOBS, and Job Corps. In these programs, 4 to 15 percent were American Indians, Eskimos, or Orientals.

[2] The definition of "public assistance" used for these figures varies somewhat among programs (e.g., it may or may not include receipt of food stamps and "in kind" benefits). In the NYC program, it may relate to enrollees' families as well as enrollees themselves.

[3] See footnote 3, table 1.

[4] Includes Mexican Americans and Puerto Ricans only; data on "other" Spanish-speaking Americans are not available.

aid members of this age group, who have a disproportionately high unemployment rate, is the man-years of service devoted to the younger enrollees. Of almost 700,000 man-years of service to all manpower program participants in 1972, 38 percent was accounted for by the NYC and Job Corps programs.

Public assistance recipients and members of families receiving public assistance are an important target group for manpower training and work programs. WIN enrollment is restricted almost entirely to those on AFDC rolls, while other programs draw a significant part of their trainees from this group. About 2 out of every 5 trainees who entered the Job Corps in 1972 were from welfare families, as was 1 in 3 of the NYC enrollees. In the adult programs, Operation Mainstream and PSC stand out with one-fourth and one-fifth of their enrollees, respectively, on public assistance rolls.

Women, who have accounted for 44 to 46 percent of the unemployed in each of the years since 1970, made up 40 percent of the persons enrolled in Department of Labor-administered manpower programs in fiscal 1972. They were best represented in PSC, WIN, and the NYC out-of-school program. However, in JOBS, PEP, and Job Corps their proportions were less than 30 percent. Women's share of program enrollment might have been higher except for the priorities established in two of the larger programs. The Congress specified that veterans should be given preference in PEP, while the legislation authorizing WIN II retains the priority for unemployed fathers that was a feature of WIN I national guidelines.

Minority group representation in manpower programs remained high. Blacks accounted for 45 percent of all trainees, with participation rates varying widely among programs. While over 60 percent of the trainees in CEP and in Job Corps were blacks, they constituted only 23 percent in PEP and 19 percent in Operation Mainstream—about on a par with their representation among the unemployed (23 percent in 1971). Blacks in other programs ranged from 33 to 53 percent. Spanish-speaking Americans,[21] the second largest minority group in the country at 5 percent of the population, comprised 13 percent of the enrollments. The proportions of blacks and Spanish-speaking Americans in manpower programs correspond roughly to the racial-ethnic composition of 60 low-income areas surveyed by the Bureau of the Census in 1970–71, when the population of these areas was found to be 50 percent Negro and 12 percent white Spanish-speaking American.

In certain programs the proportion of enrollees who were high school graduates moved up in 1972 after rising significantly in 1971, reaching 58 percent in MDTA institutional training, and 42 percent in CEP and WIN. This pattern probably reflects the lingering traces of the economic slowdown, which in early 1972, added workers with this level of education to the ranks of the unemployed. The priority accorded young veterans in program enrollments and the long-term trend of increased years of schooling are also likely to have increased the proportion of high school graduates.

## POSTPROGRAM EXPERIENCE

Some 336,800 persons were placed in jobs in fiscal 1972, after terminating from manpower programs aimed primarily at the improvement of occupational skills and job creation.[22] This figure represents 45 percent of the slightly more than 750,000 persons who terminated during fiscal year 1972, as shown below:

| *Program* | *Terminations* | *Employed completers* | *Employment rate* |
|---|---|---|---|
| All programs | 751, 400 | 336, 800 | 45 |
| MDTA—Institutional | 153, 800 | 81, 500 | 53 |
| JOBS | 91, 300 | 44, 200 | 48 |
| MDTA—JOBS-Optional | 50, 600 | 28, 000 | 55 |
| MDTA—OJT (national contract) | 29, 200 | 23, 300 | 80 |
| PSC | 68, 500 | 26, 200 | 38 |
| CEP | 88, 000 | 39, 300 | 45 |
| Job Corps | 48, 600 | [1] 35, 000 | 72 |
| WIN | 110, 200 | 33, 300 | 30 |
| PEP | 57, 400 | 17, 800 | 31 |
| Construction Outreach | 53, 800 | 8, 200 | 15 |

[1] Job Corps obtains followup placement data on both completers and noncompleters.

Of the 55 percent who terminated without getting jobs, most dropped out before completing training. Less than 10 percent of those who completed the programs failed to obtain jobs, a high placement rate which is influenced by the on-the-

[21] Reporting instructions refer to "Spanish-surnamed" enrollees.

[22] Excluded are the Neighborhood Youth Corps and Operation Mainstream, work-experience programs whose primary objective is not an immediate placement in permanent employment.

job training nature of many of the programs. The trainees in such programs are already in an employment relationship and, upon completion of training, continue in the employ of the training establishment.

Placements as a percentage of total terminations ranged from a high of 80 percent for national MDTA on-the-job training programs to a low of 15 percent for Construction Outreach. (The latter figure reflects the high dropout rate common to apprenticeship programs.)

The average hourly earnings of completers in the posttraining period varied considerably among the four programs for which data are available. Among CEP completers, the average hourly earnings were $2.24 compared with $3.16 an hour for trainees who obtained employment as the result of participation in a national OJT project. Between these extremes, employed completers of the MDTA institutional program averaged $2.49 an hour in earnings, while the WIN completers were a few cents behind at $2.46.

Men earned more than women who completed the same training program, as shown below:

| Characteristic | Hourly earnings | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | MDTA | | | |
| | Institutional | On-the-job | CEP | WIN |
| All trainees | $2.49 | $3.16 | $2.24 | $2.46 |
| Sex: | | | | |
| Men | 2.75 | 3.44 | 2.38 | 2.92 |
| Women | 2.23 | 2.12 | 2.03 | 2.11 |
| Race or ethnic group: | | | | |
| White | 2.55 | 3.27 | 2.14 | 2.59 |
| Black | 2.32 | 2.71 | 2.28 | 2.26 |
| Spanish speaking | 2.25 | 2.96 | 2.23 | 2.48 |
| Age: | | | | |
| Under 22 years | 2.27 | 2.77 | 2.15 | 2.22 |
| 22 to 44 years | 2.57 | 3.26 | 2.31 | 2.49 |
| 45 years and over | 2.71 | 3.41 | 2.15 | 2.66 |

The largest disparity in posttraining average hourly earnings between male and female completers was reported for the national OJT contract program, where the difference amounted to $1.32 an hour. Men were earning an average of $3.44 an hour, while the earnings of women were $2.12 an hour. The smallest differential, 35 cents, occurred in the CEP and may be attributable to the low level of male earnings, $2.38, rather than the female earnings of $2.03 an hour. Although the average hourly earnings of all employed workers who completed MDTA institutional training were higher than the earnings of all who completed the WIN Program, men averaged $2.92 an hour after WIN and only $2.75 after institutional training. Women had higher average hourly earnings after institutional training ($2.23) than after WIN ($2.11). The male-female differential in MDTA institutional training was 52 cents an hour and in WIN it was 81 cents.

White trainees tended to earn more than either blacks or Spanish-speaking Americans. CEP was the only program reporting higher average earnings for blacks and Spanish-speaking Americans, $2.28 and $2.23, respectively, than for whites, $2.14. The data for the MDTA institutional program and CEP showed higher hourly earnings for blacks, $2.32 and $2.28, than for Spanish-speaking Americans, $2.25 and $2.23. Conversely, Spanish-speaking Americans had higher average hourly earnings than blacks in the OJT and WIN programs, $2.96 and $2.48, as compared with $2.71 and $2.26.

Average hourly earnings were highest for older completers from the MDTA institutional and national OJT programs and WIN. Surprisingly, the group aged 45 years and older earned more than the 22- to 44-year-old group, suggesting that maturity and experience do have a price in the labor market. On the other hand, the CEP completers aged 45 and over had the same average hourly earnings as those under 22 years of age.

# 3

# POPULATION CHANGES: A CHALLENGE TO MANPOWER POLICY

# POPULATION CHANGES: A CHALLENGE TO MANPOWER POLICY

By far the most important demographic development of the past decade has been the clearly marked transition from the three-child to the two-child family average. The consequence of an unusually steep decline in the number of children born to American women since 1958, the two-child average may be expected to have a profound impact on manpower policies in future years. Its influence will be visible very soon in an increase in the number of working wives and, somewhat later, in an aging of the labor force in the form of a gradual decline in the proportion of younger workers and a corresponding increase in the proportion of workers in the highly productive years between 35 and 55.

Innumerable other aspects of daily existence will be similarly affected if the two-child average continues to prevail until the end of the century, with perceptible consequences in fields as diverse as housing, consumer purchases, demand for teachers, consumption of natural resources, family life style, and the social climate.

Most younger married women now express childbearing intentions suggesting a completed family size of about two children. It should be stressed, however, that birth patterns for younger women dropped slightly below even this bare replacement level in the last months of 1972 and the Census Bureau recently broadened its series of population projections to include the possibility of a continuing pattern among young women leading to a completed family size of only 1.8 children per woman. Nevertheless, the projections which reflect the real experience of most families—and which are, for this reason, the most usefully illustrative—are those based upon the two-child norm of the early 1970's and the three-child norm that preceded it. In this chapter, the two-child norm will be assumed in describing the probable profile of the American population in the final decades of the century.[1]

The shorter run manpower implications of a lower birth rate are already becoming evident in the changing composition of the labor force, primarily in the dramatic increase in the numbers of married women (including a significant proportion of mothers of preschoolers) who are working or seeking work. As early as 1980, the sharp rise in the number of women workers may be expected to stimulate an increase in the size of the total labor force of about 1.7 million more persons than would have been employed or seeking employment if the three-child family had continued to be the national norm. By 1985, this influx will have contributed to the achievement of a larger gross na-

[1] These projections of population and labor force are designed to illustrate the cumulative impact of a lower fertility rate over the course of the next 27 years, based on the Bureau of the Census' Series E projections, which assume that the number of births per 1,000 women will stabilize eventually at 2,100, or at the two-child norm. Excluding net immigration, the continuation of fertility rates at the Series E level would result in zero population growth in about 70 years. For purposes of comparison, some attention will be accorded to the Bureau of the Census' Series B projections, which assume a gradual return to a higher fertility rate, the three-child norm, or a level at which 1,000 women have, on average, 3,100 children throughout the childbearing period. Both series assume the same slowly declining trend in mortality and the same average level of net immigration to the United States—400,000 per year. Mention will also be made of the C Series (2,800 children per 1,000 women) and the new F Series (1,800 children per 1,000 women), described in *Population Estimates and Projections* (Washington: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1972), Current Population Reports, Series P–25, No. 493.

tional product (GNP) than would have been attained if these same women had refrained from working and returned to the higher fertility level.

After 1985, the longer range effects of declining natality can be expected to surface in the form of significant modifications in the age distribution of the labor force and total population. Fewer younger workers will be seeking their first jobs; simultaneously, the large postwar baby-boom generation will have reached the peak working years of 35 to 54. By the end of the century, the population at large will be visibly older than that of 1972, while the members of the labor force will be somewhat more evenly distributed among the various age groups.

In addition to its impact on the size and composition of the labor force, a slower rate of population growth has wide-ranging implications for social and economic institutions. The educational system and the teaching profession, for example, are not expected to continue the exuberant expansion of the past two decades, while the health-care delivery system may have to concentrate an increasing proportion of available resources on services to older citizens. Residential patterns and housing requirements may change as the proportion of two-career/two-child families increases, and the social climate may be altered perceptibly as the prevailing emphasis on the young gives way to greater involvement in the needs and aspirations of those over 30.

Will slower population growth mean slower economic growth? Current projections indicate that this question can be answered in the negative. In the last three decades of the 20th century a smaller proportion of the population will be in the economically dependent age groups, while a larger proportion will be in the labor force, earning and consuming at levels considerably higher than those of the present. "Invisibles" may constitute a larger portion of economic output, however, since services are likely to assume steadily increasing importance in both GNP and consumer expenditures.

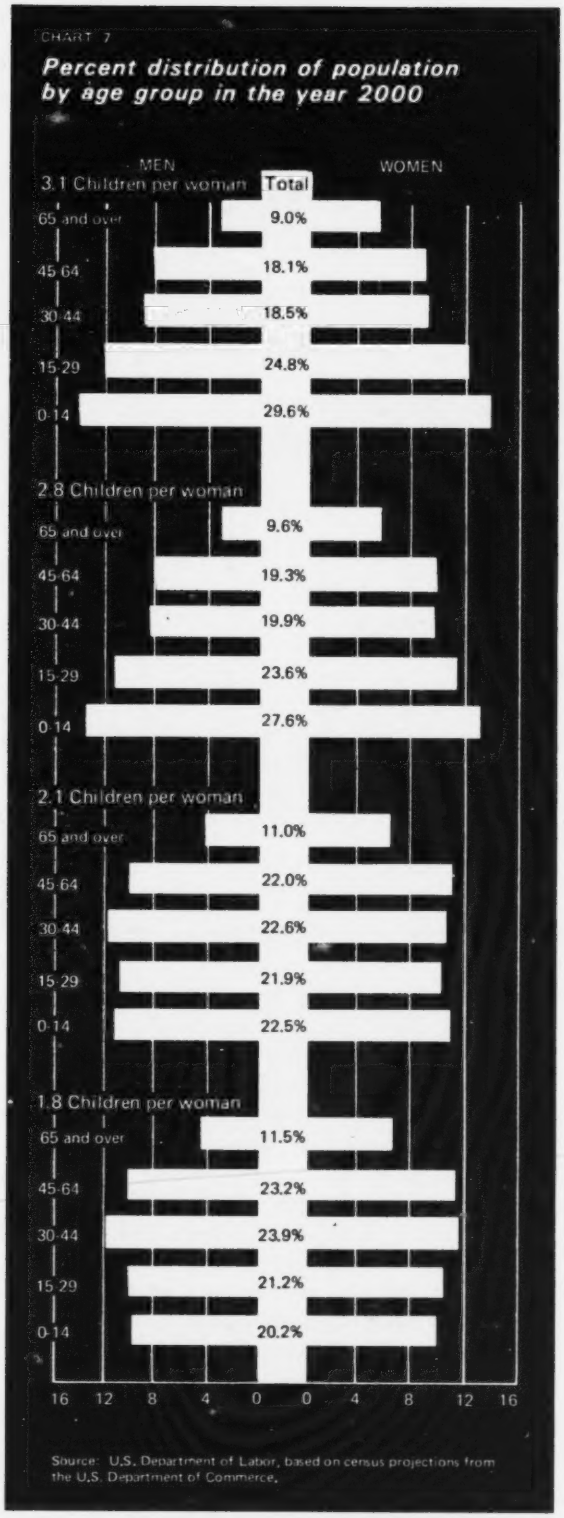
The developing interdependencies among population trends, economic growth, resource needs, and pollution levels present a somewhat more ambiguous picture. For example, by the year 2000, 85 percent of the population are likely to be living and working in metropolitan areas whether the birth rate is maintained at the present reduced level or returns to the higher one. This projection clearly implies that additional strain will be placed on metropolitan transportation systems, energy and other natural resources, and the urban environment. However, even in this case, the number of people represented by the 85-percent urban residence projection will differ substantially—by about 45 million persons—depending on future fluctuations in natality. It is the new public awareness of this intermingling of problems and possibilities that makes recent population trends one of the most significant new developments of the 1970's.

## Impact on the Total Population

Considerable emphasis must be placed upon the fact that the two-child family average does not imply any overall reduction in the numbers of people inhabiting the United States; it does not even imply that demographic stabilization—or "zero population growth"—will be attained before the middle decades of the next century, even if net immigration is also reduced to zero.[2] Rather, the impact of the reduced birth rate will be visible, first, in the changing age/sex distribution of the labor force and the population at large and, second, in a slower rate of population growth. (See chart 7.)

If the two-child average is maintained in the next three decades, the American population will grow—but the increase will be one of 60 million people, rather than the 115 million implied by a three-child average. These figures convey two messages: first, that a substantial rise in population must be anticipated even if the lower birth rate remains the norm; second, that an immediate return to the higher birth rate would augment this in-

[2] With zero net immigration, the actual year "zero population growth" might be expected to begin could range from 2028 to 2062 under the two-child norm. See U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P–25, No. 480, 1972.




crease by more than 55 million persons within the same 30-year period. Perhaps the magnitude of the difference will be clarified if it is noted that the population of France totaled just under 50 million persons in 1968.

An additional factor of parallel importance is the significant role that will be played throughout the next 30 years by the movement of the postwar baby-boom generation through successive age groups. As this numerically impressive generation advances in years, much will depend upon whether a large proportion of its members are inclined to favor the two-child over the three-child family. The individual decisions ultimately made by members of this group—those who are now between the ages of 14 and 26—will play a primary role in determining the future size of both the population and the labor force. Admittedly, projections are not predictions; nevertheless, what are these young adults likely to do?

## CHILDBEARING EXPECTATIONS

Striking evidence of the prevailing attitudes toward fertility in this age group is offered by the change in the number of children expected by young wives 18 to 24 years old (the prime childbearing years). While 38 percent of such young married women expected to have four or more children in 1955, only 9 percent of those currently 18 to 24 years old had this expectation in 1972. (See chart 8.[3]) In the same timespan, the proportion expecting to have two or fewer children has risen from 34 percent to 70 percent. If future levels in natality match these expectations, the trend toward the two-child norm will be strongly confirmed in the years ahead.

It should be noted, however, that almost all young adults expect to marry and raise children. The Commission on Population Growth and the American Future projects a 33-percent jump in annual household formation by the end of the

[3] In this chart 1967 and 1972 data are based on census data from the U.S. Department of Commerce; 1960 data are taken from Pascal K. Whelpton, Arthur A. Campbell, and John Patterson, *Fertility and Family Planning in the United States* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1966), table 24, p. 58; 1955 data are taken from Ronald Freedman, Arthur A. Campbell, and Pascal K. Whelpton, *Family Planning, Sterility, and Population Growth* (New York: McGraw-Hill Book Co., 1959), table 7–1, p. 217.



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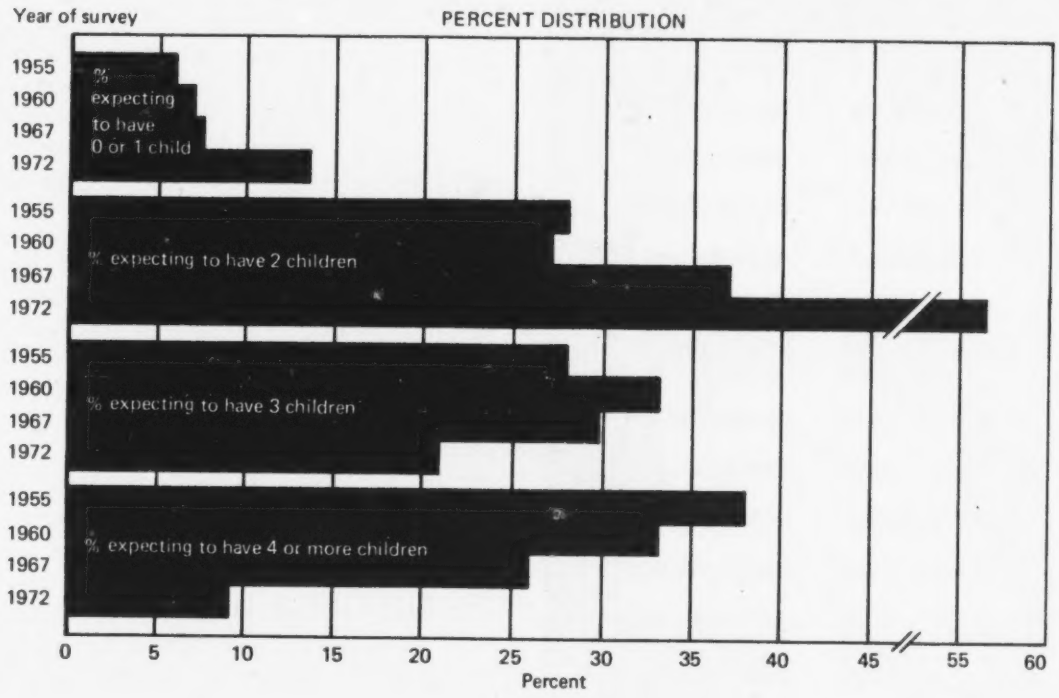
CHART 8

***Number of children expected by wives 18 to 24 years old, selected years 1955-72***




Source: U.S. Department of Labor. See also text footnote 3 in this chapter.

present decade, or an increment of 1.5 million new households each year until 1985. Of course, a substantial proportion of new households are established by young, single persons in any given year, but other indications provided by data on marriage expectation and annual numbers of marriages lend support to the estimate that the vast majority of young adults intend to conform to the nuclear family pattern.

Barring any significant change in marital patterns, the major impact of the reduced birth rate upon households should be visible in the rapidly declining numbers of middle-sized or large families. Births of fourth, fifth, and sixth children will become increasingly rare and, in the 21st century, the proverbially fortunate seventh son of a seventh son may well be a statistical curiosity. (See table 1.)

### Race and Childbearing Expectations

The major racial groups have experienced parallel swings in fertility levels in the past half century, with the rate for blacks and other minorities remaining consistently higher than that of the white group. However, both blacks and whites have experienced declines of similar magnitude in recent years, and indications from recent surveys of birth expectations and desired family size suggest that a gradual convergence of the fertility rates of the two groups may be in prospect.

In fact, recent Census Bureau data indicate that the once-substantial differences in fertility levels between black and white women 18 to 24 years old are narrowing quite rapidly.[4] If one

[4] *Birth Expectations and Fertility: June 1972* (Washington: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1972). Current Population Reports, Series P–20, No. 240.

considers the number of children these young wives have already had as well as the number of additional children they plan to have, it has been estimated that young black wives anticipate having about 2.4 children, compared with 2.2 children for white wives in the same age group.

This narrowing differential is closely tied to recent dramatic improvements in contraceptive techniques and availability. For example, data from a national representative sample of women under the age of 35 living with their husbands indicate that the percentage using oral contraceptives has increased from 3 percent in 1961 to 29 percent in 1970.[5] Most important is the finding that racial differences in pill usage have vanished: in 1970, 29 percent of both black and white women utilized this form of contraception.

### Educational Differences

There is also evidence that educational differences are declining among contraceptive users. In 1965, 31 percent of young white wives who had attended college used the pill, compared with 19 percent of high school dropouts. The differences for young black wives were correspondingly great, ranging from 21 percent for black women who had attended college to 9 percent for the high school dropouts. By 1970, there were no longer any differences in pill usage for either blacks or whites between those who had attended college and the high school graduates. (However, high school dropouts, a declining proportion of the young adult population, continued to lag somewhat behind in contraceptive use.)

These figures indicate the possibility of continued social and economic change among minority group populations. If, for example, there is a significant increase in the already-high proportion of working women in the black community, overall income in that community—both per capita and per household—is likely to show some improvement. Nevertheless, any significant and lasting amelioration of differences in income levels between minority groups and whites continues to depend as much upon nondiscriminatory access to well-paid jobs for both men and women as it does upon estimated long-range increases in the number of married minority group women in the labor force. (See the chapter on Spanish-Speaking Americans for a discussion of fertility levels among women in this minority group.)

## AGE DISTRIBUTION

An increase of 43 percent in the number of persons 65 years and over can be expected by the end of the century—from approximately 20 million persons in 1970 to 29 million in 2000. This does not mean that the population will age in any radical sense. (The proportion of persons of retirement age in the total population will rise only

[5] Norman B. Ryder, "Time Series of Pill and IUD Use: United States, 1961–1970," *Studies in Family Planning* (New York: The Population Council, October, 1972), vol. 3, No. 10.

TABLE 1. LIVE BIRTHS BY LIVE-BIRTH ORDER, UNITED STATES, 1968-71

[Percent distribution]

| Live-birth order | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | Percent change | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | 1968–71 | 1970–71 |
| Total: Number (thousands) | 3,502 | 3,600 | 3,738 | 3,560 | 1.7 | −4.8 |
| Percent | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | | |
| First | 37.5 | 38.4 | 39.5 | 39.9 | 8.3 | −3.7 |
| Second | 26.2 | 26.7 | 27.1 | 27.9 | 8.2 | −1.9 |
| Third | 15.4 | 15.4 | 15.4 | 15.2 | .1 | −6.3 |
| Fourth | 8.8 | 8.5 | 8.2 | 7.9 | −9.0 | −8.2 |
| Fifth | 4.9 | 4.6 | 4.2 | 4.0 | −17.2 | −9.5 |
| Sixth or higher | 7.2 | 6.4 | 5.6 | 5.1 | −27.7 | −13.6 |

NOTE: Percent distribution and percent change figures are based on unrounded numbers.

SOURCE: For 1968, National Center for Health Statistics; for 1969-71, surveys by the Statistical Bureau of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

from 9.8 percent in 1970 to 10.6 percent in 2000, assuming continuation of the two-child norm.) Nevertheless, the increase in absolute numbers will be felt by many institutions, industries, and professions.

Retirement and pension systems, including social security, are among the institutions most likely to feel the compounded pressure of new demand and swollen memberships—pressure that can be expected to increase the complexity and cost of administering such systems. Portable pensions, providing workers with greater security in case of a change in jobs, are likely to stimulate continued labor force mobility, which would otherwise be adversely affected by an increase in the number of older workers.

A study prepared for the Commission on Population Growth and the American Future [6] points to a gradual restriction in opportunities for promotion as the labor force grows older. Nevertheless, if a labor force with a significant proportion of senior employees affords less promotional opportunity, it also includes a smaller proportion of new entrants requiring accommodation and training. Furthermore, the issue is complicated by the unusually large size of the baby-boom generation. If the large number of workers aged 35 to 44 is fully employed in 1990, the group aged 25 to 34 in 1990 is likely to enjoy highly favorable promotional opportunities during the subsequent decades, thanks to its smaller size relative to the older group.

The presence in the population of a larger proportion of older persons could bring about some important changes in working and residential environments. Some jobs, for example, may be restructured or subdivided in order to make them less physically demanding. Housing construction patterns may reflect a preference on the part of older couples for smaller units situated close to shopping and recreational facilities, and public transit systems may have to accommodate the older citizen's requirement for fast, comfortable transportation within greatly enlarged metropolitan areas.

More difficult to measure, but equally significant is the potential impact of an increase in the senior population upon consumer tastes and preferences, upon demand for travel and recreation, and upon the social climate. The economic and cultural influence of youth may be less dominant as the members of the baby-boom generation move into the over-30 age groups. However, the baby-boom generation will have arrived at the middle (and most productive) years by the end of the century, and those in the postretirement group will remain a relatively small proportion of the total population at that time. Given these projections, a "maturity cult" is a far greater likelihood than is a social climate dominated by the views and predilections of the old.

## Impact on Manpower Resources

Although the declining birth rate is likely to have a marked influence on manpower resources of the future, the major impact may well be more qualitative than quantitative. Like the total population, the labor force is not expected to undergo any overall reduction in the years ahead. Nevertheless, it can be assumed that the total number of jobseekers and jobholders will expand somewhat more slowly and that the age/sex composition of the labor force will reflect changes in the different sectors of the population at large. These developments will be accompanied by parallel fluctuations in the levels of skill, experience, and seniority existing in the labor force, stimulating the need for concurrent changes in the variety of manpower services to be made available to the disadvantaged and the unemployed at different times in the future. Current projections indicate that the most dramatic growth in the labor force during the current decade will occur among persons 25 to 34 (particularly among young adult women in this age group), while the situation of older workers is likely to be a source of increasing preoccupation after 1980.

### SHORTER TERM TRENDS: THE FEMALE LABOR FORCE

The phenomenal expansion of the female labor force in recent years is the product not only of a sharp increase in the female adult population, reflecting higher birth rates at various dates in the past, but also of a greater willingness among many

[6] Lincoln H. Day, "The Social Consequences of a Zero Population Growth Rate in the United States," to be published in vol. 1 of the Research Reports of the Commission on Population Growth and the American Future.

married women to seek employment outside the home. This increased propensity to work derives from several factors. For example, rising educational levels have had a marked influence on social values concerning the role of women in the family and workplace. These altered values have increased the supply of female labor substantially, a development which has been reinforced by the continuing introduction of goods and services which allow a housewife more free time and control over her environment. Other factors of paramount importance have been higher wages, the increasing demand for skills which better educated women have been able to supply, and the progressive development of measures to assure more equality of employment opportunity for women.

### Since World War II

Between 1947 and 1971, the female labor force almost doubled, increasing in size from 16.7 million to over 32 million. During the same period, the adult female noninstitutional population increased by only about 40 percent, from 52 million to 74 million, indicating that the numbers of women with gainful employment were increasing at a pace far exceeding the rate which could have been anticipated on the basis of population growth alone.

Nevertheless, women's labor force participation followed an uneven pattern during the postwar years. Between 1947 and 1960, the female labor force grew by about 6.5 million; about two-thirds of this expansion reflected a greater propensity to work among adult women between the ages of 35 and 64, with the sharpest increase among women between 45 and 54 years of age—i.e., among women whose childbearing tasks were finished. This growth in labor force participation of older women was also consistent with the rapidly rising demand for workers in the occupational and industrial sectors in which women predominated; e.g., teaching, clerical work, and health services. Women in their middle years were the principal group responding to that demand (as shown in chart 9).

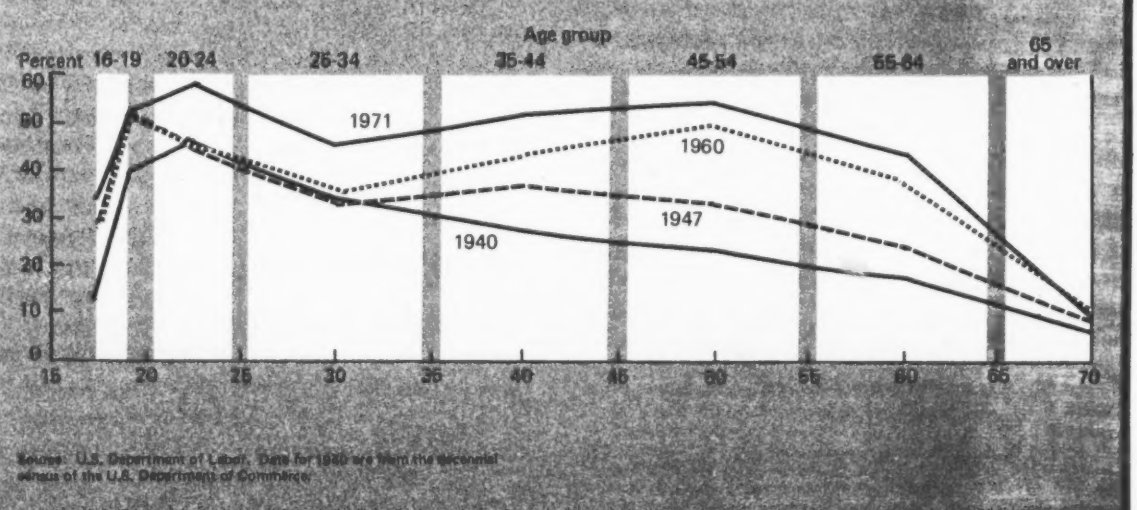
### Since 1960

Virtually all increases in female employment between 1960 and 1971 were in either the white-collar or service sectors, continuing the patterns established between 1947 and 1960. Female labor force growth between 1960 and 1971 totaled over 9 million, fully a third larger than the increase registered during the preceding 13 years.

Significantly, women under 25 accounted for one-half of this increase in labor force participation, reflecting the fact that the postwar baby-boom generation had reached working age. These figures suggest that women are indicating a far greater

CHART 9

**Labor force participation rates for women, 1940-71**




Source: U.S. Department of Labor. Data for 1940 are from the decennial census of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

propensity to work and to avoid interruptions in their careers—changes partly induced by heightened demand for workers with white-collar skills and further stimulated by the changing status and outlook of women during the preceding decade.

In line with this trend, multiple worker families (including those with secondary earners other than the wife) accounted for 55 percent, or 21.3 million, of all families headed by married men in the labor force in March 1972. Ten years earlier, multiple worker families were only 45 percent (16.1 million) of all husband-wife families whose head was in the labor force.

### Mothers of Preschoolers

The aggregate figures which highlight greater work participation for younger women cover up two dramatic trends of the past decade:

—The sharp increase in the number of young married women who are working.

—The fact that this increase in work participation of married women has been particularly pronounced among women with small children.

The steepest rise in work propensity has been among women with children under 3, whose labor force participation rate increased by three-quarters, from 15.3 percent in 1960 to 26.9 percent in 1972. The importance of this phenomenon of increased work participation by young mothers cannot be overemphasized. Its impact will be especially apparent in the age distribution of the female labor force of the future.

Labor force projections for women workers, assuming confirmation of the two-child family average, yield an impressive 70-percent increase in the size of the potential female labor force from 25 to 34 years of age during the 1970's alone (in contrast to a 48-percent increase for men of the same age group). Thereafter the projected labor force potentials of women aged 35 and over parallel those projected among working men, as follows:

—An increase of about 45 percent in the 35- to 44-year-old group during the 1980's.

—A growth of about 30 percent in the group aged 45 to 64 during the 1990's.

In other words, the postwar baby-boom generation will have a telling impact on the size of both the total labor force and the female labor force throughout the remainder of the century and will contribute to the appearance after 1980 of a large bloc of workers between ages 35 and 54. Continuation of the two-child norm will accentuate the trend still more by expanding female employment, resulting in a 1980 labor force of 102.8 million, 1.7 million larger than that implied by a return to the three-child family. Significantly, all of this difference occurs among women under 55; the projected 1980 labor force of women 16 to 24 years old is nearly 500,000 larger, and that of women 25 to 54 years old 1.2 million larger, under the lower birth rate than under the higher one.

If these projections are valid, will the financial contribution of working wives make a substantial difference in family income levels? The experience of recent years indicates that it will, especially if they work full time all year round, as shown below:

| *Extent of work experience of wife in 1971* | *Median family income, 1971* | *Median percent of income contributed by wife's earnings* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | *All families* | *White* | *Negro and other races* |
| Worked during year | $12,500 | 27.5 | 27.1 | 31.6 |
| 50 to 52 weeks, full time | 14,500 | 38.6 | 38.3 | 41.4 |
| 27 to 49 weeks, full time | 11,700 | 30.3 | 30.3 | 30.6 |
| 1 to 26 weeks, full time or 1 to 52 weeks, part time | 10,800 | 12.3 | 12.0 | 16.0 |
| Did not work during year | 9,600 | | | |

Combined with the number of weeks worked, occupation is another major determinant of wives' earnings and family income. Among wives who worked year round full time in 1971, professional and technical workers had the highest median earnings, $8,400, while private household workers had one of the lowest median earnings levels, $2,100. Clerical workers fall between the two extremes, with median earnings of about $5,700.

### Minority Group Families

In minority group families, the working wife contributes a somewhat greater proportion of total family income, especially if she works all year round. The proportion of multiple worker families has been greater among blacks than among whites—63 and 54 percent, respectively, in March 1972, a ratio that repeats the pattern of earlier

years. This relationship reflects the higher level of labor force participation among black than among white wives; for example, 60 percent of black wives compared with 49 percent of white wives worked at some time during 1971. But whatever the work experience of the wife, median family income remains lower among Negroes than among whites. However, there has been a gradual narrowing of this gap over the decade ending in 1971, when median income among nonfarm families was $11,550 for whites and $8,160, or 71 percent of the white median, for blacks.

The extent of the wife's work experience has considerable impact on black/white income ratios. The income of Negro families in which the wife worked all year at a full-time job was 90 percent of white family income, in contrast to 64 percent for families in which the wife worked full time for 6 months or less or part time.

### Children of Working Mothers

Of the 65.3 million children under 18 years, 1 out of every 6 was in a family where the father was either absent, unemployed, or out of the labor force in March 1972. The proportion of black children who were in this situation was about three times larger than that of whites (43 and 14 percent, respectively). In families in which the father was either absent or not earning, children whose mothers were in the labor force were better off in terms of median family income than those whose mothers were out of the labor force. For example, median income of families with children whose fathers were absent was $5,500 in 1971 if the mother was in the work force, in contrast to $3,230 if she was not. The median income of families in which the father was unemployed was $9,295 if the mother was in the labor force and $7,960 if she was not. As might be expected, children in families where the father was employed were in the best income situation, on the average, regardless of the mother's labor force status. (See the chapter on Spanish-Speaking Americans for a discussion of female labor force participation among this group.)

The long-established relationship between lower income and higher fertility levels may be seen in the increase in the number of working wives who have boosted family income while having fewer children. In 1969, women aged 35 to 44 in families with less than $5,000 income averaged 3.7 children in contrast to 2.9 for each woman in the same age group whose family income was over $10,000.

The relationship between family size and husband's occupation is even more revealing. For example, women aged 35 to 44 who were married to farm laborers averaged 4.6 children in 1969. Blue-collar families had between 3.1 and 3.4 children, in contrast to 2.7 to 2.9 for white-collar families.

### Manpower Planning for Women Workers

The anticipated increase in the proportion of married women in the labor force has serious implications for manpower policies in the years immediately ahead. There is every reason to believe that substantial numbers of these potential workers—especially those in the disadvantaged sector of the population—will require remedial and/or refresher job training in a widening range of occupations. In addition, any increase in the number of occupations potentially open to all women can be expected to alter present patterns of job matching and placement. Moreover, the fact that many of these women are in the younger age groups may complicate the hiring and promotion process for men in similar age groups who are competing for the same jobs and advancement opportunities; this latter development is one that could add somewhat to the handicaps of disadvantaged male jobseekers.

Finally, there is the problem of providing adequate child-care services for working mothers. The figures on family income cited earlier indicate that children in families headed by women or in families where the father is unemployed, derive visible financial benefits if their mother is in the labor force; nevertheless, a scarcity of child-care arrangements may discourage some of these women from seeking work.

## LONGER TERM TRENDS: THE TOTAL LABOR FORCE

In 1970, the median age of the population was 27.9 years. Under the lower fertility projections, this median age rises slowly to 34.0 years by the year 2000 and ultimately stabilizes at about 37

years toward the middle of the next century, assuming no dramatic improvements in average longevity. Such a gradual change hardly signifies the onset of gerontocracy or an end to adaptability and innovative spirit. It does imply, however, a somewhat older labor force, one characterized by a declining proportion of new jobseekers and a rising proportion of workers with more than 15 or 20 years of work experience.

Following an expected increase of almost 17 million workers between 1970 and 1980, the rate of expansion of the total labor force can be expected to slow somewhat. (See table 2.) In the 1980's the expected 11.3-million increase in the total labor force stands in marked contrast to the 16.9-million gain of the preceding decade, and the number of those actually working or seeking work is projected at around 114 million in 1990. This total is still approximately the same as that which would have been reached under the higher birth rate. Ten years later, the longer term consequences of the lower birth rate will be readily apparent in the slower growth of the labor force (12.5 million in the 1990's), giving a total labor force of 127 million by the year 2000. The latter figure is in striking contrast to the labor force of 136 million that would be achieved if most families continue to have three children.

### Low-Income Groups

Between 1959 and 1971, the proportion of persons below the low income threshold declined from over one-fifth to about one-eighth. Among whites, the corresponding decline was from 18 to 10 percent; among the minority groups, the drop was from 56 to 31 percent.[7] A continuation of the same trend would bring about a further decline in the incidence of low income in the United States, to about 7 percent by the early 1980's and to less than 4 percent by the end of the century. Nevertheless, these extrapolations offer little basis for complacency when they are expressed in human terms; by the year 2000, a society enjoying, on the average, a level of living about 80 percent higher than

[7] *Characteristics of Low-Income Population: 1971* (Washington: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1972). Current Population Reports, Series P–60, No. 82. The low income threshold in 1971 was $4,137 for a nonfarm family of four. This threshold changes from year to year with changes in the cost of items comprising a typical "food basket" and is also adjusted for family size and composition. A different threshold would, of course, change the outlook on the time needed to reduce the low-income population.

TABLE 2. PROJECTED INCREASE IN POPULATION AND TOTAL LABOR FORCE 16 YEARS AND OVER, 1960 TO 2000

[Numbers in thousands]

| Period | Total population, 16 years and over | | Total labor force, 16 years and over | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Two-child norm | Three-child norm | Two-child norm | Three-child norm |
| Actual: 1960 | 121, 817 | 121, 817 | 72, 142 | 72, 142 |
| 1970 | 142, 366 | 142, 366 | 85, 903 | 85, 903 |
| Projected: 1980 | 167, 127 | 167, 127 | 102, 818 | 101, 096 |
| 1990 | 183, 780 | 187, 073 | 114, 153 | 113, 996 |
| 2000 | 201, 969 | 220, 006 | 126, 659 | 136, 423 |
| Number change: | | | | |
| 1960 to 1970 | 20, 549 | 20, 549 | 13, 761 | 13, 761 |
| 1970 to 1980 | 24, 761 | 24, 761 | 16, 915 | 15, 193 |
| 1980 to 1990 | 16, 653 | 19, 946 | 11, 335 | 12, 900 |
| 1990 to 2000 | 18, 189 | 32, 933 | 12, 506 | 22, 427 |
| Percent change: | | | | |
| 1960 to 1970 | 17 | 17 | 19 | 19 |
| 1970 to 1980 | 17 | 17 | 20 | 18 |
| 1980 to 1990 | 10 | 12 | 11 | 13 |
| 1990 to 2000 | 10 | 18 | 11 | 20 |

SOURCE: Denis F. Johnston, "Illustrative Projections of the U.S. Labor Force to 2040," to be published in vol. 2 of the Research Reports of the Commission on Population Growth and the American Future.

its current level might still have about 10 million of its citizens subsisting on the equivalent of $1,000 per year or less. However, if the average net annual reduction in the absolute number in low-income groups (about 1.1 million persons per year, 1959 to 1971) can be maintained in the future, the result would be the virtual elimination of the low-income group (as presently defined) in about two decades.

It must be recognized that it may be very difficult to sustain this rate of progress, because the low-income group is likely to become more and more a hard-core residual population consisting of severely disadvantaged people. In addition, the concept of poverty may, to some extent, be culturally determined, and the quantity and quality of material goods necessary to place a family above a poverty "line" may increase over the next several decades.

The outlook for workers with limited formal schooling is quite similar to that of the low-income groups: between March 1959 and March 1972, the proportion of workers 18 and over with less than 8 years of formal schooling declined from 16 to 7 percent. Current projections of educational attainment indicate a continuing decline in this proportion to less than 4 percent by 1985.

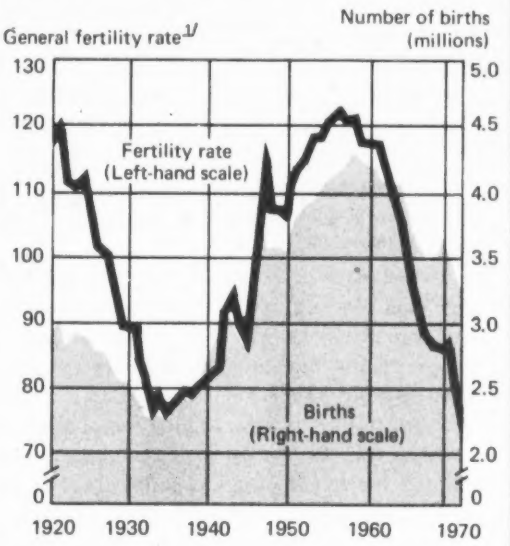
Two features of the lower fertility projection have a direct bearing on the prospects for further reductions in poverty, limited education, and associated ills. First, the two-child norm implies a continuing decline in the proportion of families of large size, many of whom have been trapped in the cycle of poverty. Second, it implies the availability of greater educational resources per child so that greater attention may be paid to developing educational programs which reduce the dropout rate.

### Black Youth

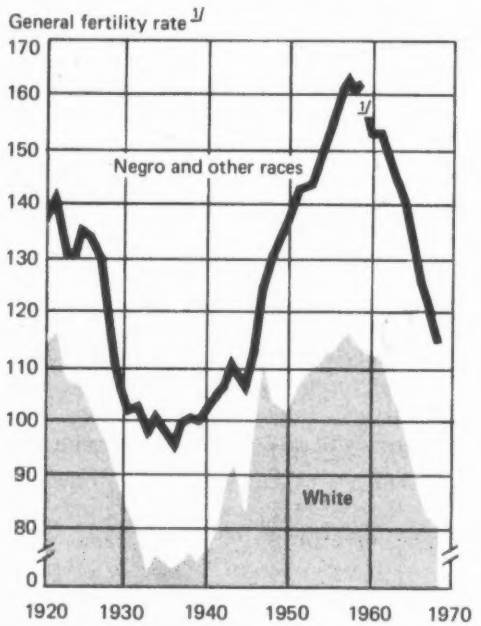
Although there is substantial evidence of converging fertility levels among the different racial and ethnic groups, this trend will not have a substantial impact on either the number or proportion of young black workers entering the labor force in the next two decades. Indeed, the fertility level among blacks in the postwar years has surpassed the very high baby-boom birth rate among white women (as shown by chart 10), with the result that a significant proportion of those who seek to enter

CHART 10

***Annual births and fertility rates, United States, 1920-72***




***Fertility rates by color, 1920-68***




1/ Number of births per year per 1,000 women aged 15 to 44. Births for 1920-59 adjusted for underregistration.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, based on data from the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

the labor force in the 1970's will be younger members of the minority groups, many of them from disadvantaged sectors of the population, lacking skills, work experience, and education.

The gap between the level of skills demanded by employers and those offered by potential jobholders is most apparent in this sector of the population. In addition, it is very likely that the job requirements imposed by many employers may be unrealistically high—and perhaps determined as much by changing social norms concerning education as by an objective view of what is actually needed to do the job.

The rising level of education in the population at large has already complicated the jobseeking picture for minority youth by reinforcing the stereotype of the high school diploma as the socially acceptable educational minimum for many employment opportunities, regardless of the character of the job. If the upward trend in average educational levels continues, disadvantaged youth who do not complete high school are likely to be left still farther behind in the competition for jobs than they are at present. (See the chapter on The Employment and Unemployment Record for a discussion of unemployment levels among minority groups.) Some may even be pushed out of the hard-to-employ category into an increasing mass of unemployables, unless systematic efforts are made to improve their access to employment through job-training and basic education programs, supplemented by more efficient approaches to placement and job matching. This evidence of the increasingly critical failing of the school system to meet the needs of disadvantaged youth argues for major reassessment of curriculum content and teaching methods. Finally, more research is needed, and the research currently available needs to be used more effectively, in order to determine the real level of skills, education, and experience needed to perform adequately in specific work situations.

### Geographic Mobility of Workers

The traditional sources of geographic mobility among workers in the United States have included younger people, rural-urban migration, and the rather weak attachment of many Americans to their place of current residence and employment. The labor force projections previously discussed imply that in 1980, 1990, and 2000, assuming an average of two children per family, young workers aged 16 to 24 will be a somewhat smaller proportion of the labor force than they are at present. Similarly, the reduction of agriculture to a relatively small component of the economy may indicate that another once-significant source of mobile labor—farmworkers—will be of less importance in the future.

It would be hasty, however, to draw from these observations the conclusion that labor force mobility is about to decline steeply.

The anticipated relative drop in the proportion of young workers in the total labor force camouflages to some extent the fact that the gross number of new entrants to the labor force—many of them younger workers—will not fall below 30 million persons in any of the remaining decades of the 20th century. In addition to mobility described in terms of participation in the labor force, there is some evidence of important changes in the overall geographic distribution of the work force. For example, the movement of southern blacks to northern cities, while still continuing, is doing so at a much reduced rate. Consequently, the major part of its impact on the nonagricultural labor force has already been registered.

Simultaneously, there are indications of increasing intercity mobility, especially among the professional-technical, managerial, and skilled groups, and of a continuing shift of population from cities to suburbs, accompanied (or preceded) by a corresponding shift by industry.

The dimensions of this transition are strikingly illustrated by the fact that 3 million more metropolitan workers in the 15 largest standard metropolitan statistical areas worked in the suburbs in 1970 than in 1960. In contrast, the number working in the central cities declined by almost 1 million, with the central cities retaining only about 52 percent of metropolitan area jobs at the end of the 1960's. In fact, a large majority—72 percent—of those suburban residents who worked in 1970 were employed in the suburbs.

This development may have serious implications for labor force mobility among Negroes. Still excluded from many suburbs, black residents of the central cities may find that a substantial proportion of urban job opportunities have relocated to neighboring towns poorly serviced by mass transit systems.

It is also possible that geographic mobility may no longer be significantly related to changes in the

structure of employment. Increasingly, people may be moving between cities without changing the nature of their work.

It has often been the better skilled and better educated workers who have had relatively high mobility rates in the past; this relationship suggests that a continuing rise in the educational level of the American population may counter the possibly stabilizing effect of a rise in the proportion of older workers. Finally, childless couples and small families have tended to be more geographically mobile than larger family units.

The question of future worker mobility is further complicated by the amalgamation of many small and moderate-sized communities into "metropolitan areas" or "urban regions" (see the section on Population Density and Pollution). Under these circumstances, the enlargement and diversification of local labor markets may reduce the need for many workers to travel in search of employment.

### Dependency Ratio

One of the more important longer term trends associated with the two-child norm is the projected decline in the "dependency ratio," defined here as the number of persons of all ages who are not in the labor force divided by the total labor force. Already reduced from 1.50 in 1960 to 1.38 in 1970, the dependency ratio under the two-child norm is expected to decline sharply to 1.19 in 1980 and more slowly thereafter to 1.17 in 1990 and 1.10 in 2000.

The possible effects of a declining dependency ratio are related, of course, to a host of other factors. Major shifts in consumption patterns, changes in employment opportunities, or alterations in the length of the workweek—all of these can have a profound impact on the number of "producers" accommodated in the labor force. One can at least speculate that a reduced dependency ratio could free an additional portion of family income for discretionary consumption and may encourage labor force mobility by reducing the proportion of those who are "locked" into their jobs by pressing family obligations.

A further implication of the two-child norm concerns the age distribution of the economically inactive population. Under the lower fertility series, the proportion of dependents under 16 years old declines steadily from 52 percent to 46 percent by the year 2000, while the proportion of aged dependents (65 years of age and over) rises from 14 percent in 1970 to 18 percent by the year 2000. These differences will have significant implications for spending and consumption patterns. If the two-child norm should continue to prevail, the relative demand for the host of goods and services associated with education and the raising of children will be reduced, while that for goods and services aimed at the older population will continue to rise steadily (see the section on Consumption Patterns).

Actual levels of labor force participation will be more closely tied to employment opportunities than the above projections of labor supply would imply. If the two-child norm frees additional numbers of women from child-care responsibilities, it also reduces their need for supplementary income. On balance, the higher labor force participation rates projected for women under the two-child norm reflect the assumption that the decision to seek employment by family members other than the principal wage earner is not motivated solely by the need for supplementary income. For example, higher levels of educational attainment and greater equality of access to professional-level employment are likely to induce many women to enter the labor force, with or without the spur of financial need.

### Projected Effects on Employment and Unemployment

Attempts to reduce aggregate unemployment have been handicapped in recent years by the sharp rise in the number of young persons actively seeking work. Those between the ages of 16 and 24 generally have greater difficulty than more experienced workers in securing a job, are less likely to remain for many years in their first jobs, and are more likely to be on the move or between jobs. The arrival of the baby-boom generation at working age, therefore, has tended to inflate unemployment statistics in the past few years.

However, the fact that the proportion of teenage workers will soon decline in relation to the total labor force, implies, first, that the peak of entry-level jobseeking will be passed within a few years (except for minority groups) and, second, that

future efforts to reduce aggregate unemployment will be less seriously affected by this problem.

It is much more difficult to estimate the eventual impact on aggregate employment and unemployment statistics of increased jobseeking by married women, since one cannot foresee with certainty what proportion of married women will decide to search for employment in the years ahead or what kinds of jobs will be available to them.

These caveats aside, it is possible to make hypothetical projections of the eventual pressure exerted on employment and unemployment rates by a changing age/sex distribution of the labor force alone; i.e., assuming for purposes of analysis that no other major structural changes will occur in the timespan in question. For example, the *1972 Economic Report of the President* studied the effect of the shifting age/sex composition of the work force on the overall unemployment rate. In 1956—a peacetime year of high employment and low inflation—the aggregate unemployment rate was 4.1 percent and similar rates are available for specific age/sex groups.[8] In 1971, according to this report, the aggregate unemployment rate would have been 4.5 percent if the 1956 rate for each age/sex group had remained at the same level in the intervening years; the effect of larger numbers of young and female jobseekers was an increase in the hypothetical unemployment rate of 0.4 percentage points from 4.1 percent to 4.5 percent and, possibly, a parallel increase in the real unemployment rate in 1971.

This same procedure has been used to evaluate the implied effect on unemployment as the labor force changes over the next few decades. Total labor force projections have been converted to a civilian labor force basis by assuming that the size and age composition of the Armed Forces will be maintained at approximate 1972 levels, totaling 2.4 million.

The unemployment rate equivalent to 1956's 4.1-percent rate is 4.5 percent in 1970, and the projected equivalent rate for 1980 is also 4.5 percent in both the higher and lower fertility projections. (See table 3.) Thereafter, the projected impact of the two-child norm becomes more striking. Under the three-child norm projections, the unemployment rate equivalent to 1956 full employment is

[8] *Economic Report of the President* (Washington: U.S. Council of Economic Advisers, January 1972), pp. 115–116 and table 25, and G. L. Perry, "Changing Labor Markets and Inflation," *Brookings Papers on Economic Activity* (Washington: The Brookings Institution, 1972), vol. 1, No. 3, pp. 411–441. Unemployment rates for 1956 are available in appendix tables A–6, A–15, and A–16 of the *1972 Manpower Report*.

TABLE 3. AGE/SEX COMPOSITION OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, 1970–2000, AND HYPOTHETICAL OVERALL UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BASED ON 1956 AGE/SEX SPECIFIC RATES

| Sex and age | 1970 | Projected | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1980 | | 1990 | | 2000 | |
| | | 2-child norm | 3-child norm | 2-child norm | 3-child norm | 2-child norm | 3-child norm |
| Hypothetical unemployment rate | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.5 |
| Civilian labor force, percent | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Women, total | 38.1 | 39.0 | 38.0 | 39.1 | 38.2 | 39.6 | 38.9 |
| 16 to 19 years | 3.9 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 2.6 | 3.1 | 2.8 | 3.6 |
| 20 to 24 years | 5.9 | 6.4 | 6.0 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 5.8 |
| 25 to 54 years | 22.0 | 22.9 | 22.1 | 25.9 | 24.7 | 26.3 | 24.2 |
| 55 years and over | 6.3 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.3 |
| Men, total | 61.9 | 61.0 | 62.0 | 60.9 | 61.8 | 60.4 | 61.1 |
| 16 to 19 years | 4.8 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 3.3 | 4.1 | 3.5 | 4.7 |
| 20 to 24 years | 6.9 | 7.5 | 7.7 | 5.6 | 5.8 | 5.6 | 7.3 |
| 25 to 54 years | 38.9 | 38.9 | 39.5 | 43.3 | 43.3 | 42.8 | 41.3 |
| 55 years and over | 11.2 | 10.0 | 10.1 | 8.6 | 8.7 | 8.4 | 7.8 |

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

still at 4.5 percent as late as the year 2000, while under the lower fertility series the aggregate unemployment rate falls back to 4.2 percent by 1990 and remains at that level in 2000, as younger workers become a less important segment of the total labor force.

## Other Economic Consequences of Reduced Population Growth

### GNP AND INCOME

An important focus of public concern and policymaking in the years ahead will be the rate of national economic growth needed to absorb the anticipated net increase in the labor force. Even if the two-child family average is maintained, labor force expansion rates will still pose an acute problem in the present decade, when nearly 20 percent more Americans—or a net total of nearly 17 million individuals—will be in the labor force by 1980 than in 1970. In succeeding years, however, the projected net increases would be considerably smaller, at around 11 percent for both the 1980's (11.3 million persons) and the 1990's (12.5 million).

In contrast, a return to the three-child family average would mean a somewhat smaller net increase of 15 million in the 1970's, because of the slower rise in the female labor force associated with increased childbearing. The following decade would be marked by a visibly lower rate of net labor force expansion at 13 percent or 13 million persons, but the 1990's would reveal the full dimensions of the higher birth rate's delayed impact with a 20 percent labor force net increase, involving over 22 million people.

While there are large-scale numerical contrasts between the lower and higher projections, current economic forecasts do not assume that the rate of population growth is the sole major determinant of future rates of economic expansion. Although the GNP in the year 2000 under the three-child norm would be higher—at $2.1 trillion with a projected annual growth rate of 4.0 percent—per capita disposable income would be visibly lower than under the two-child norm, while pressure on energy resources and raw materials would be proportionately greater.

Even under the lower population projections, a doubling of the gross national product to nearly two trillion dollars annually is anticipated by the end of the century. (See table 4.) A significantly greater proportion of the enlarged total national output, however, will be in the form of services rather than goods. Among services, the greatest expansion is likely to be in the amount of electricity required as fuel and energy, with similar rates of expansion in the availability of transportation, health care, travel, and recreation.

According to the most conservative forecasts (a slower rate of population growth accompanied by a slower rate of economic expansion), GNP per capita in 1967 dollars is expected to jump from $3,937 in 1970 to $7,218 in 2000.

TABLE 4. DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS, BASED ON TWO-CHILD POPULATION AND ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS, NO POLICY CHANGE, 1970 AND 2000

[Millions]

| Indicator | 1970, actual | 2000, projected |
|---|---|---|
| Population | 205 | 266 |
| Labor force | 85 | 127 |
| Households | 62 | 101 |
| GNP (1967 dollars) | $807, 000 | $1, 920, 000 |
| GNP per capita (1967 dollars) | 3, 937 | 7, 218 |
| Disposable income per capita (1958 dollars) | 2, 595 | 4, 721 |

SOURCE: Commission on Population Growth and the American Future.

This rise is likely to be accompanied by a parallel increase in personal and family income. Disposable income per capita is expected to move upward from $2,595 in 1970 to $4,721 (in 1958 dollars) in 2000. The latter figure is 11 percent higher than the $4,241 projected for per capita disposable in-

come if there is a return to the three-child family average.

Average family income under the two-child norm will undergo a similarly substantial rise from $12,000 per year in 1970 to $21,000 in the year 2000 (in 1970 dollars). It should be stressed that an increase of these proportions is anticipated even if the workweek drops to 30 hours and even if there is a return to the three-child norm.

If these forecasts prove correct, 27 years hence there will be 266 million Americans, around 127 million of them in the labor force, and most of them with more money and more time in which to spend it. Yet, the new forms of consumer demand that this greater wealth will make possible must be identified and the resource requirements associated with larger per capita expenditures must be measured.

## CONSUMPTION PATTERNS

According to the Commission on Population Growth and the American Future, "it does not appear . . . that a lower population growth rate will cause serious problems for any industry or its employees," [9] although it is probable that adjustments would have to be made in some sectors if episodes of structural unemployment are to be avoided. (See table 5.) Reasons cited by the Commission include the anticipated stimulation of consumer demand as a corollary of large projected increases in total and per capita income in the last three decades of the 20th century. Demand is also likely to be reinforced by continued (although slower) growth of the population—an expectation underlined by the fact that there will be no year before 2000 in which there are fewer births than in 1971, even under the two-child norm projections.

Nevertheless, a number of those industrial and service sectors whose markets consist primarily of specific age/sex groups have already found it advantageous to diversify their product lines and seek a wider range of customers, an example likely to be followed by many others in the future.

For example, the slower rate of increase in the school-age population is likely to alter patterns of demand for children's clothing, textbooks, and some types of sports equipment. A significant increase in the number of working married women is certain to stimulate greater demand for convenience foods, household appliances, child-care services, and synthetic fabrics. Thirty years hence, many older members of the population may decide to increase the level of their expenditures for spectator amusement, fuel, and continuing education.

Housing offers an especially interesting example of the mixture of certainties and unpredictabilities in the consumer patterns of the future. Among the certainties is a continuing high level of demand for housing of all kinds, both to replace existing structures and to accommodate the large number of new households that will be formed in the coming decades. An increasing proportion of two-career/two-child families, however, may stimulate demand for smaller homes situated reasonably close to urban or semi-urban workplaces and child-care centers. The anticipated rise in disposable family income will make it possible for many to finance a second home in the country, while some older couples whose children are grown could find urban or suburban condominiums the most con-

TABLE 5. ANTICIPATED CONSTRUCTION, MANUFACTURING, AND SERVICES OUTPUT, BASED ON TWO-CHILD POPULATION AND ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS, NO POLICY CHANGE, 1970 AND 2000

| Industry | Billions of 1967 dollars | | Percent change |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1970, actual | 2000, projected | |
| Construction | $ 57 | $ 133 | 133 |
| Manufacturing | 585 | 1,316 | 125 |
| Food | 93 | 170 | 83 |
| Paper | 22 | 53 | 141 |
| Petroleum | 26 | 52 | 100 |
| Chemicals | 45 | 112 | 149 |
| Primary metals | 44 | 90 | 105 |
| Rubber and plastics | 14 | 38 | 171 |
| Stone and clay | 14 | 35 | 150 |
| Textiles | 24 | 46 | 92 |
| Lumber and wood | 12 | 31 | 158 |
| Leather | 4 | 7 | 75 |
| Services | 600 | 1,454 | 142 |
| Electricity | 19 | 53 | 179 |

SOURCE: Commission on Population Growth and the American Future.

[9] John A. Howard and Donald R. Lehman, "The Effect of Different Populations on Selected Industries in the Year 2000," to be published in vol. 2 of the Research Reports of the Commission on Population Growth and the American Future.

venient housing solution. However, the ultimate availability of adequate housing areas will depend heavily on the continued supply of certain vital resources.

## RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

Even if the most cautious assumptions are made concerning population increase and rate of growth, it would appear that future resource and energy requirements could expand at a rate more closely resembling the growth rate of the GNP rather than that of the population. This is not especially surprising when the rise in the standard of living which is predictably associated with large increases in disposable income is taken into account. It is always possible, however, that technological innovations or the discovery of new sources of supply could restore the earlier situation of plenty, especially in the case of energy resources.

It is estimated that energy needs, especially for natural gas, hydroelectric, and nuclear supplies, will more than double by the year 2000. Use of coal and oil—nonrenewable resources, along with natural gas—will continue at similarly high levels.

Water shortages in some metropolitan areas may be especially severe later in this century, if many towns and cities continue to expand on an ad hoc basis without adequate planning for future resource requirements. Moreover, according to the Commission on Population Growth and the American Future, some water shortages are likely whether the population grows at the slower or faster rate, unless coordinated action is undertaken by public agencies, industry, and homeowners.

## PRODUCTIVITY

The effect that a smaller population has on productivity, or output per man-hour, depends on the degree to which supply trends in such factors as raw materials or capital respond to a slower growth of labor man-hours. If the ratio of raw materials or capital to man-hours is unaffected by the size of the population, a slower growth in population may have no noticeable effect on productivity.

However, the ratios of raw materials to man-hours and capital to man-hours would probably be somewhat higher with a slower growing population, particularly in the case of materials, such as land, which are relatively fixed in supply. In addition, a more slowly growing population means that shortages in specific vital raw materials would be less likely, although increases in consumption could reintroduce the problem of shortages.

With slower population growth, the saving ordinarily used to equip an additional population with capital can be used to increase the capital per man-hour used by existing workers. Consequently, raw materials and capital per man-hour, and, therefore, output per man-hour, would all tend to be somewhat higher in an economic context characterized by slower population growth. However, there is no generally accepted quantitative measure of the actual degree to which these factors will cause output per man-hour to increase in an economy associated with the two-child norm.

It is somewhat easier to gain some idea of the quantitative influence that the changing age/sex composition of the work force has upon productivity.

According to current estimates of total economy-wide man-hours for 1970–2000 under the different population projections, youthful man-hours become relatively less important by 1990 and again in 2000 under the lower fertility rate. Generally, in both the lower and higher population projections, the percentage of hours in the 25-to-54 age group increases, while the percentage of hours accounted for by those 55 and older and under 25 decreases. (See table 6.)

The distribution of man-hours provides only part of the picture, however. When each classification of man-hours is weighted by its 1950–70 relative wage, productivity tends to decline slightly during the 1970–80 decade because women workers—whose relative wages have usually been lower than those of men—now contribute a more important part of total hours. However, if the recently strengthened policies to insure equal pay for equal work are fully effective, this discrepancy should disappear. From 1980 to 2000, output per man-hour tends to increase slightly under the two-child norm as younger workers—whose relative wages are also somewhat lower—become a smaller proportion of total man-hours.

Nevertheless, the productivity implications of these changes of age/sex distribution in the labor force are very slight. Moreover, it is quite possible

TABLE 6. DISTRIBUTION OF MAN-HOURS, BY SEX AND AGE, AND PRODUCTIVITY INDEX, 1970 TO 2000

[Percent]

| Sex and age | 1970 | Projected | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1980 | | 1990 | | 2000 | |
| | | Two-child norm | Three-child norm | Two-child norm | Three-child norm | Two-child norm | Three-child norm |
| Men, total | 67.4 | 66.0 | 67.0 | 66.0 | 66.9 | 65.4 | 66.0 |
| 16 to 24 years | 12.4 | 12.2 | 12.4 | 9.2 | 9.9 | 9.2 | 11.8 |
| 25 to 54 years | 43.8 | 43.7 | 44.4 | 48.1 | 48.3 | 47.7 | 46.3 |
| 55 years and over | 11.2 | 10.1 | 10.2 | 8.6 | 8.7 | 8.5 | 7.9 |
| Women, total | 32.6 | 34.0 | 33.0 | 34.0 | 33.1 | 34.6 | 34.0 |
| 16 to 24 years | 7.7 | 8.1 | 7.8 | 6.2 | 6.4 | 6.3 | 7.8 |
| 25 to 54 years | 19.4 | 20.3 | 19.5 | 22.8 | 21.8 | 23.3 | 21.6 |
| 55 years and over | 5.5 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 4.6 |
| Productivity index based only on man-hour distribution by age and sex, 1970=100 | 100.0 | 98.9 | 99.4 | 101.0 | 101.0 | 101.4 | 99.8 |

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

that relative wage differentials like those presently existing between men and women workers will change considerably before the end of the century. These observations, although not extremely precise, do present a general indication that projected age/sex trends alone are not expected to have a substantial direct effect on productivity, while improvements in the ratio of raw materials and capital to labor may have a significant cumulative impact on output per man-hour.

## The Social Impact of Reduced Population Growth

### THE SCHOOLS

The sharp reduction in births from a peak of 4.3 million in 1961 to 3.5 million in 1968 has already led to a decline in enrollments at elementary school levels. Enrollments in public and private elementary schools have dropped from a peak of 36.8 million in 1969 to an estimated 35.6 million in 1972 and are expected to fall to 33.3 million by 1977, a net decline of nearly 3.5 million. Since 99 percent of youngsters aged 7 to 13 are already enrolled along with 84 percent of the 5-year-olds, there is not much margin for change in the proportion of children going to elementary school.

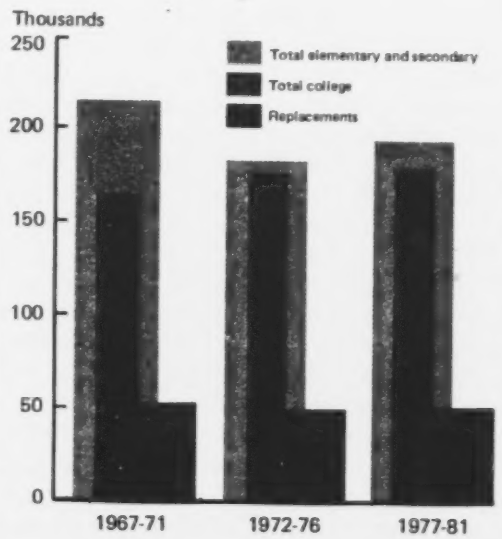
The ripple effect of these reductions in elementary school enrollments will not be felt in the high schools until 1977, according to the U.S. Office of Education. Thereafter, secondary school enrollments are expected to decline from a peak of 16.0 million during the mid-1970's to 14.3 million in 1981.

Institutions of higher education are expected to feel the effects of the decline in elementary and secondary school enrollments by the early 1980's, but the changes in enrollments at the college level are more speculative, since only about 30 percent of 18- to 24-year-olds are presently enrolled in school and older people tend increasingly to enter or return to college. Nevertheless, it is probable that the extraordinary rise in college enrollments of the past two decades will be somewhat moderated.

Declining enrollments inevitably reduce the demand for teachers despite modest changes in student-teacher ratios that help to offset some of the decrease. Rather than the steadily increasing demand for teachers during the past two decades—a demand reflecting expansion as well as replacement requirements—the remaining years of the 1970 decade will witness a drop in the total demand for elementary and secondary schoolteachers in spite of increasing replacement requirements. (See chart 11.) An average annual increase of 23,000 elementary and secondary schoolteachers was required between 1967 and 1971 to serve mounting numbers of pupils. Between 1972 and 1976, an average annual reduction of 13,000 in new teaching jobs will occur because of smaller enrollments, and a further reduction in demand will occur for the same reason during the following 5 years as well. The result will be a decline in the average annual demand for new teachers from a peak of 214,000 a year between 1967 and 1971 to 182,000 a year between 1972 and 1976, with only a moderate rise thereafter.

CHART 11

***Annual demand for teachers, 1967-71, and estimated demand, 1972-81***




Source: U.S. Department of Labor, based on data from the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

The demand for college teachers will continue to rise during the early 1970's, according to U.S. Office of Education estimates, but the bulk of this demand will be for replacements to fill vacancies left by teachers who retire or leave the profession for other reasons. After 1976, average annual increase in demand for college teachers will decline to 14,000 a year from 26,000 a year between 1967 and 1971.

A major lesson which emerges from these projections is the need for greater flexibility in training teachers and utilizing educational resources. Continued swings of considerable magnitude in the size of the elementary, high school, and college populations are in prospect during the remainder of this century; today's oversupply of teachers becomes tomorrow's undersupply, perhaps to be followed by still another surplus the day after tomorrow. The problem of prediction is particularly acute at the college level, where enrollment trends are less dependent on general population trends, and where the shifting needs and interests of students may give rise to substantial revisions in curriculums.

Moreover, anticipated levels of aggregate teacher demand do not reflect the differentiated impact of slower population growth on individual teaching specialities. Demand in some areas may be closely tied to future rates of expansion in specific industries. (A good example is offered by the recent drop in enrollments in engineering following cutbacks in aerospace construction.) In another field, the need for teachers of medicine is likely to expand, but it may be that more medical students will seek to enter specialities that meet the needs of an older population, rather than a younger one. And it is still not clear to what degree colleges and universities will be required to extend their efforts in the fields of adult education or professional retraining.

## HEALTH-CARE SERVICES

The health industry was one of the first to be affected by the decline in births. The lower birth rate enabled some communities with more than one hospital to consolidate their maternity wards, and 7 percent fewer hospitals reported births in 1971 than a decade earlier. The number of bassinets re-

ported also declined by 10 percent from a 1963 high, as the following figures show:

| Year | Hospitals reporting (thousands) | Bassinets (thousands) | Births (millions) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1962 | 5.3 | 104.1 | 3.9 |
| 1963 | 5.2 | 104.7 | 3.8 |
| 1964 | 5.1 | 103.4 | 3.7 |
| 1965 | 5.0 | 101.3 | 3.6 |
| 1966 | 5.0 | 100.6 | 3.4 |
| 1967 | 5.1 | 99.3 | 3.3 |
| 1968 | 5.0 | 97.3 | 3.3 |
| 1969 | 4.9 | 94.9 | 3.3 |
| 1970 | 5.1 | 97.1 | 3.5 |
| 1971 | 4.8 | 94.3 | 3.5 |

SOURCE: American Hospital Association, *Hospital Statistics 1971* (Chicago)

This decline undoubtedly permitted a shift of hospital paramedical staff to other urgent and growing needs and may have already influenced some doctors and nurses to choose specialities other than obstetrics or pediatrics.

If the present two-child family average persists, the population under 5 years of age will not again reach the 1960 level until 1980 and will remain fairly constant until the year 2000, so the need for health personnel to care for this age group can be expected to level off. On the other hand, the number of persons 65 and over is expected to increase by over 40 percent between 1970 and 2000; the demand for doctors to treat older people, as well as personnel for nursing homes and homes for the aged, will undoubtedly increase proportionately.

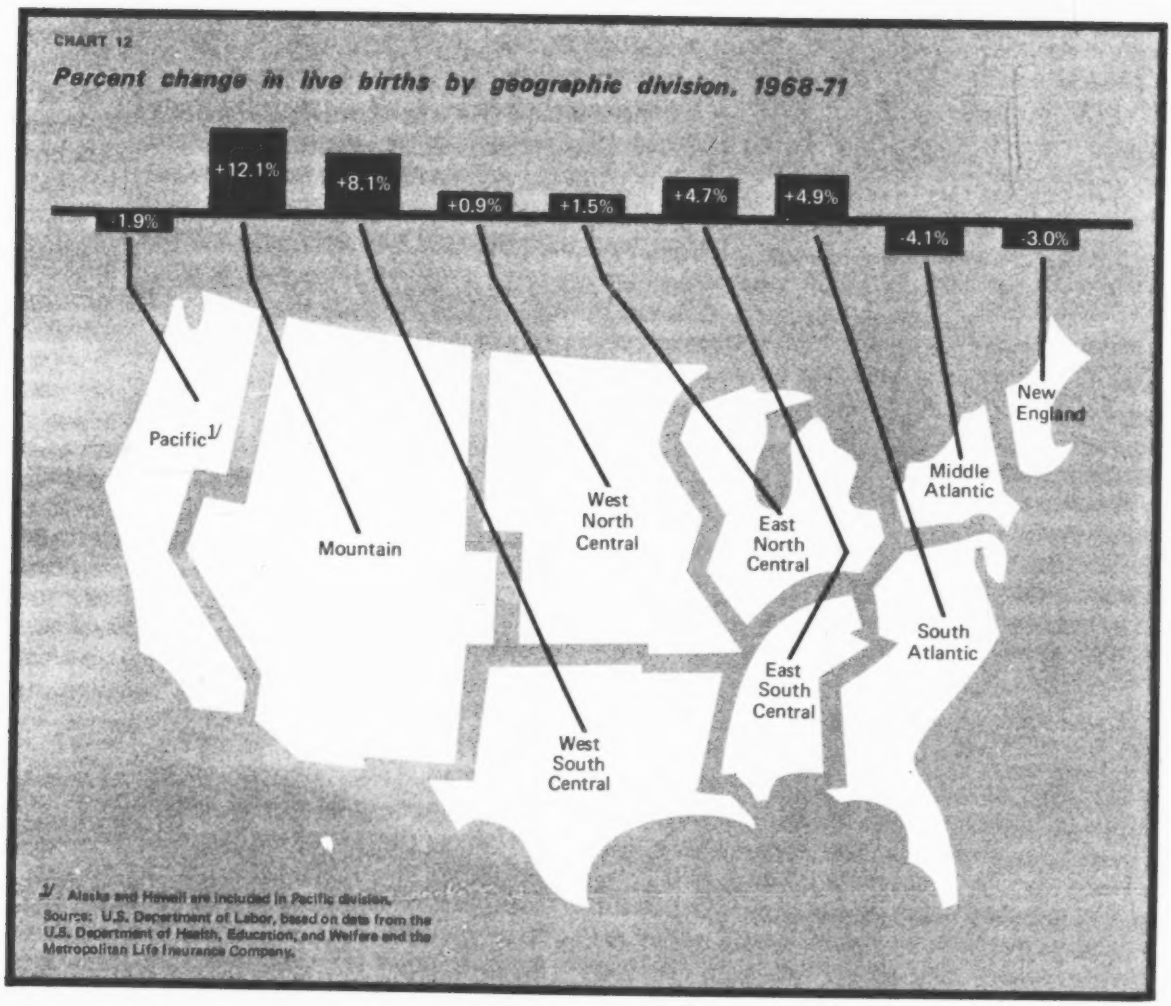
However, the long-term impact of a continuation of the two-child norm will have a much more important effect on the medical work force. Although the lower birth rate will result in an increase of 20 million prospective patients in the year 1980 and 60 million in 2000, these figures, respectively, are still 11 and 55 million below those which would be reached under the three-child norm.

Assuming maintenance of the two-child family average and the continued validity of the doctor-patient ratio currently estimated by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, the need for physicians in the year 2000 will be about 425,000, but still about 85,000 fewer than the number needed to service a population increasing at the higher growth rate. Demand for other health personnel will be similarly affected. Nevertheless, a number of factors could alter the doctor-patient ratio. The health industry is in a state of flux. Technological advances, for example, could ease the present burdens of medical personnel, or new research achievements could eliminate a number of chronic diseases and their associated medical specialties. Such developments would tend to reduce the projected demand for doctors. The trend could move in the opposite direction, however, since older patients often require more frequent medical consultation and more complicated forms of treatment than do younger ones, even those under 5 years of age. In addition, greater use of paramedical workers could lessen the demand for doctors' services. Economic and psychological factors may also intervene, since many doctor and hospital visits are elective rather than essential.

## POPULATION DENSITY AND POLLUTION

Analyses of live births by region since 1968 provide some interesting early readings on possible patterns of population density across the country in coming years. Significantly, the sharpest declines in births have occurred in the most densely populated States (New England, Mid-Atlantic, and Pacific regions), while increases have been reported in the Southern and Mountain areas, where population density is comparatively low. (See chart 12.) Partly because the latter areas are relatively rural regions with an age distribution weighted toward the young side, it is still too early to determine whether this indicates eventual erosion of broad regional variations in population density. In any case, the predominant factor in determining population distribution will continue to be migration, especially in the form of worker mobility.

Within regions, trends appear to be moving in the direction of increasing population density. According to the Commission on Population Growth and the American Future, 85 percent of the population, or 225 million people, may be living in 44 to 50 metropolitan areas by the year 2000—in contrast to 71 percent, or 144 million, in 29 metropolitan areas in 1970. This consolidation of urban residence patterns can be attributed to a number of factors: Natural increase among urban residents, continued migration from rural to urban areas, and the expansion of smaller centers to met-




ropolitan-area size. A step beyond the metropolitan area is the "urban region," [10] or a constellation of neighboring cities. According to current estimates, by the year 2000, 54 percent of the population will be living in the two largest urban regions of the future: the Atlantic Seaboard (from Boston to Washington and westward past Chicago) and California.

One of the most striking examples of the effects of increased population density is visible in the varying levels of pollution associated with greater or smaller numbers. Analysts of this problem generally seem to agree that the faster the population grows, the sooner the ecological problem will have to be faced. However, in the context of 50- to 75-year projections, population growth is not the primary determinant of the level of pollution. Most environmental pollution appears to come about because of urban and industrial concentration in combination with technological developments which maximize economic growth by neglecting environmental costs. Consequently, attempts to make producers more responsible for the environmental costs of production may have a considerable potential for alleviating the overall level of pollution. In addition, organized scientific efforts aimed at improving the technological choices available in certain critical areas appear

[10] "An area of 1 million or more people comprised of a continuous zone of metropolitan areas and intervening counties within which one is never far from a city." *Report of the Commission on Population Growth and the American Future* (Washington: Commission on Population Growth and the American Future, 1972), p. 36.

likely to be very fruitful. There is some reason to believe, therefore, that the development and effective application of improved antipollution methods will be more important than population growth as basic determinants of the level of pollution in the next half century.

## IMMIGRATION

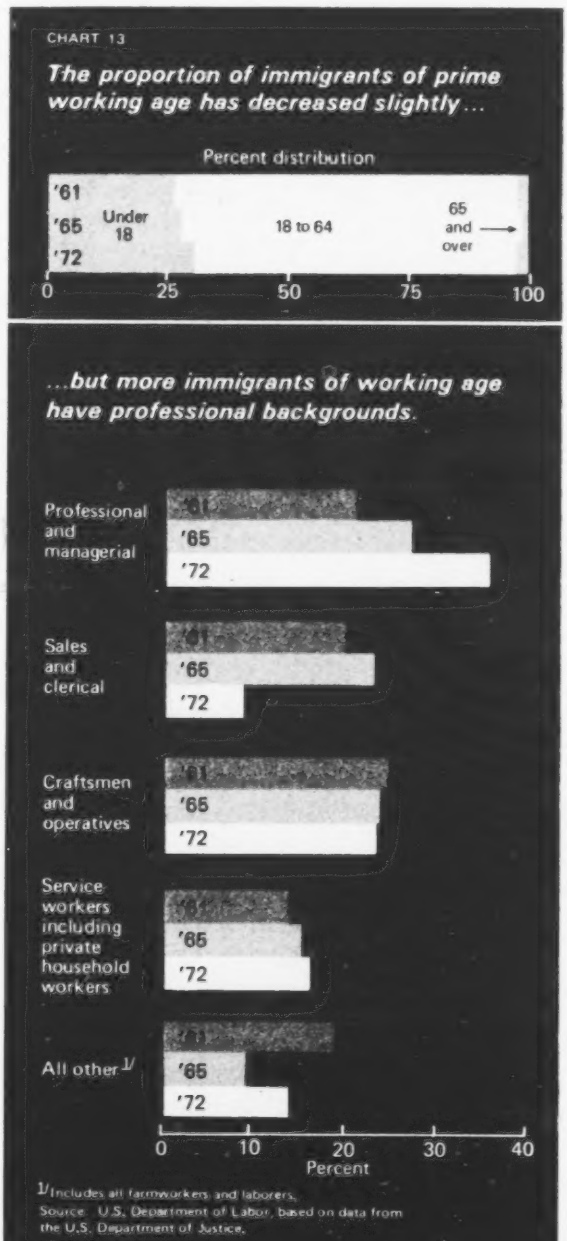
The impact of net immigration in total population projections is by no means insignificant. According to a study prepared by the Bureau of the Census for the Commission on Population Growth and the American Future, new immigrants and their descendents (assuming a continued net immigration of 400,000 per year) will contribute over 25 percent of the total change in the population of the United States under the lower fertility series between 1969 and the year 2000.[11] These calculations imply that about 16 million of the 66-million increase in population between 1970 and the year 2000 (under the two-child norm) would represent the cumulative effects of immigration over this 30-year period.

In a context of increasing demographic pressure, is it possible to keep open the "golden door"?

The net effect of the revised immigration legislation of 1965 has been to increase slightly the proportion of dependents, primarily children, among recent immigrants, while significantly raising the level of professional qualifications of the wage earners among them. (See chart 13.) Some of the social and economic implications of this trend are clear. For example, the declining percentage of immigrants of working age, in conjunction with the larger numbers now entering the United States compared with a decade ago (384,685 in 1972 and 271,344 in 1961), suggests a slightly increased burden for educational institutions and social welfare agencies in those localities where large numbers of immigrants settle.

On the other hand, the skill level of the present-day immigrant is of vital importance to the American economy. In 1961, 17.3 percent of the immigrants with an occupational attachment had a professional background. This figure had reached 31.9 percent by 1972 (in contrast to the 14 percent of the U.S. labor force similarly employed). Conversely, the proportion with nonprofessional working experience declined sharply. These trends are a reflection of the rise in Asian immigration to this

CHART 13




[11] Richard Irwin and Robert Warren, "Demographic Aspects of American Immigration," to be published in vol. 1 of the Research Reports of the Commission on Population Growth and the American Future. The net annual total of 400,000 immigrants does not reflect the phenomenon of illegal immigration. See the chapter on Spanish-Speaking Americans for a discussion of one aspect of this problem.

country, since a significant proportion of immigrant workers from the Philippines, Taiwan, India, and Korea are professionals.

It is important to note that these overall numbers and trends conceal a variety of divergent patterns. It is well known, for example, that immigrants do not settle evenly in all parts of the United States. In 1972, about 1 of every 4 new immigrants intended to settle in New York State, primarily New York City. Almost 1 in 5 specified California as the place of intended permanent residence. New Jersey, Illinois, and Texas also claimed large numbers. Altogether, about 6 of every 10 immigrants indicated that they planned to settle in one of these five States.

In general, the professionally qualified immigrant, who is heavily represented among recent arrivals, finds it easier to obtain employment in a broad range of labor market areas. The assimilation process is often somewhat faster than that of the blue-collar immigrant worker who requires more economic, social, and psychological assistance from relatives, friends, and public agencies.

From a local perspective, the immigration stream can sometimes cause temporary social and economic problems if it is not anticipated, especially in small or moderate-sized communities. However, the State Department's Eastern Hemisphere waiting list for prospective immigrants does not suggest any major difficulties, since about 30 percent of all Eastern Hemisphere prospective immigrants are individuals with professional work experience whose skills are in demand in the United States. All available evidence suggests that, from both a national and local perspective, immigrants will continue to make significant contributions to the economic and social development of this country.

## Implications for Manpower Policies

### THE 1970'S

The short-term policy implications which emerge from the changing rate of population growth are dominated by four major factors. First, recent and prospective increases in the number of younger workers indicate that attempts must be made to respond to the needs of young adult workers seeking a satisfactory economic future for themselves and their families. Two new developments underline the complexity of manpower needs in this age group: the rapidly rising educational levels common to many of its members and the considerable numbers of disadvantaged young workers who will soon be seeking employment.

Second, the likelihood of a continuing rise in the labor force participation rates of young women means that closer attention must be paid to devising an adequate mix of job-training and child-care services. Emphasis must be accorded as well to the removal of barriers to the employment of women in occupations traditionally reserved to men and to the advancement and fair compensation of women employees in accordance with demonstrated qualifications and performance.

Third, while continued efforts must be made to better the condition of disadvantaged workers, increased stress must also be placed on utilizing more fully the capabilities of college-educated labor force entrants, whose numbers will be increasing rapidly during this decade. Finally, an attempt must be made to bridge the information and placement gaps which prevent an optimal matching of available manpower with available jobs.

More fundamentally, full advantage should be taken of the complementarity of some of these needs. For example, improved mechanisms for anticipating and meeting skill shortages would benefit not only the better trained candidates for such positions but would also improve employment opportunities for those who are lower on the skill ladder by removing bottlenecks to production and reducing the inflationary pressures generated by these skill shortages. Similarly, increased efforts to eliminate job discrimination with resulting improvement in employment and promotion opportunities for minority and women workers would facilitate the matching of job openings with qualified individuals.

Manpower planning in each of these fields should proceed on the assumption that States and

localities will have different population and labor force levels and uneven rates of economic expansion. Distribution of budgetary resources for manpower programs should reflect these varying levels of need.

Finally, the imbalance between labor force growth and growth in population (assuming continuation of the two-child norm) is particularly severe during the 1970's. The Nation's capacity to absorb and utilize these abundant human resources is likely to determine the success or failure of manpower policies in the years just ahead.

## THE 1980'S AND BEYOND

The long-run consequences of slower population growth are clearly favorable to the continued prosperity of the society and the eventual resolution of the problems of pollution, congestion, and limited natural resources. The smaller family size, the higher per capita income, and the improved ratio of earners to nonearners implied by the two-child norm also suggest the possibility of a higher savings rate and larger per capita investments in the education of children and youth.

But as the large baby-boom cohort moves through successive age groups, large-scale variations in the relative numbers of workers at different stages in their work careers will cause persisting problems of labor market adjustment. Longer term manpower policies will, therefore, have to retain a flexible capacity to ease the strains which accompany these changes.

The steady decline in the relative numbers of less-skilled and less-educated workers is paralleled by a decline, partly attributable to technological advances, in the relative number of jobs requiring only limited skills and education. It is also evident that the employment qualifications established by potential employers tend to rise with the increase in the qualifications of jobseekers. If most new entrants to the labor force can present credentials indicating the completion of 4 years of high school, the status of the high school dropout suffers by comparison, quite apart from the actual requirements of the job for which the applicant is being considered. In short, the relative position of disadvantaged workers in the job markets of the future may deteriorate still more, given the general upgrading of the labor force which is in prospect.

Finally, some attention must be paid to the long-term implications of possible changes in the life styles of the American people. If slower population growth implies a continued growth in material affluence, it also implies the opening of a greater range of options concerning work, leisure, job retraining, and continuing education. The nature of the manpower policies which emerge during the remaining years of this century will necessarily depend upon the responses developed to meet this new range of options.

# 4

# SPANISH-SPEAKING AMERICANS: THEIR MANPOWER PROBLEMS AND OPPORTUNITIES

# SPANISH-SPEAKING AMERICANS: THEIR MANPOWER PROBLEMS AND OPPORTUNITIES

Americans with a Spanish-speaking heritage number close to 10 million in the mainland United States. Representing about 5 percent of the population, they are the country's second largest minority group.

Many of these Spanish-speaking people face problems of social and economic deprivation and barriers to equal employment opportunity, some also affecting other minorities, some—like the language barrier—applying particularly to this group. The problems of the Spanish speaking are of long standing but have only recently become the focus of national attention and action. Spanish-speaking leaders have helped to evoke this new awareness and understanding of their people's needs. They have stressed the need for more comprehensive data on such elemental facts as the numbers of people of Spanish heritage in different parts of the country, their education, employment status, occupations, and income. And they have called for new and intensified program action to open wider opportunities for this minority group.

This chapter reflects the significant progress made during the past few years in both these directions. The first part presents a manpower profile of Spanish-speaking Americans, drawing upon the 1970 census, which provided the first comprehensive data for this segment of the population, as well as on other new sources. The second part recounts the major recent developments in manpower and related programs for the Spanish speaking, especially the disadvantaged.

Despite their shared Spanish-language background, the people variously denoted as Spanish speaking or of Spanish heritage are a heterogeneous group. They represent, in fact, a microcosm of this country's ethnic diversity. Somewhat paradoxically, not all speak Spanish themselves, though most of them do and all have ancestors who did. Some are recent immigrants or of foreign parentage, while others come from families that were living in the Southwest or Puerto Rico before these areas became part of the United States. By far the largest group—well over 5 million, or nearly three-fifths of the estimated total number—are of Mexican origin or descent. More than 1.5 million—about 1 out of every 6—are Puerto Ricans (not counting the 2.7 million in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico).[1] Well over 600,000 are Cubans,[2] the majority of them refugees who have entered the United States since 1959, though some are from families long established in this country. Finally, a very large number, approaching 2 million altogether, came from or trace their descent to another Spanish origin, most often Central or South America.

These different groups of Spanish-speaking people are concentrated in different parts of the United States. The great majority of Mexican

[1] Comprehensive data on the manpower characteristics and problems of residents of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, comparable to those for mainland residents of Spanish heritage, were not available from the 1970 census when this chapter was prepared. The Manpower Profile of the Spanish Speaking, which constitutes the first part of the chapter, is, therefore, limited to residents of the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The information on manpower and related services to the Spanish speaking, however, covers Puerto Rico as well as the mainland.

[2] This estimate, based on the 1970 census, may represent a substantial undercount of the number of Cubans in the United States, in view of the estimate by the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service cited below of recent immigration of Cubans.



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Americans live in the Southwest, though significant numbers have moved to other sections of the country. Puerto Ricans are heavily concentrated in New York City, and most Cubans live in Florida, with smaller concentrations of both groups in other metropolitan areas. Within each of these areas, many of the Spanish speaking live in distinct, close-knit neighborhoods, either by choice or because they cannot afford or are barred from housing elsewhere. Sometimes these neighborhoods are in city slums, sometimes in poverty-stricken barrios on the fringes of metropolitan centers.

Partly because of their concentration in separate urban neighborhoods (or, in the case of some Mexican Americans, in rural enclaves), many Americans of Spanish background have persistent English-language difficulties which may not be overcome even in the second generation. The frequent movement of people back and forth between Puerto Rico and the mainland tends to reinforce this language barrier, as does the continuing inflow of immigrants from Mexico and the daily commuting to work in border areas of the United States by substantial numbers of Mexican residents.

All these factors have the effect of deepening and prolonging the cultural isolation of the Spanish speaking from the mainstream of the population. Mechanisms for reducing this isolation—for communication across ethnic lines in both the job market and other aspects of economic and social life—have been generally inadequate. And in many communities, ethnic prejudice and discrimination have been additional obstacles, especially for the small numbers who have the added handicap of being black or a member of another racial minority group.

To these difficulties must be added that of inadequate education among both Mexican Americans and Puerto Ricans, especially in the older age groups (discussed later in this chapter). The relative numbers with a high school education or better have been rising rapidly, and the current rates of school attendance among Spanish-speaking children promise further progress in this direction. But for the present, lack of education and lack of knowledge of English are compounded obstacles to satisfactory, well-paid employment for many Spanish-speaking adults.

Probably the best single measure of the disadvantaged economic and social situation of the people of Spanish background is their family income. In 1971 the median income for all families of Spanish origin was $7,500, not quite three-fourths of the median income figure for all American families ($10,300), though above that for black families ($6,400). The families of Puerto Rican background were the worst off, with a median income of only $6,200.

The relatively large proportion of Spanish-speaking workers in poorly paid jobs is clearly a major reason for their low average income. Significant and rising numbers of individuals from this group hold professional, technical, and managerial positions of many types, and much larger numbers are in other white-collar and skilled occupations. But the proportion in laboring, farm, and service jobs—the lowest-level occupations—is half again as high among workers of Spanish heritage as among white workers generally, though by no means as large as among Negroes (according to 1970 census data presented later in this chapter).

The above-average incidence of unemployment among Spanish-speaking workers is another factor which tends to reduce their incomes. In March 1972, the unemployment rate for workers of Spanish origin or descent was over 8 percent, about a third above the overall national rate.[3]

The manpower and related programs discussed in the final sections of this chapter are directed at these problems of joblessness and low-level employment. Their goal is to help Spanish-speaking workers qualify for and enter more skilled occupations, offering both higher wages and promise of steady jobs.

Workers of all ages are served by these programs, but a major focus is appropriately on the young. Children and youth represent a much larger proportion of the Spanish speaking than of the total population, either white or black, owing principally to the high birth rates among people of Spanish background. The proportion of Spanish-speaking youth in need of jobs is already high, and many more will enter the labor force in the near future. It is essential to afford these mounting numbers of young jobseekers, present and prospective, the training and other services they need to find satisfying employment and become productive members of the work force.

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[3] In the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, where severe unemployment has been a long-standing problem, the jobless rate was estimated at 12 percent in March 1972.

# A Manpower Profile of the Spanish Speaking

## THE POPULATION OF SPANISH BACKGROUND

By far the most comprehensive information so far collected on the population of Spanish background is provided by the 1970 census. Before that, little statistical information had been compiled on a national basis for this segment of the population, partly because of the difficulties inherent in identifying and enumerating satisfactorily the diverse ethnic groups involved. Members of these groups have sometimes been identified on the basis of their own or their families' use of the Spanish language, sometimes on the basis of their Spanish surnames or the country of their own or their parents' birth, or by self-identification as of Spanish origin or descent. Population counts and other statistical findings may differ considerably depending on which of these approaches is used.

The 1970 census broke new ground in using a combination of definitions, so as to obtain as comprehensive a picture as possible of the American people of Spanish background. Altogether, there were 9.6 million Spanish-language people in the 50 States and the District of Columbia in 1970, plus some 500,000 others with Spanish surnames—yielding a total of slightly over 10 million.

This estimate makes no allowance for probable census undercounts or overcounts. The census is supposed to count everyone resident in this country, legally or otherwise (except some diplomatic personnel). But persons here illegally probably tend to avoid census takers, and the number of Mexicans who are illegal entrants to the United States is in the hundreds of thousands.[4] In addition, difficult problems are involved in enumerating the sometimes mobile population in urban low-income areas. The magnitude of the undercount, however, is unknown, as is the extent of offsetting overcounts (e.g., the inclusion in the Spanish-language total of Anglo spouses of Spanish-speaking people).

In analyzing the ethnic origins and the social and economic problems and characteristics of the Spanish-background population, it is necessary to rely on slightly less comprehensive data. This chapter will use data from the 1970 census or more recent sample surveys for groups defined on the basis either of Spanish language, Spanish heritage, or Spanish origin or descent. Each of these broad definitions includes not only first- and second-generation immigrants but also members of subsequent generations who still maintain their identity as Americans of Spanish background. However, each definition yields a slightly lower total population estimate for the group (around 9.1 to 9.6 million) than the combination estimate already cited.[5]

The size of the major ethnic subgroups within the Spanish-background population is best indicated by a 1972 survey, which showed that about 5.3 million U.S. residents considered themselves of Mexican origin, 1.5 million of Puerto Rican origin, and 630,000 of Cuban origin. In addition, 1.8 million said they were of Central American, South American, or other Spanish origin.[6]

A large number of Americans of Spanish background were born outside the United States. In 1970, there were about 760,000 people in this country who had been born in Mexico and 440,000 born

[4] Of the more than 420,000 deportable aliens located in 1971, 83 percent were Mexican. See *1971 Annual Report* (Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service), p. 8. According to some sources, it is probable that, for every alien apprehended in the Southwest, another has escaped detection.

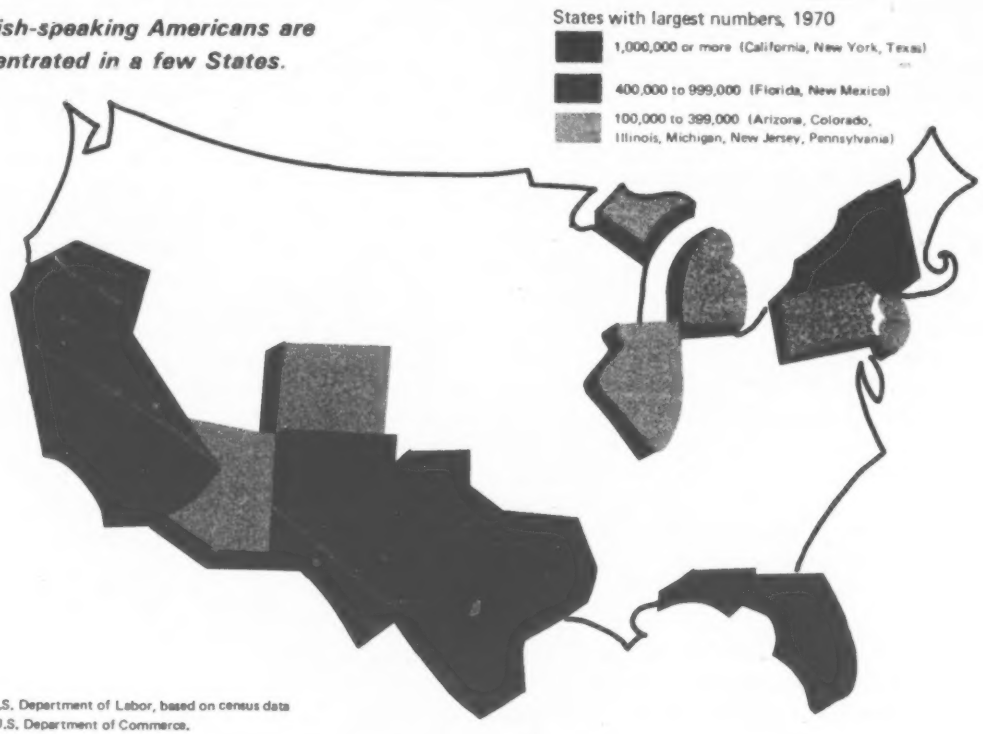
[5] The data in this chapter are based on the 1970 Decennial Census and also on the Current Population Survey of the Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce. In data on the Spanish-background population, these sources used several definitions frequently referred to in this chapter: *Spanish language*—persons who had the Spanish language spoken in the home as a child and all other persons in families in which the head or wife reported Spanish spoken in the home as a child; *Spanish origin or descent*—persons who identified themselves as of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or other Spanish origin or descent; and *Spanish heritage*. Spanish heritage is a summary concept utilized in presenting national data in the 1970 census. It includes persons of Spanish language and others of Spanish surname in the five Southwestern States (Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, and Texas); persons of Puerto Rican birth or parentage in New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania; and Spanish-speaking people in the remaining 42 States and the District of Columbia. This definition excludes Cuban and other non-Puerto Rican Spanish-speaking Americans in the Middle Atlantic States.

Data on the Spanish heritage population in the five Southwestern States, the three Middle Atlantic States, and Florida will often be used as an indication of the characteristics and problems of Mexicans, Puerto Ricans, and Cubans, respectively.

[6] U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P–20, No. 238. Other Spanish origin includes Filipinos, Spaniards, and some persons of multiple Spanish ethnic origin. About 95 percent of all Spanish-speaking Americans are white, 3.3 percent are black, and 1.9 percent are of other races, primarily American Indians and Filipinos. Unless otherwise specified, all overall data for whites and blacks presented in this chapter include, respectively, white and black people of Spanish background.

CHART 14

***Spanish-speaking Americans are concentrated in a few States.***


States with largest numbers, 1970
1,000,000 or more (California, New York, Texas)
400,000 to 999,000 (Florida, New Mexico)
100,000 to 399,000 (Arizona, Colorado, Illinois, Michigan, New Jersey, Pennsylvania)

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, based on census data from the U.S. Department of Commerce.

in Cuba. Also, close to 1.6 million had parents born in Mexico, and over 120,000 were of Cuban parentage. The number of persons of Puerto Rican birth or parentage in the continental United States was nearly 1.4 million.

As a comparison of these two sets of figures indicates, probably less than half of all Mexican Americans are first- or second-generation immigrants—reflecting the fact that Mexicans have been entering the United States in large numbers for more than 60 years. In contrast, the vast majority of the Puerto Ricans and Cubans have been in this country for only one or, at most, two generations.

Large-scale immigration, coupled with high birth rates, has led to rapid growth in the Spanish-background population. Between 1960 and 1970, the population of Mexican birth or parentage increased by 35 percent. The relative increases in the numbers of first- and second-generation Puerto Ricans and Cubans in the country were naturally much greater (55 percent and 351 percent, respectively), reflecting their recent influx.

## GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

Every State has some Spanish-speaking residents, ranging in number from as few as 2,000 in North Dakota to more than 2.5 million in California. Spanish-speaking Americans, however, are much more concentrated geographically than the population as a whole. They make up about 40 percent of all the people in one State (New Mexico) and between 13 and 19 percent in four other Southwestern States (Arizona, California, Colorado, and Texas). But in no other State do they represent more than 8 percent of the people, and in 30 States their proportion of the population is only 1 percent or less.

The States with the largest absolute numbers of Spanish-speaking people are California, Texas, New York, Florida, and New Mexico, in that order (as shown in chart 14). These five States account for nearly three-fourths of the country's Spanish-language population, while the five States with

the most blacks contain only a third of the black population.

Most of the population of Spanish origin or descent in the five Southwestern States (about 84 percent in 1972) is Mexican American and most of the country's Mexican American people live in these States. However, there are sizable numbers also in the Chicago area, the northern parts of Indiana and Ohio, and southern Michigan. Though Cubans live primarily in Florida, particularly in the Miami and Tampa areas, they have smaller concentrations in the New York City-northeastern New Jersey area, where there has been a Cuban settlement for many years, and in the Los Angeles-Long Beach and the Chicago-northwestern Indiana urbanized areas. Puerto Ricans, though concentrated above all in and near New York City, also have settlements in Chicago and Philadelphia and, to a lesser extent, other areas. New York City alone has about 3 out of every 5 people of Puerto Rican birth or parentage in the States, as many as the combined population of the four largest cities in Puerto Rico.

As these residence patterns suggest, the urbanization of Spanish-speaking Americans is great, above that of the total population and also that of blacks. In 1970, 84 percent of the Spanish-language population lived in metropolitan areas, compared with 74 percent of the blacks and 69 percent of the total population. However, Mexican Americans are less concentrated in the central cities of metropolitan areas than are blacks, and both they and the Cubans are much more likely to live in the outskirts of these areas (as shown in table 1). This does not mean, however, that large numbers of the Spanish speaking are living in relatively affluent suburbs. Many live in smaller cities or other, frequently impoverished, urban or rural sections within metropolitan areas; examples of such places are East Los Angeles and other barrios lying just outside central cities of the Southwest. In addition, as the major exception to this general pattern of urbanization, large numbers of Mexican Americans live in rural areas along the Mexican border. Moreover, many other Mexican Americans are migrant farmworkers who are home based in urban places but spend much of the year working and living in rural areas.

## IMMIGRATION

Although the timing and circumstances of imigration differ among the three major Spanish-speaking groups, their destinations in this country have a common characteristic: most immigrants have moved to areas already containing many people of their particular ethnic background. This pattern has, of course, contributed heavily to the geographic concentration of the three ethnic groups. The reasons for it are many and apply to

TABLE 1. PLACE OF RESIDENCE, BY RACE AND FOR SPANISH-LANGUAGE POPULATION, 1970

[Percent distribution]

| Place of residence | Total population | | | Population of [1]— | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | All races | White | Negro | Spanish language, total | Mexican birth or parentage | Puerto Rican birth or parentage | Cuban birth or parentage |
| Total: Number (thousands) | 203, 210 | 178, 119 | 22, 550 | 9, 589 | 2, 339 | 1, 379 | 561 |
| Percent | 100. 0 | 100. 0 | 100. 0 | 100. 0 | 100. 0 | 100. 0 | 100. 0 |
| In metropolitan areas | 68. 6 | 67. 9 | 74. 3 | 83. 8 | 83. 5 | 95. 6 | 96. 4 |
| In central city | 31. 4 | 28. 0 | 58. 2 | 52. 0 | 47. 4 | 83. 0 | 56. 4 |
| Outside central city | 37. 2 | 39. 9 | 16. 1 | 31. 8 | 36. 0 | 12. 7 | 40. 0 |
| Outside metropolitan areas | 31. 4 | 32. 1 | 25. 7 | 16. 2 | 16. 5 | 4. 4 | 3. 6 |

[1] For definitions, see earlier text discussion of the bases for identifying these ethnic groups.

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population.

immigrants generally—to live with or near already established relatives and friends who can help the newcomers to find housing and work; to avoid the loneliness of isolation in a new land among people with a different language; and to share old customs with one's compatriots, as well as to receive their support in adapting to a new environment.

Immigration from Mexico was relatively unimportant until the beginning of this century, and during several decades of the 19th century was even overshadowed by the small amount of immigration from Spain itself. Early statistics are imprecise and incomplete, since transborder immigration was not closely monitored and before 1848 much of the Southwest was Mexican territory. Official records show only 78,000 Mexican immigrants between 1820 and 1910, of whom two-thirds entered the country between 1901 and 1910. More recently, there have been two periods of heavy Mexican immigration—the 20-year period following the Mexican revolution in 1911 and the last 20 years. About 678,000 Mexicans immigrated into the United States between 1911 and 1930, and 754,000 between 1951 and 1970, as contrasted with only 83,000 during the 1930's and the 1940's—years of depression, war, and postwar readjustment. The earlier wave of immigrants represented an influx of low-wage labor for new large farms in the Southwestern States (unlike the European immigrants of that period who found factory and service jobs in the Northeast), while the most recent Mexican immigrants have settled chiefly in urban areas, seeking nonagricultural employment.

That persons recently arrived from Mexico have been settling in areas already having a substantial Mexican American population is shown by data from the Immigration and Naturalization Service. Of the 443,000 Mexicans who entered the country as permanent residents between 1960 and 1970, 55 percent intended to settle in California.[7] Another 25 percent intended to make Texas their State of permanent residence, while about 14 percent reported either Illinois, Arizona, or New Mexico as their future State of residence.

The major influx of Cubans has occurred since 1959. According to the Immigration and Naturalization Service, slightly over 600,000 Cubans have entered this country since the beginning of that year, about two-thirds of them as refugees. Unlike most of the people arriving from Mexico and Puerto Rico, a sizable number of these Cubans had fared rather well economically in their homeland. Among them were white-collar workers and businessmen whose economic positions were threatened after the Cuban revolution. Accordingly, these refugees were generally better educated and older than the incoming Mexicans and Puerto Ricans, though similarly handicapped by lack of knowledge of English and facing similar problems in adjusting to a new environment.

The recent immigrants from Cuba, like the Mexicans, have gone mainly to areas where their compatriots had already settled. The five States with the largest Cuban populations in 1960 (Florida, New York, New Jersey, California, and Illinois) were the ones of intended residence for 88 percent of the 238,000 Cubans who immigrated with visas between 1960 and 1970. Florida alone was the choice of 51 percent.

Migration of Puerto Ricans to the continental United States began during World War I, when they were granted U.S. citizenship, but was of relatively small scale until after World War II. Net inmigration to the mainland reached a peak of about 70,000 in 1953 and has since been considerably less. There was actually net outmigration in several years (1961, 1963, 1968, 1970, and 1971).[8] Unlike other Spanish-language groups (except Mexicans living adjacent to the border), Puerto Ricans not infrequently return to their homeland or may even make more than one trip back and forth between Puerto Rico and the mainland. Since Puerto Ricans come to the States seeking employment primarily in New York, year-to-year changes in the employment situation in the New York area relative to that in Puerto Rico have a marked effect on the numbers moving in each direction.

All these figures are concerned with people who have settled in the United States for prolonged periods, if not permanently. In addition, there is another, much more mobile group—the "border crossers"—which adds substantially to the labor force of Mexican background in areas adjacent to the Mexican border.

People living in Mexico and commuting to work in the United States were estimated to number at least 100,000 in 1966, representing 11 percent of

[7] Figures are for the 10-year period from July 1, 1960, through June 30, 1970; see *Annual Reports* (Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, 1961 through 1970).

[8] Estimates prepared by the Puerto Rico Planning Board, Bureau of Economic Planning, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

the labor force in a strip of counties along the border from Texas to California. Some 48,000 were "Green Card" commuters, Mexican nationals classified as "permanent resident aliens" who are formally authorized by the Immigration and Naturalization Service to commute across the border to jobs in this country. In addition, there were in 1966 about 18,000 U.S. citizens, mostly of Mexican descent, who lived in Mexico but commuted to work here, plus a substantial number of illegal entrants who also managed to cross the border frequently, going from their homes to jobs and back.[9] These workers, especially the illegal entrants, do mainly farmwork and so have more associations with Mexican Americans in rural areas near the border than with those in cities. But their daily presence in this country is one of the factors which continually reinforce the cultural and language ties between Mexican Americans in the southwestern United States and people in Mexico.

[9] David S. North, *The Border Crossers: People Who Live in Mexico and Work in the United States* (Washington: Trans-Century Corporation, 1970), p. xi.

## AGE DISTRIBUTION, BIRTH RATES, AND FAMILY STRUCTURE

The population of Spanish origin had a median age of only 20 years in 1972, 8 years below that for the total population.[10] This difference reflects the above-average birth rates in the Spanish-background population. The number of children born per thousand women aged 35 to 44 was 3,651 in 1970 for those of Spanish heritage, compared with 3,489 per thousand for black women and 2,888 per thousand for all white women of this age. The birth rate for Mexican American women was well above the rates for the other ethnic groups; that for Cubans was well below even the overall rate for white women. (See table 2.)

Puerto Ricans and Mexican Americans are equally young groups, both with a median age of about 18 in 1972. The Cubans in this country are much older, with a median age of 34. (See chart 15.) This difference can be traced partly to the dif-

[10] U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P–20, No. 238, July 1972. Data on age are for persons of Spanish origin or descent.

TABLE 2. SELECTED FAMILY AND SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS, BY RACE AND FOR POPULATION OF SPANISH HERITAGE, 1970

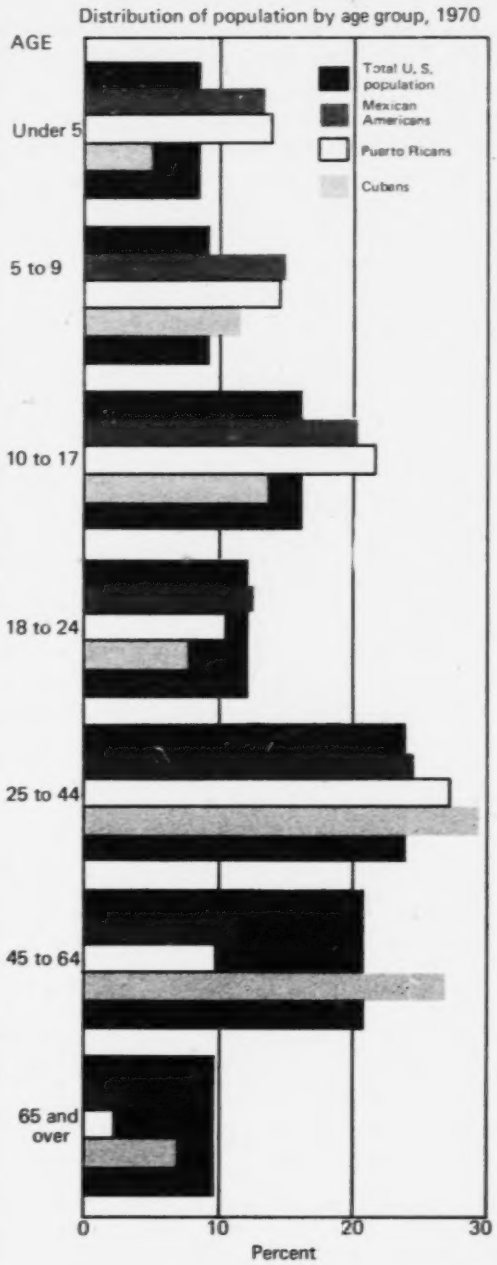
| Characteristic | Total population | | | Population of Spanish heritage [1] | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | All races | White | Negro | Total United States | Five Southwestern States | Three Mid-Atlantic States | Florida |
| FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS | | | | | | | |
| Total families (thousands) | 51,169 | 45,770 | 4,863 | 2,039 | 1,333 | 252 | 112 |
| Percent with female head | 10.8 | 9.0 | 27.4 | 13.7 | 12.8 | 26.7 | 9.6 |
| Percent with own children under 18 years | 55.3 | 54.5 | 61.0 | 71.0 | 70.7 | 75.5 | 59.7 |
| Percent with own children under 6 years | 26.1 | 25.5 | 30.9 | 40.6 | 40.3 | 44.2 | 27.0 |
| Mean size of family | 3.56 | 3.49 | 4.11 | 4.29 | 4.38 | 3.93 | 3.81 |
| SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS | | | | | | | |
| Percent of persons under 18 years old living with both parents | 82.7 | 86.8 | 57.3 | 79.5 | 80.7 | 63.5 | 84.9 |
| Percent of persons 14 to 54 years old currently or previously married known to have been divorced | 14.5 | 14.2 | 17.5 | 13.4 | 13.9 | 11.0 | 16.3 |
| Number of children born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years old | 2,956 | 2,888 | 3,489 | 3,651 | 3,895 | 3,269 | 2,206 |

[1] The Spanish heritage population in the five Southwestern States is primarily Mexican, in the three Mid-Atlantic States is entirely Puerto Rican, and in Florida is primarily Cuban.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population.

CHART 15

***Mexican Americans and Puerto Ricans tend to be younger--Cubans older-- than total U.S. population.***




Source: U.S. Department of Labor, based on census data from the U.S. Department of Commerce.

ference in birth rates just referred to, but probably even more to the age distribution of the large numbers of recent Cuban immigrants. Children under 10 constituted about 28 percent of all the Mexican Americans and Puerto Ricans, but only about 17 percent of the Cuban population. Elderly persons (age 65 and over) represented only about 2 or 3 percent of the first two groups but 7 percent of the Cubans. The elderly made up about 10 percent of all Americans.

Because of the large proportion of Americans of Spanish origin in the younger age groups (coupled with the expectation of rapid population growth from continued immigration and high birth rates), the representation of this ethnic group in the population and labor force and in school enrollments will continue to mount. Whereas in 1972 persons of Spanish origin or descent constituted 4.0 percent of the population aged 16 to 64 (and 3.6 percent of the labor force in this age bracket), they represented 6.1 percent of the youth under age 18 and 6.7 percent of those under 5.

Consistent with Spanish-speaking Americans' relative youth is the above-average size of the typical family. In 1972, families of Spanish origin had an average of 4.0 members, compared to an average of 3.5 persons per family in the total population. Furthermore, the proportion of families with dependent children is higher among those of Spanish background than in the total or the black population.

Partly because of the presence of children in their families, the labor force participation of women of Spanish heritage tends to be low (as further discussed later in this chapter). This low labor force participation among the women, coupled with the large size of the average family, contributes to the low-income problems faced by many Spanish-speaking households (also discussed later). In addition, it means that the "dependency ratio" is high in this population group. This ratio—defined as the number of persons of all ages not in the labor force divided by the total labor force—strongly affects per capita income, standards of living, and the ability of families to be economically independent. Among the people of Spanish heritage, the dependency ratio in 1970 (1.89) was higher than that for blacks (1.76) and far above that for the total population (1.45).

Additional factors which heavily influence a family's economic and social situation are the

identity of the family head and whether both parents are present in the household. In the Spanish-heritage population as a whole, the proportion of families with female heads is 14 percent, slightly greater than in the total population. Moreover, as would be expected under these circumstances, the proportion of children living with both parents is slightly lower than in the population generally (80 percent compared with 83 percent).

The situation among Puerto Ricans contrasts sharply with these figures for the total Spanish-heritage population. Nearly 27 percent of their families are headed by women, and only 64 percent of all Puerto Rican children live with both parents. These data on the composition of Puerto Rican families parallel those for blacks (as shown in table 2).

## EDUCATION

Americans of Spanish heritage still lag far behind the national average in educational attainment, but they are making rapid strides in eliminating the illiteracy that has so long handicapped them in competing with the Anglo population. In 1972, 1 out of every 5 adults of Spanish origin (those aged 25 or over) lacked the 5 years of education generally considered essential to achieve literacy—four times the corresponding figure for the general population. (See table 3.) However, the illiteracy rate among Spanish-speaking Americans is far lower in the younger than the older age groups.

Along with this decline in illiteracy has come a rapid rise in the rate of high school graduation. Among Spanish-speaking Americans aged 25 to 29, nearly half had 4 years of high school education or better—four times the proportion with this much education among those aged 65 or over. The gap in high school completion rates between the general and the Spanish-speaking population remains very wide even in the younger age groups, but it is narrowing.

### Educational Differences Among States and Ethnic Groups

Though illiteracy is being rapidly reduced in all Spanish-speaking groups, there are great differences in educational attainment among these

TABLE 3. PERCENT OF POPULATION WITH LESS THAN 5 YEARS OR 12 OR MORE YEARS OF SCHOOLING, BY AGE AND SPANISH ORIGIN, MARCH 1972

| Years of school completed and age | Total population | Population of Spanish origin | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total | Mexican | Puerto Rican |
| COMPLETED LESS THAN 5 YEARS OF SCHOOL | | | | |
| Total, 25 years and over | 4.6 | 19.3 | 26.7 | 20.2 |
| 25 to 29 years | .8 | 5.5 | 7.3 | 5.8 |
| 30 to 34 years | 1.4 | 8.4 | 12.6 | 8.7 |
| 35 to 44 years | 2.5 | 15.9 | 21.0 | 19.9 |
| 45 to 54 years | 3.4 | 25.1 | 33.1 | 39.9 |
| 55 to 64 years | 5.6 | 30.8 | 47.9 | (1) |
| 65 years and over | 12.2 | 51.3 | 74.8 | (1) |
| COMPLETED 12 OR MORE YEARS OF SCHOOL | | | | |
| Total, 25 years and over | 58.2 | 33.0 | 25.8 | 23.7 |
| 25 to 29 years | 79.8 | 47.6 | 42.9 | 30.9 |
| 30 to 34 years | 73.9 | 42.7 | 40.1 | 22.6 |
| 35 to 44 years | 66.8 | 35.2 | 28.0 | 27.2 |
| 45 to 54 years | 59.8 | 24.9 | 14.2 | 21.3 |
| 55 to 64 years | 46.7 | 20.6 | 8.8 | (1) |
| 65 years and over | 32.0 | 12.1 | .6 | (1) |

[1] Percent not shown where base is less than 75,000.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 238, July 1972.

TABLE 4. MEDIAN YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY POPULATION 25 YEARS AND OVER, BY RACE AND FOR PERSONS OF SPANISH HERITAGE, 1970

| State | Total population | | | Population of Spanish heritage |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | All races | White | Negro | |
| Total United States | 12.1 | 12.1 | 9.8 | 9.6 |
| Southwestern States: | | | | |
| Arizona | 12.3 | 12.3 | 9.7 | 9.0 |
| California | 12.4 | 12.4 | 11.9 | 10.6 |
| Colorado | 12.4 | 12.4 | 12.2 | 9.9 |
| New Mexico | 12.2 | 12.2 | 10.9 | 9.7 |
| Texas | 11.6 | 11.9 | 9.7 | 7.2 |
| Mid-Atlantic States: | | | | |
| New Jersey | 12.1 | 12.1 | 10.5 | 8.3 |
| New York | 12.1 | 12.1 | 10.8 | 8.6 |
| Pennsylvania | 12.0 | 12.0 | 10.4 | 8.0 |
| Florida | 12.1 | 12.2 | 8.8 | 11.1 |

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population.

groups and also from State to State. In the five Southwestern States where the bulk of the Mexican American population resides, the median years of school completed by persons of Spanish heritage ranged from 7.2 years in Texas to 10.6 years in California in 1970. (See table 4.) Puerto Ricans lag far behind the Mexican Americans (except those in Texas) in level of education; median years of schooling completed by adult Puerto Ricans in three Mid-Atlantic States ranged from 8 to 8.6 years. Persons of Cuban origin are much better educated: the median educational attainment for Americans of Spanish heritage in Florida was over 11 years.

In part, these variations in educational attainment reflect differences existing before entrance into this country. Whereas Cubans have come here with a relatively high level of educational attainment, Puerto Rican inmigrants, as a group, have had relatively little education before arrival in the continental United States and this is probably even more true of Mexican immigrants. In addition, Spanish-speaking Americans long established in this country have often been isolated from the rest of the population by their poverty and by discriminatory as well as self-imposed barriers, so that they have been slow to acquire English-language skills and, thus, start on the path to educational advancement.

### Knowledge of English

Improvement in English-language skills, both cause and consequence of better educational opportunity, is clearly a major factor in the sharp rise in educational attainment among the younger people. A 1969 census study found that 60 percent of the people of Spanish origin aged 16 to 24 who grew up in homes where English was the customary language had completed at least 12 years of school, compared with only about 30 percent of those from Spanish-language homes.

Accordingly, it is encouraging that illiteracy in English is declining rapidly among the Spanish speaking as a group (as shown in chart 16). Although only about 3 out of 4 adults of Spanish origin (aged 25 and over) could read and write English in 1969, 9 out of every 10 young people (aged 10 to 24) reported that they could do so. Among Americans of Mexican origin, the proportion reporting inability to read and write English was 28 percent for the adults but only 5 percent for the younger group. For Puerto Ricans, however, the corresponding figures were higher (about 40 and 20 percent, respectively), pointing to a persistent problem of illiteracy in English even among the youth.

### Educational Attainment of Women

American women of Spanish heritage lag behind their men in both educational attainment and acquisition of English-language skills. In contrast to Negro women (who are better educated than Negro men, except in the youngest age groups) and to white women generally (whose median level of education is the same as that of white men), women of Spanish heritage have, on the average, about a half year less education than their men. The median level of schooling was 9.4 years for these women in 1970, compared with 9.9 years for men. Similarly, only about 2 out of 3 women of Spanish origin aged 25 years and over could read and write English in 1969, compared with 3 out of every 4 men.

The fact that Spanish-speaking women tend to have large families and to stay at home at least until their children are grown has contributed to these lags in education and acquisition of English-language skills. Since they are less likely to enter the labor force than black women or all white women as a group, they have less economic incentive to seek educational opportunities. How quickly women of Spanish background will narrow the gap in education and employment between themselves and women of other ethnic backgrounds cannot be predicted. It is significant, however, that among young women of Spanish origin (those aged 10 to 24), the proportion who can read and write English is now 9 out of every 10—the same as for young men.

### Educational Progress of Mexican Americans and Puerto Ricans

Although illiteracy is declining rapidly among the Spanish speaking generally, there are great differences among the major ethnic subgroups in the rate of progress toward wider achievement of high school diplomas. Mexican Americans have moved particularly fast in this direction; the proportion with 12 or more years of schooling in 1972 was three times as great among those aged 25 to 29 as in the 45- to 54-year-old group (as shown in

CHART 16

***Nearly all teenagers of Spanish background are literate in English. In older age groups, inability to read and write is a prevalent problem.***

*Persons literate in English as percent of population reporting Spanish mother tongue, 1969*

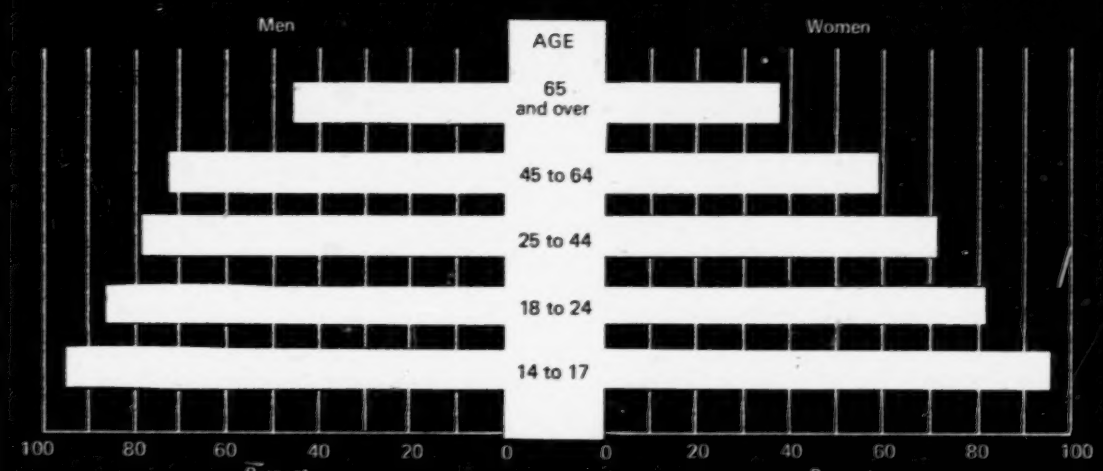


table 3). In contrast, among Puerto Ricans, the relative number with at least a high school education was only 50 percent higher in the younger than the older group.

These are sizable gains. Nevertheless, youth of Spanish background still have far to go to equal the educational attainment of the general population, as is shown by their high school dropout rates. In 1970, only 83 percent of the 16- and 17-year-olds of Spanish heritage were enrolled in school, compared with 90 percent of white youth generally. The highest dropout rates were reported for Puerto Rican youth; in the three Mid-Atlantic States where they are concentrated, 1970 enrollment rates among Puerto Rican 16- and 17-year-olds ranged from 68 percent (in Pennsylvania) to 77 percent (in New York), whereas 92 to 93 percent of all white 16- and 17-year-olds in these States were in school.

Although the proportion completing high school is smaller among young Puerto Ricans than either Mexican American or Cuban youth, those who succeed in acquiring diplomas are far more likely to enter college than are high school graduates in the other ethnic groups. A recent followup study in New York City found that 62 percent of the 1971 Puerto Rican high school graduates entered college. Large numbers of these youth were enabled to do so by the open admissions policy in effect at the City University of New York (CUNY).[11] In contrast, the proportion of Mexican American high school graduates entering college in 1970 was only 1 in 3 in New Mexico and still smaller in Colorado (fewer than 1 in 5) and in Texas (not even 1 in 6).[12]

The proportion of Spanish-speaking youth attending college is clearly lower than that of Anglos, despite recent gains. This is true not only in the Southwest but also in New York and other sections of the country. Rates of college attendance and graduation for youth of Spanish background are higher than those for blacks, however, and they are rising—as are the comparable rates for the total population and for blacks.

[11] Under this policy all local high school graduates are eligible for college admission. See Arthur Blank, Margaret Konefsky, Leonard Kogan, and Lawrence Podell, *The Graduates Restudied: A Comparison of the Follow-up of New York City High School Graduates of 1970 and 1971* (New York: Center for Social Research, The Graduate School and University Center, The City University of New York, September 1972).

[12] S. P. Marland, Jr., U.S. Commissioner of Education, "Completing the Revolution," a speech given at New Mexico Highlands University, Las Vegas, N. Mex., on June 5, 1972.

## EMPLOYMENT PROBLEMS AND LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION

The many Spanish-speaking adults without adequate education or command of English have pervasive problems of joblessness and underemployment. Large numbers can qualify only for low-skilled occupations, characterized by low pay, high unemployment rates, and poor working conditions. Nevertheless, sizable numbers of Spanish-speaking workers hold professional, managerial, other white-collar, and craft jobs—testifying to the economic progress now being made by a growing proportion with the educational preparation essential for effective competition in today's job market.

### Unemployment and Part-Year Work

The unemployment rate was about a third higher for workers of Spanish origin than for the total labor force in March 1972 (the latest date for which unemployment data were available for this ethnic group when this report was prepared). In that month 8.2 percent of the Spanish-speaking labor force was unemployed, representing roughly a quarter of a million jobless persons.

The impact of unemployment is significantly smaller among workers of Cuban background than in the two other major subgroups. In April 1970, the jobless rate was 4.4 percent for workers of Spanish heritage in Florida, most of them Cubans, the same as the national rate for the total civilian labor force but somewhat above the 3.8-percent average rate for all workers in Florida. Among Mexicans in the Southwest and Puerto Ricans in the Northeast, jobless rates were much higher—nearly as high as the national rate for black workers, as the following 1970 census figures show:

| *Race and Spanish heritage* | *Percent unemployed, April 1970* | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *Both sexes* | *Men* | *Women* |
| Total labor force | 4.4 | 3.9 | 5.2 |
| White | 4.1 | 3.6 | 4.8 |
| Negro | 7.0 | 6.3 | 7.7 |
| Labor force of Spanish heritage | 6.6 | 5.8 | 8.1 |
| Five Southwestern States | 6.9 | 6.1 | 8.5 |
| Three Mid-Atlantic States | 6.7 | 6.1 | 8.1 |
| Florida | 4.4 | 3.2 | 6.2 |

The unemployment rates for Mexican and Puerto Rican women were particularly high, slightly above the rate for black women. These women's job-finding difficulties are probably traceable in part to their especially low level of education, whereas the job-finding success of the Cuban women reflects their distinct educational advantage (discussed in the preceding section).

Lack of skill also plays a part in the unemployment of Spanish-speaking workers. According to 1970 census data, the majority of unemployed Mexican American and Puerto Rican men and women last worked in low-skilled, unemployment-prone blue-collar and service occupations. The relative numbers in such occupations were higher—and the proportions in white-collar and skilled occupations much lower—among the jobless workers than among those employed at the time of the census (whose occupations are discussed later in this chapter).

As their high unemployment rates indicate, men and women of Spanish background often work only part of the year. In 1970, when 69 percent of the husbands in all white families worked year round at a full-time job, only 62 percent of the Mexican American husbands and 66 percent of the husbands of other Spanish origins (excluding Puerto Ricans) were fully employed. In Puerto Rican families, the husbands were as likely as other white husbands to be working full time, year round, but the high proportion of such families with female heads offset this employment advantage. Only a small proportion of Puerto Rican female family heads were in the work force during any part of the year. (See table 5.)

In view of the high incidence of unemployment among Mexican American and Puerto Rican men and their concentration in low-paid occupations, it might be expected that their wives would be drawn into the work force in large numbers as secondary earners. However, this is not the case. Only about 39 percent of all Mexican American wives and 34 percent of the Puerto Ricans were employed at any time during 1970, a proportion considerably less than the overall figure for white wives and even further below that for black wives. And relatively few were full-time, year-round workers. In these ethnic groups, the economic

TABLE 5. PROPORTION OF HUSBANDS AND WIVES WITH WORK EXPERIENCE DURING 1970, BY RACE AND FOR PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN

| Family status and work experience | Total white [1] | Total Negro [1] | Population of Spanish origin | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Total | Mexican | Puerto Rican | Other |
| Husbands in husband-wife families: | | | | | | |
| Number (thousands) | 38,677 | 2,992 | 1,441 | 822 | 180 | 439 |
| Percent who: | | | | | | |
| Worked at some time during year | 89.9 | 88.8 | 91.7 | 91.8 | 88.9 | 92.8 |
| Worked full time year round | 69.4 | 62.2 | 64.2 | 61.8 | 71.1 | 65.7 |
| Wives: [2] | | | | | | |
| Number (thousands) | 39,533 | 3,016 | 1,564 | 833 | 218 | 513 |
| Percent who: | | | | | | |
| Worked at some time during year | 50.0 | 63.3 | 41.8 | 38.9 | 33.5 | 49.9 |
| Worked full time year round | 20.1 | 28.1 | 14.2 | 11.0 | 14.2 | 19.3 |
| Female family heads: | | | | | | |
| Number (thousands) | 4,055 | 1,433 | 311 | 114 | 110 | 87 |
| Percent who: | | | | | | |
| Worked at some time during year | 61.0 | 61.7 | 46.9 | 54.4 | 23.6 | 66.8 |
| Worked full time year round | 34.2 | 26.0 | 23.5 | 23.7 | 12.7 | 36.7 |

[1] Excludes persons of Spanish origin.

[2] The number of wives does not agree with the husband-wife totals since husbands in the Armed Forces are excluded from these data.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, based on data from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, March 1971.

pressures on women to work have been countered by the traditional role of women as homemakers, the large size of the average family, and probably also the women's low earnings potential.

Among the families of Cuban and other Spanish origin, however, the proportion of wives working is much higher—as high as in the white population generally. The higher average family incomes of the Cubans are undoubtedly traceable in part to the Cuban women's more frequent employment.

### Labor Force Participation

The labor force participation rates for women of Spanish origin confirm the finding that Cuban women are more likely than either Mexican American or Puerto Rican women to seek jobs outside their homes. In March 1972, over half of all women of Cuban origin were in the work force, compared with little more than a third of the Mexican Americans and only 1 out of every 4 Puerto Ricans. The corresponding rates for white women generally and for Negroes were in between (43 and 48 percent, respectively). (See chart 17.)

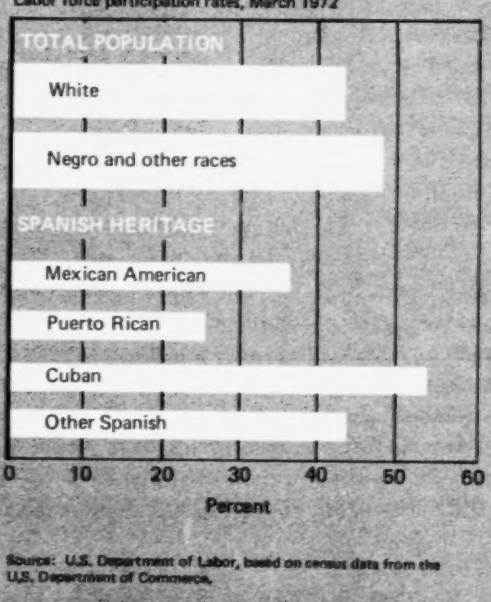
The impact of childrearing on the labor force activity of women of Spanish heritage can be assessed from the following data for women aged 16 and over from the 1970 census:

| Race and Spanish heritage | Labor force participation rates for women with— | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Children under 6 | Children aged 6 to 17 only | No children under 18 |
| Total women: | | | |
| White | 28.4 | 49.0 | 41.5 |
| Negro | 47.6 | 59.8 | 43.4 |
| Women of Spanish heritage | 28.4 | 43.5 | 41.7 |
| Five Southwestern States | 29.8 | 43.3 | 40.1 |
| Three Mid-Atlantic States | 16.6 | 30.5 | 39.9 |
| Florida | 38.6 | 59.7 | 45.1 |

Cuban women in Florida have high labor force participation rates—above those for other women of Spanish heritage and also for white women generally—regardless of whether there are any children present in the family. But for Puerto Rican and Mexican American women, the pattern of labor force activity is more complicated. The Puerto Rican mothers with children under 6 had a labor force rate little more than half that for all white women with children of this age.

CHART 17

**Percent of women working is much lower among Mexican Americans and Puerto Ricans--higher among Cubans--than in population generally.**




Source: U.S. Department of Labor, based on census data from the U.S. Department of Commerce.

As their children reach school age, the proportion of Puerto Rican women working or seeking work increases but remains significantly below the corresponding figure for all white women. Mexican American women in the Southwestern States who have preschool-age children enter the labor force to about the same extent as white women generally, but as their children get older, their participation rate does not rise as fast as the overall rate for white women. Nevertheless, in both Mexican American and Puerto Rican families without children under 18, the women are about as likely to be workers as they are in all such white families.

Among men, the labor force participation rates are much the same for Mexican Americans and Cubans as for all white men. However, the proportion of Puerto Rican men in the labor force is distinctly lower—only 73 percent in March 1972 compared with 79 percent for all white men and 73 percent for Negroes. The low labor force rate for young Puerto Rican men aged 16 to 24 (only 53 percent compared with 69 percent for all young

white men and 59 percent for blacks) is a source of particular concern.

In part, the low labor force participation rate for Puerto Ricans is accounted for by health problems. About 27 percent of all Puerto Rican men under 65 outside the labor force in 1970 were disabled; the comparable proportion for all white men was only 13 percent, and for black men, 17 percent. But it is also apparent that many able-bodied Puerto Rican youth are not seeking jobs—probably because of discouragement about their chances of overcoming their educational and other handicaps and finding decently paid employment.

### Occupational Distribution

The significant numbers of Spanish-speaking Americans now employed in professional, other white-collar, and skilled occupations and the continued concentration of the majority in low-level jobs are apparent from 1970 census data (shown in table 6). To summarize briefly a few key findings:

—Mexican American men have made greater progress in entering professional and managerial occupations than Puerto Ricans. The Cubans, many of whom had professional

TABLE 6. OCCUPATIONS OF EMPLOYED PERSONS BY SEX, RACE, AND FOR THOSE OF SPANISH HERITAGE, 1970

[Percent distribution]

| Sex and occupation group | All employed persons | | Employed persons of Spanish heritage | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | White | Negro | Total United States | Five Southwestern States | Three Mid-Atlantic States | Florida |
| MEN | | | | | | |
| Number (thousands) | 43,030 | 4,052 | 1,897 | 1,255 | 194 | 112 |
| Percent | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Professional, technical, and managerial workers | 27.0 | 8.8 | 15.2 | 14.4 | 8.2 | 20.3 |
| Sales workers | 7.4 | 2.1 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 7.7 |
| Clerical workers | 7.6 | 8.1 | 7.6 | 7.0 | 12.0 | 8.9 |
| Craftsmen and kindred workers | 21.8 | 15.2 | 19.8 | 20.6 | 15.4 | 21.8 |
| Operatives | 18.7 | 29.6 | 25.2 | 23.9 | 32.3 | 18.7 |
| Nonfarm laborers | 5.7 | 15.8 | 10.1 | 11.2 | 7.1 | 6.7 |
| Service workers (including private household) | 7.3 | 16.0 | 11.3 | 10.6 | 19.6 | 12.7 |
| Farmworkers | 4.5 | 4.4 | 6.2 | 8.0 | .8 | 3.2 |
| WOMEN | | | | | | |
| Number (thousands) | 25,253 | 3,309 | 990 | 647 | 91 | 73 |
| Percent | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Professional, technical, and managerial workers | 20.2 | 12.8 | 12.0 | 11.7 | 8.1 | 10.5 |
| Sales workers | 8.1 | 2.5 | 6.0 | 6.3 | 4.2 | 6.2 |
| Clerical workers | 36.9 | 20.7 | 30.0 | 29.9 | 30.8 | 28.9 |
| Craftsmen and kindred workers | 1.9 | 1.4 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 3.0 |
| Operatives | 14.1 | 16.5 | 24.1 | 21.0 | 40.6 | 32.7 |
| Nonfarm laborers | 0.9 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.0 |
| Service workers (except private household) | 15.4 | 25.5 | 18.5 | 20.1 | 11.6 | 14.2 |
| Private household workers | 2.0 | 17.9 | 4.0 | 5.0 | .9 | 1.9 |
| Farmworkers | .7 | 1.2 | 1.9 | 2.5 | .1 | 1.7 |

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population.

training and experience before leaving their homeland, have larger relative numbers in these fields of work than other men of Spanish heritage. But there is still a wide gap between the representation even of the Cubans in professional and managerial fields and that of all white male workers.

—Skilled craftsmen are the largest single occupational group among the Cuban men, the second largest among the Mexican Americans. The relative numbers in craftsman jobs are much the same for these men as for all white male workers. Puerto Ricans, however, are less often employed in these better paid occupations; the proportion in skilled jobs is about the same among Puerto Rican as among black men.

—Operative, laboring, service, and farm occupations employ about 3 out of 5 Puerto Rican men, slightly less than half of the Mexican Americans, and about 2 out of 5 Cubans. The concentration of workers of Spanish heritage in these occupations—generally the least skilled and lowest paid—is less than that of black male workers, though higher than for all white men.

—Most women workers of Spanish background are in clerical, operative, and service jobs. The occupational distribution of these women is similar in each of the three ethnic subgroups, with a few noticeable exceptions. Relatively more of the Puerto Rican women than of the other two groups are in operative jobs—because of the concentration of Puerto Ricans in northeastern cities with large manufacturing industries. Mexican American women, on the other hand, more often hold service jobs than do either Puerto Ricans or Cubans.

—Even among Mexican Americans, the proportion engaged in farmwork is relatively small—only about 1 out of every 12 employed men and perhaps 1 out of 40 women workers. In the other ethnic groups, the relative numbers in farm jobs are much smaller still.

The occupational future for all major groups of Spanish background, as for the work force generally, appears to lie predominantly in nonfarm occupations. To make further progress toward occupational and economic parity with Anglo workers, they will need increased preparation for higher level jobs in manufacturing, trade, service, and other nonagricultural industries and commensurately wider opportunities in these fields.

## FAMILY INCOME AND EARNINGS

Spanish-speaking families have an average income level far below that of Anglo families, because of their workers' concentration in low-level jobs and above-average rates of unemployment, the relatively small numbers of families with secondary earners, and, in some instances, the absence of any family breadwinner. In 1971, the median income for all families of Spanish origin was $7,500, higher than that for blacks ($6,400) but far short of the median for all white families ($10,700). Puerto Rican families had a particularly low average income—even below that of blacks. Of all groups of Spanish origin, Cuban families were the best off, as is shown by the following figures on family incomes in 1971:[13]

| Race and Spanish origin | Median income | Percent of families with incomes— | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Under $5,000 | $15,000 or more |
| All families | $10,285 | 18.5 | 24.8 |
| White | 10,672 | 16.2 | 26.4 |
| Negro | 6,440 | 38.6 | 10.6 |
| Families of Spanish origin | 7,548 | 30.4 | 10.3 |
| Mexican | 7,486 | 31.2 | 9.1 |
| Puerto Rican | 6,185 | 38.5 | 5.3 |
| Cuban | 9,371 | 22.4 | 21.4 |
| Other | 8,494 | 24.5 | 13.0 |

### The Low Income Threshold and the Low Earnings Problem

The Federal Government's low income standard is a conservative measure of the minimum income needed by a family for subsistence.[14] In 1971, this standard was set at $4,137 for an urban family of four—with downward adjustment, of course, for smaller families and upward for larger ones.

One-fourth of all Americans of Spanish origin—2.4 million—were in families with 1971 incomes below the low income threshold. As would

[13] U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P–20, No. 238, July 1972, and P–60, No. 85, December 1972.

[14] For a discussion of the low income standard, see U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P–60, No. 86, December 1972.

be expected from the family income figures just cited, the proportion of people in the low-income group was highest among Puerto Ricans (32 percent) and Mexicans (29 percent), while among Cubans and others of Spanish origin the relative numbers with low incomes were close to the overall rate for the United States population as a whole (13 percent).

The absence of a male breadwinner is an important factor in the low incomes of many families of Spanish background. In all three ethnic subgroups, the proportion of poor families headed by a woman in 1969 was at least twice the average figure for all families of the same ethnic background.

The presence of a male breadwinner is no guarantee of an adequate family income, however. Many Mexican American men have earnings too small to lift their families above the low income line, primarily because of their concentration in low-skilled blue-collar, farm, and service occupations. Earnings in such jobs are generally low and especially so for Mexican American workers, as shown by data for men of Spanish heritage in the Southwestern States (who are mostly Mexican Americans). Those employed as operatives had median earnings of $6,000 in 1969; as nonfarm laborers, $4,500; and in farm jobs, $3,100. (See table 7.)

Furthermore, poor Mexican American families tend to be large (4.9 persons per family, on the average) and need a relatively large income to reach the minimum subsistence level. Comparatively few have secondary earners (as indicated by the preceding discussion of the wives' limited labor force activity). And even when the wives are working, their contribution to family income is likely to be meager. The median earnings of Mexican American wives in the Southwest were little more than $2,000 in 1970, well below the earnings of employed wives in either of the two other ethnic subgroups.

In many Puerto Rican families, the struggle to achieve a minimum-subsistence income is made more difficult by the lack of a male breadwinner. Slightly more than half of all poor Puerto Rican families are headed by women, many with small children. In a number of respects the situation of these families parallels that of poor black families. The absence of the father may leave a Puerto Rican family dependent on the mother's inadequate earn-

TABLE 7. MEDIAN EARNINGS OF PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER, FOR SELECTED OCCUPATION GROUPS, BY SEX AND RACE AND FOR THOSE OF SPANISH HERITAGE, 1969

| Sex and occupation group | Total civilian labor force | | Labor force of Spanish heritage | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | White | Negro | U.S. average | Five Southwestern States | Three Mid-Atlantic States | Florida |
| **MEN** | | | | | | |
| All occupations | $7,875 | $5,194 | $6,039 | $5,963 | $5,474 | $5,621 |
| Professional, technical and managerial workers | 11,108 | 7,659 | 9,264 | 9,195 | 7,441 | 8,425 |
| Craftsmen and kindred workers | 8,305 | 5,921 | 7,111 | 7,125 | 6,274 | 6,226 |
| Operatives | 6,995 | 5,530 | 5,881 | 5,959 | 5,239 | 4,991 |
| Nonfarm laborers | 4,818 | 4,208 | 4,684 | 4,523 | 5,005 | 3,965 |
| Farmers and farm managers | 4,955 | 1,656 | 4,764 | 4,663 | 4,468 | 8,022 |
| Farm laborers | 2,874 | 1,868 | 3,075 | 3,123 | 2,807 | 2,706 |
| **WOMEN** | | | | | | |
| All occupations | 3,738 | 3,008 | 3,241 | 3,065 | 3,868 | 3,222 |
| Clerical workers | 4,235 | 4,153 | 3,919 | 3,847 | 4,478 | 3,761 |
| Operatives | 3,665 | 3,340 | 3,299 | 3,151 | 3,594 | 3,139 |

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population.

ings (averaging less than $4,000 a year) or on public assistance.

Even in families headed by men the difficulties of achieving an adequate income are likely to be as acute for Puerto Ricans as for Mexican Americans. Puerto Rican men tend to earn less than Mexican Americans; in 1970, the median earnings of Puerto Rican men in the Mid-Atlantic States were only $5,500, compared to around $6,000 for Mexican Americans in the Southwest. And though Puerto Rican wives have higher average earnings than Mexican American wives, they too are often deterred from work by childrearing responsibilities.

As was pointed out earlier, average family income is not as low among Cubans as among either Mexican Americans or Puerto Ricans in the country as a whole. In view of this finding, it is somewhat surprising that men of Spanish heritage in Florida, mostly Cubans, have lower median earnings than Mexican American men in the Southwestern States and, in some occupations, even than Puerto Rican men in the Mid-Atlantic States (as shown in table 7). One reason for these differences in earnings is certainly the differential in general wage levels among the three regions; if nationwide earnings data were available for the three ethnic groups, the relative lag in earnings for the Cuban men might be significantly reduced. Nevertheless, these findings on the earnings of male workers underscore the economic significance of Cuban women's high labor force participation rates. The additional earners in the Cuban families are a key factor enabling them to maintain a relatively favorable income position.

### Income and Level of Education

The income experience of men of Spanish background accords in general with the assumption that increases in educational attainment bring higher incomes. Among men of Spanish origin aged 25 or over, those with just 4 years of high school education had a median 1971 income of close to $8,000, compared with about $4,000 for those with less than the 5 years of schooling considered necessary for functional literacy. The upward trend in income was steady from one educational group to the next higher, up to those with college education (as shown in table 8).

TABLE 8. MEDIAN INCOME OF MEN 25 YEARS AND OVER, BY YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED AND FOR THOSE OF SPANISH ORIGIN, 1971

| Years of school completed | Total population | Population of Spanish origin | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total | Mexican |
| Total | $8, 243 | $6, 384 | $6, 150 |
| Elementary: | | | |
| Less than 5 years | 2, 945 | 4, 110 | 3, 956 |
| 5 to 7 years | 4, 241 | 5, 407 | 5, 648 |
| 8 years | 5, 472 | 5, 941 | 6, 136 |
| High school: | | | |
| 1 to 3 years | 7, 571 | 6, 919 | 7, 132 |
| 4 years | 9, 091 | 7, 980 | 8, 421 |
| College: | | | |
| 1 or more years | 11, 887 | 9, 114 | 9, 154 |

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, March 1972.

Nevertheless, educational improvement provides no full answer to the income problems of this ethnic group. Men of Spanish origin with only 8 years of schooling or less actually have an income level above the national average for men with this level of education. This apparent advantage partly reflects the fact that a high proportion of the men in the lower educational groups are blacks, whose average earnings are even lower than those of Spanish-speaking workers.

Among men with some high school or college education, the situation is reversed. Those of Spanish origin fall progressively farther below the total male population in level of income as they move up the educational ladder. Men of Spanish origin with just a high school education, for example, had a median 1971 income about 12 percent below the average for all men with the same amount of schooling. The differential was nearly twice as great (23 percent) among men who had completed a year or more of college.

Many factors undoubtedly contribute to this widening income differential. Some of the most highly educated of the Spanish speaking are recent immigrants who got their education abroad and face difficult problems in locating and qualifying for jobs commensurate with their education. And lack of full command of English is likely to be a greater obstacle in qualifying for the highly paid professional and other positions normally

entered by well-educated people than in obtaining jobs lower down the occupational ladder. In addition, however, these income differentials undoubtedly reflect to some degree the discrimination in hiring and promotion which still confronts Spanish-speaking workers.

## Achieving Wider Opportunities for the Spanish Speaking

The Federal Government is moving in a number of ways to attack the complex of obstacles impeding the employment progress of Spanish-speaking Americans. Government programs are supplying many jobless and underemployed workers, both youth and adults, with needed training in new skills, often coupling this with English language instruction and remedial basic education. Groups with special adjustment problems—including Vietnam veterans, recently arrived refugees and other immigrants, and farmworkers unable to make a living in agriculture—are receiving added help. Effective education for Spanish-speaking children and youth is another crucial direction of action, which can hold the key to satisfactory jobs and income for these young people after they leave school. Finally, there is action to eliminate discriminatory barriers and open wider opportunities for this minority group.

The remainder of this chapter is concerned with the progress now being made in all these directions through Government action, in cooperation with the major organizations of the Spanish-speaking community.

### MANPOWER TRAINING AND WORK-EXPERIENCE PROGRAMS

#### Enrollments in 1972

Nearly 250,000 Spanish-speaking Americans obtained jobs or training in fiscal 1972 in manpower programs administered by the Department of Labor, a large increase over the 154,000 enrolled just 2 years earlier. The Spanish speaking represented 13 percent of all enrollees in these programs, far above their proportion of the total population (5 percent) or of the people in families below the low income threshold (9 percent).

In some programs, close to a fifth of all 1972 enrollees were Spanish speaking. This was true in the Work Incentive (WIN) Program for welfare recipients; in the Concentrated Employment Program (CEP), which serves hard-core unemployed in certain urban slums and rural poverty areas; in the Job Opportunities in the Business Sector (JOBS) Program, in which the disadvantaged are hired and trained in private industry; and in the JOBS-Optional Program (JOP), which provides on-the-job training for less disadvantaged individuals.[15] In other programs the proportion of Spanish-speaking enrollees was smaller, but it was at least 10 percent in all but one. The exception was the Public Employment Program (PEP), created by the Congress to provide temporary public service jobs at a time when unemployment was relatively high, and even in PEP Spanish-speaking individuals represented 7 percent of the participants in fiscal 1972. (See chart 18.)

Naturally, the proportion of Spanish-speaking enrollees in manpower programs was above the national average in States with many Spanish-speaking residents. In New Mexico, for example, where about 40 percent of the population is Spanish speaking, over half of all enrollees in these programs (and even in the PEP) were from this ethnic group. The States with the highest representation of Spanish-speaking people in their manpower programs in fiscal 1972 were:

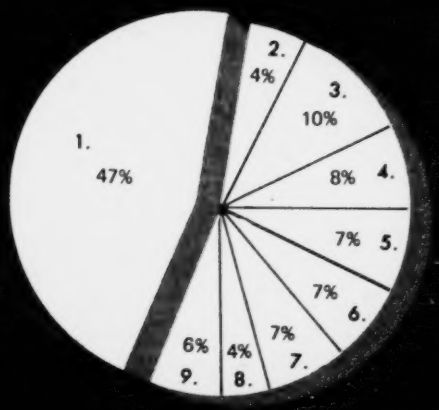
| *State* | *Percent of enrollees who were Spanish speaking* [1] |
|---|---|
| New Mexico | 57 |
| Texas | 53 |
| Colorado | 44 |
| Arizona | 33 |
| California | 31 |
| New York | 23 |
| New Jersey | 15 |

[1] Data on Spanish-speaking enrollees in the Public Service Careers Program are not available by State; those for the Neighborhood Youth Corps in-school and summer programs are available only for California, Colorado, and Texas among the States listed.

[15] The proportion of Spanish-speaking enrollees in each manpower program in fiscal 1972 is shown in table 3 in the chapter on Manpower Programs.

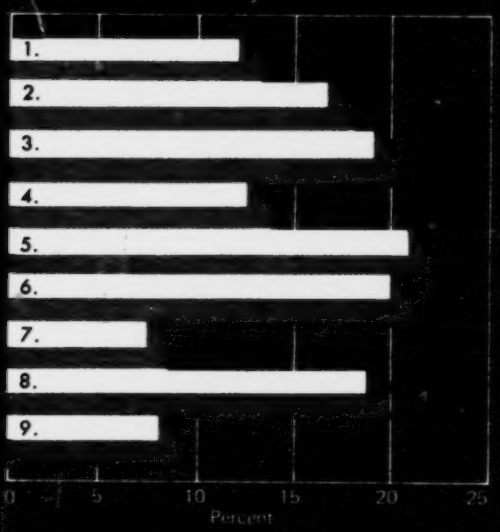
CHART 12

*NYC enrolled many more Spanish-speaking persons than any other manpower program in fiscal 1972...*




1. Neighborhood Youth Corps (in school and summer)
2. Neighborhood Youth Corps (out of school)
3. Work Incentive Program
4. MDTA institutional training
5. Job Opportunities in the Business Sector (contracts)
6. Concentrated Employment Program
7. Public Employment Programs
8. JOBS Optional Program
9. All other

*...but proportion of enrollees who were Spanish speaking was higher in other programs.*




It will be noted that Florida is not included in this list despite its large Spanish-speaking population, chiefly Cuban. However, the Federal program for Cuban refugees (discussed below) has helped many of these people—providing more comprehensive services for them than are generally available from manpower programs.

Workers in Puerto Rico, who have an even higher unemployment rate than the Spanish-speaking work force on the continent, have shared substantially in manpower programs. About 15 percent of all Spanish-speaking persons newly enrolled in programs in fiscal 1972 resided in Puerto Rico. The Neighborhood Youth Corps (NYC) in-school and summer programs accounted for a substantial proportion of the enrollments there, as they did in the continental United States.

In assessing the contribution of manpower programs to solving the problems of joblessness and lack of skill among the Spanish speaking, it is important to take account of the large number of enrollees who are in the Neighborhood Youth Corps, especially in the summer program. This program gives enrollees short-term work experience and badly needed earnings, but its primary objective is long-term improvement in their employability by encouraging them to return to school. Data on the previous work history of NYC enrollees suggest that, for a very large majority, the NYC assignment constitutes a first job; without it, many would not be in the labor force currently. But most enrollees in other programs—especially PEP, JOBS, JOP, Public Service Careers (PSC), and Operation Mainstream—would probably have been jobless and seeking work in the absence of the program.

The overall effectiveness of the programs in moving enrollees to stable employment at wages above the poverty level is difficult to appraise. In general, evaluation studies have found great variation in outcomes both among programs and among groups of enrollees—e.g., men and women, completers and noncompleters—within the same program. The findings on outcomes for the Spanish speaking are very limited. However, one study of the MDTA institutional and on-the-job training programs found that Spanish-speaking enrollees realized substantially greater postprogram gains in employment and earnings (as compared with their preprogram experience) than either Anglo or black enrollees.[16]

[16] *MDTA Outcomes Study, Final Report* (Santa Ana, Calif.: Decision Making Information, April 1972).

### Services for the Spanish Speaking in the Job Corps

During fiscal 1972, about 5,400 disadvantaged youth of Spanish background were enrolled in Job Corps centers, only a small fraction of the number placed in short-term or part-time jobs through the Neighborhood Youth Corps. But these Job Corps members received occupational training and other intensive services in bilingual, multicultural programs which greatly increased the value of the services to them and which should also provide guidelines for other manpower activities on behalf of the Spanish speaking.

Since late 1970, the Job Corps has developed eight centers designed specifically to accommodate Spanish-speaking young people, including four regional centers and four local residential centers in or near Spanish-speaking neighborhoods. Staff members of Spanish background have been recruited for all these centers, and a new bilingual program has been developed. Appropriately, along with measures to improve services, the Job Corps has stepped up efforts to recruit enrollees from the Spanish-speaking community.

In mid-1972, only about 10 percent of the Job Corps' total staff spoke Spanish (up from 7.7 percent in mid-1971). However, this proportion is much higher in the eight centers; for example, by 1972, 70 percent of the professional staff at El Paso and 36 percent at Phoenix were Spanish-speaking Americans.

To aid the Corps in reaching disadvantaged youth of Spanish background, Spanish-language recruitment booklets and posters were prepared late in 1971. In areas with many Spanish-speaking youth the local public employment offices also try to reach them through Spanish-language newspapers and radio and television programs, door-to-door canvassing in Spanish-speaking neighborhoods, and direct contacts with Spanish-surnamed youngsters on school dropout lists. In addition, organizations in the Spanish-speaking community have been helpful in informing young people about the Job Corps.

Although each center is encouraged to design its own program, national guidelines direct that enrollees without facility in English should not be penalized. Thus, there has been a progressive increase in the amount of bilingual instruction, and the teaching of English as a second language continues.

Another significant step has been the negotiation of a contract late in 1972 with the National Spanish Speaking Management Association, a Washington-based, nonprofit corporation which helps Spanish-speaking groups participate in manpower and other government programs. The association is developing, and will implement, a full bilingual, multicultural program for the eight centers designated to serve Spanish-speaking youth. The program design provides for teaching in Spanish, with English-language instruction introduced as learning progresses.

### Operation SER

The largest manpower program operated by and directed primarily to Spanish-speaking people is Operation SER—an acronym for Service, Employment, and Redevelopment (and also the Spanish verb "to be"). This program, aimed largely at disadvantaged Mexican Americans in the Southwest, is operated by two of the larger organizations of Spanish-speaking Americans, the American G.I. Forum and the League of United Latin American Citizens, with financial support chiefly from the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare. The largely bilingual staff gives enrollees occupational training and job placement assistance, along with counseling, adult basic education, and English-language instruction when needed.

SER began with a volunteer job placement service for people in the Houston and Corpus Christi barrios in 1965. In the following year, a decision was made by the Department of Labor and the Office of Economic Opportunity to fund SER jointly as a 2-year experimental and demonstration project for a larger geographic area. Growth has been steady since then.

During fiscal 1972, SER trained and placed 2,500 enrollees and developed jobs for 2,800 others who did not require occupational training.[17] Federal funding for the program totaled $9.5 million in 1972. Early in fiscal 1973 a new contract for $18 million was awarded. The enlarged funding should enable SER to operate in a total of 38 cities, nine more than in fiscal 1972.

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[17] These enrollees are in addition to the nearly 250,000 Spanish-speaking enrollments in national manpower programs discussed above.

The SER organization has accumulated knowledge of the language, customs, and outlook of the people being served and expertise in meeting their needs. The major emphasis is on enabling enrollees to qualify for local job openings rather than on persuading employers to try out SER clients (although an effort may be made to persuade employers to change unrealistic hiring specifications). An example of how SER tailors training to job openings is the development in Corpus Christi, with an employer's help, of courses in air conditioning and refrigeration mechanics, skills much in demand in the Southwest. The Corpus Christi SER has also arranged to offer subsidized on-the-job training in 13 occupations at the U.S. Army Aeronautical Depot Maintenance Center.

Additional ways in which SER helps disadvantaged Mexican Americans to enter the economic mainstream include the provision of instruction in English as a second language, usually with a job orientation, for those having facility only in Spanish. In the San Jose area, the local SER runs a residential center (funded from private sources) for school dropouts, poor young men who are helped to control antisocial behavior and to prepare for high school equivalency examinations. Furthermore, SER is a regular recruitment channel for a number of large companies, a Federal agency, and a university.

The Los Angeles headquarters keeps careful watch over the performance of local offices, measuring dropout rates, which average a low 11 percent, and placement rates. If the placement rate for completers in a local SER project falls below 75 percent, investigation and corrective action are initiated.

## PROGRAMS FOR SPECIAL GROUPS

### Cuban Refugee Program

The Cubans who fled their country in large numbers between 1965 and 1972 via the airlift to Miami have been greatly aided in adjusting to life in the United States by the Cuban Refugee Program. Conducted by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, this program has provided a wide range of services, including help in finding jobs, resettlement for those wanting to leave the Miami area, financial assistance for those unable to support themselves, health services, student loans, English-language instruction, and vocational training. Private agencies have contributed importantly to this program's successful outcomes by furnishing sponsors for Cuban families during the difficult initial transition period.

By late 1972 more than 250,000 Cuban refugees had benefited from the program. Nearly three-quarters of them had been resettled away from the Miami area.

The influx of refugees tapered off in 1972, and program operators began seeking ways of transferring activities to other agencies, anticipating that the program would be phased out in several years. Training and other manpower services were narrowed to two projects. Through a contract with the Dade County (Miami) schools, a small number of adults received intensive language instruction and vocational training in preparaton for resettlement in other areas. The project for providing Cuban professionals with the retraining needed for employment in the same profession in the United States was also continued on a small scale—for physicians and teachers in a Miami university and for teachers in a Los Angeles college. In addition, some hundreds of Cubans were enrolled in other federally supported manpower programs in the Miami area in 1972, and resettled Cubans are undoubtedly among the enrollees in these programs in other parts of the country.

Another special effort on behalf of Cuban refugees was the award in 1972 of a $600,000 contract by the Department of Labor to Spanish American Basic Education Rehabilitation, Inc. (SABER), a nonprofit agency in Miami which helps Cubans and other Spanish-speaking people adapt to life in the United States. SABER is conducting an Operation Mainstream project which seeks to prepare about 200 enrollees for permanent employment through 26 weeks of work experience and basic education. The enrollees, 40 percent of whom are 55 years of age or over, are assigned to government agencies where their knowledge of Spanish is needed.

### Programs for Migrant Farmworkers

The migratory farmworkers, who make an inadequate and uncertain livelihood by "following the crops," include many Spanish-speaking people. The National Migrant Worker Program begun in

mid-1971 is a comprehensive effort to give these greatly disadvantaged workers an alternative to migration in pursuit of harvesting jobs. With Federal Government funding totaling more than $20 million by the end of 1972, the program offers not only training for year-round jobs but also language instruction, counseling, and help to the family in finding decent housing and health and child day-care services.

Most activities are carried on in the migrants' home areas in Texas, Florida, and California, where they reside 6 to 8 months of the year. However, because of the existence of somewhat better opportunities for nonfarm employment in the areas to which the workers migrate, "in-stream" relocation projects have also been initiated.

By the end of fiscal 1972, contracts had been signed by the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare for projects in 14 States. Sponsors included several private agencies, two universities, a number of State employment security agencies, community action agencies, and a State council of churches. Among the larger contracts was one for $2 million to relocate about 275 Mexican American farmworker families from Laredo and Eagle Pass, Tex., to the Houston-Beaumont-East Texas areas. Another was a $3.1-million contract with D Q University in Davis, Calif., providing institutional and on-the-job training to 130 migrants and their families. A special feature of this latter project is its pattern of enrolling two family members, usually the household head and a young adult. Both projects provide counseling and housing, health, and day-care services as well as employment preparation.

The National Migrant Worker Program, of which these projects are a part, is only one of a number of Federal programs offering potential benefits for migrants and other seasonal farmworkers. The need for increased interagency coordination and the development of an overall plan and common strategies was articulated in late 1972 by an interagency task force representing five Federal departments and the Office of Management and Budget. The recommendations of the group are under review. They include:

—Forming an interagency committee with continuing responsibility for proposing goals and priorities and reviewing new program activities for consistency with these goals. Farmworkers' points of view would be elicited at all stages of the committee's deliberations.

—Encouraging Federal Regional Councils in areas with concentrations of farmworkers to establish similar committees.

—Developing a bilingual guide listing programs of importance to farmworkers and the benefits of those programs.

### Programs for Veterans

Spanish-speaking veterans are, of course, included in all the present extensive efforts to help ex-servicemen find satisfactory civilian jobs (discussed in the chapter on Manpower Programs). In addition, some special projects tailored to their particular problems are underway.

The American G.I. Forum is providing counseling to Spanish-speaking veterans in the Southwest and referring them to jobs or to skill training and education under a $2.3-million contract with the Department of Labor covering an 18-month period. The National Spanish Speaking Management Association has a smaller contract to provide technical assistance to the Forum in carrying out this special effort.

For Spanish-speaking veterans in the Northeast, similar services are available through a program conducted by the Puerto Rican Forum. About 150 Puerto Rican business and professional people participate in this New York City organization, which has a sizable full-time staff and conducts a variety of activities aimed at improving Puerto Ricans' employment status. Its program for veterans is financed by a $1-million grant from the Department of Labor, made in late 1972. The objective is to locate 9,000 veterans, counsel them, and refer them to jobs, training, supportive services, or education in accordance with their needs and interests. A similar grant to the Puerto Rican Congress will fund services for 4,100 Spanish-speaking veterans in New Jersey.

## EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS

Educational programs directed toward the special problems of the Spanish speaking operate at three levels—English-language instruction and remedial basic education for adults and out-of-

school youth; bilingual education aimed at helping youngsters from Spanish-speaking homes to overcome their language handicaps quickly and get a satisfactory start in school; and pilot efforts to motivate and enable school dropouts to complete high school and go on to college.

### English-Language Instruction

Efforts to overcome the educational language handicaps which hamper many Spanish-speaking Americans in their job search have been pioneered by the Job Corps and Operation SER, as already described. In addition, steps are being taken to inform staff members in other programs as to effective ways of teaching English to the Spanish speaking.

Several years ago the Puerto Rican Forum developed BOLT (Basic Occupational Language Training), a course that emphasizes job-related English. The course was tested with several hundred Spanish-speaking employees of New York firms with highly positive results, prompting the Department of Labor to award the Forum a half million dollars in 1972 for technical assistance to manpower agencies in 10 cities in introducing BOLT techniques. Six local SER projects are also receiving the same kind of help.

In each area, instruction in BOLT techniques is given to groups of from 20 to 30 staff members from manpower and educational programs.

In addition, late in 1972 the Department authorized the Forum to establish an institute in New York City to provide training in the use of BOLT techniques and in the principles of teaching English as a second language to staff members of manpower agencies throughout the Northeast.

Also in New York, the Experimental Manpower Laboratory at Mobilization for Youth, Inc., teaches English to Spanish-speaking youth.[18] Many of the 650 young people enrolled in 1972 had little previous school experience of any kind. Two technical monographs dealing with teaching English as a second language have been developed by the laboratory for dissemination to other agencies working in this area.

[18] Mobilization for Youth, Inc., is an organization focusing on youth development and techniques for facilitating the employment of minority youth. It has had contracts with the Department of Labor since 1968.

### Bilingual Education

Inability to speak English becomes a major problem for children as early as elementary school. Everywhere in the past, and even now in many places, no special help has been provided for Spanish-speaking youngsters entering school, though without such help they are likely to develop learning problems and to have subsequent high dropout rates. The seriousness of the problem is illustrated by the situation, in some southwestern school districts, where about 40 percent of the children of Mexican origin have in the recent past been placed in classes for slow learners and the mentally retarded.

In 1967, amendments to the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) authorized new bilingual programs for children from homes in which English is not the dominant language. The U.S. Office of Education moved quickly to implement the new provisions, and by fiscal 1972 about 106,000 children from Spanish-speaking communities in 25 States and Puerto Rico, as well as other jurisdictions outside the continental United States, were enrolled in bilingual programs. Another major effort to improve children's education, the Migrant Education Program authorized by the ESEA, enrolled about a quarter of a million children of Spanish-language background in fiscal 1972. (Some children may have been enrolled in both programs in the course of the year.)

Among the programs developed under ESEA is the California Mini-Corps project which serves the children of migrant workers. In its sixth year of operation in 1971, the project enrolled some 220 college students, all but four of them Mexican Americans, as teacher trainees in a summer program. After some initial preparation, these teacher trainees spent the summer living with the migrant workers in their camps, traveling with the children in school buses, teaching academic subjects, and supervising recreational activities during the afternoons. Living in the camps made it possible for the teacher trainees to know the parents as well as the children and to include them in the evening tutoring sessions.

Because most members of the Mini-Corps are the first in their families to go to college and have parents who speak little or no English, they find it easy to understand the problems of the migrants and their children. The experience also strength-

ens their will to continue in college. Thus, one program serves two goals: Arousing a genuine interest in education among migrant Mexican American workers and helping to increase the supply of teachers who can work effectively with their children.

### A Pilot Project for High School Dropouts

It is well known that lack of a high school diploma seriously curtails the employment prospects of young people. An experimental program in New York City is seeking to demonstrate that young people with high potential for postsecondary education or technical training can be helped to continue their education after dropping out of school.

Youth from Spanish-speaking backgrounds make up about a fourth of the high school dropouts in the experimental project, called the City University of New York College Adapter Program. Since 1969, the project has screened and tested young people who want to attend college but need help in reaching that goal. Once selected, they are given 20 weeks of mathematics, science, and language instruction, plus elective courses in black studies, Puerto Rican studies, psychology, or theater. The instruction is supplemented by bilingual teaching for the Spanish speaking. Supportive services such as day care, housing, and part-time work are available, and weekly stipends cover transportation, books and supplies, and incidentals. Within the 20-week enrollment period, most of the students obtain the high school general equivalency diploma (GED).

Graduates of the project are guaranteed admittance to a community college, where they continue to receive financial assistance and remedial education as needed. According to a 1972 study, about 90 percent of those who had entered college were still enrolled, making progress toward an associate in arts degree.

## TOWARD EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY

### The Spanish Speaking in Planning and Administrative Roles

A Cabinet Committee on Opportunities for Spanish Speaking People was created by the Congress in 1969, with a mandate to advise Federal agencies on comprehensive and coordinated policies and programs to meet the needs of this group. The Committee was instrumental in assuring that the 1970 census provide basic data, never before collected, about the Spanish-speaking population. It has also been active in promoting the collection of data on Americans of Spanish origin through the Current Population Survey.[19] In a different area, the Committee stimulated the organization of the National Spanish Speaking Management Association.

The Committee was also a partner with the Department of Labor in developing a comprehensive study of the manpower needs of Spanish-speaking Americans, with recommendations for action. Following field visits to 22 cities in the United States and Puerto Rico, a departmentwide task force was established to pursue the goal of building a long-run capability to serve the Spanish speaking effectively.

A step toward achieving greater emphasis on the needs of Spanish-speaking Americans in the Cooperative Area Manpower Planning System (CAMPS) was the funding in 1972 of 40 CAMPS positions in the governments of cities with sizable Spanish-speaking populations.[20] At the same time, $2 million was allotted to Manpower Administration regional offices to aid in assuring that action plans for the Spanish speaking are carried through.

### Department of Labor Activities

Within the Department of Labor, three offices are primarily responsible for assuring that manpower services are provided for the Spanish speaking and that the goal of equal employment opportunity is implemented for them, as for other minorities in the work force. The Division of Special Program Development in the Manpower Administration insures that programs are attuned to the special needs of minority groups. The Office of Equal Employment Opportunity polices and promotes the equal employment opportunity policy in the Department's manpower activities, while

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[19] Data for Americans of Spanish origin or descent have been obtained only in the November 1969 and March 1971 and 1972 surveys. Beginning early in 1973, however, separate figures for this ethnic group are to be compiled on a monthly basis.

[20] For a discussion of CAMPS, see the *1972 Manpower Report*, pp. 65–66.

the Office of Federal Contract Compliance (OFCC) enforces Executive orders prohibiting discrimination in employment by firms with contracts of $10,000 or more from the Federal Government.[21]

In 1972, the Office of Equal Employment Opportunity conducted compliance reviews of manpower programs and employment service activities, negotiating corrective actions where there was a need for change. Operations were carried out largely by regional office staffs, since most of the Office's functions were decentralized in 1970. Two of the regional units are headed by Spanish-speaking employees. The national office continues to develop policy, set procedural guidelines, and give technical assistance and training to field staffs.

A recent forward step was the institution in 1972, on a pilot basis, of a new system of monthly reports on activities. These reports should facilitate regular assessment of progress toward equal opportunity.

One result of these efforts has been an increase in the number and proportion of Spanish-speaking staff members in the Manpower Administration and the Federal-State employment service system. By the beginning of fiscal 1973, the proportion had risen to 5.2 percent in the Manpower Administration headquarters office and to 3.1 percent in regional offices, up from 1.7 percent overall in 1968. In the public employment service system as a whole, 3.3 percent of the staff, or 2,600 employees, were Spanish speaking in early 1972, compared with 1.3 percent 5 years earlier. More than half of these staff members were in executive, managerial, professional, or technical jobs.

A quite different sign of progress is the growth in the number of Spanish-speaking youth in apprenticeable trades. In July 1972, Spanish-speaking apprentices numbered over 4,800, or 2.9 percent of all those in federally registered programs, compared with 2,500, or 1.8 percent, in January 1968. This gain was the result, in part, of affirmative action programs generated by Department of Labor regulations which set standards for equal employment opportunity in apprenticeship. Outreach programs, funded by the Department and conducted by AFL–CIO Building and Construction Trades Councils, the Workers Defense League, and other organizations, are also contributing to this increase. These programs interest young workers in employment as apprentices and prepare them for the qualifying examinations through intensive tutoring.

### The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission

The Federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) is the agency most directly concerned with helping the Spanish speaking to overcome discriminatory barriers to employment.

The EEOC was established by the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (title VII) with authority to investigate and conciliate charges of discrimination by employers, employment agencies, unions, or sponsors of job-training programs. In addition to processing charges received (32,000 in fiscal 1972), the Commission undertakes public hearings, conferences, and promotional efforts to focus attention on minority employment patterns and apprise members of minorities of the services available to them.

Special efforts to reach and serve the Spanish-speaking community have been made recently. A community information program has been carried out in south Texas and another undertaken in the far western part of the State, with similar programs planned for areas ranging from southern California to Miami to New York City. EEOC personnel work closely with Spanish-speaking organizations and draw upon their expertise in planning these programs, which usually feature columns in Spanish-language newspapers and radio and television spots in which prominent personalities of Spanish background appear. In addition, two movies aimed at Spanish-speaking audiences are available.

Partly in response to requests from Spanish-speaking organizations, investigations of employment practices in selected industries have been started in two areas with large numbers of Spanish-speaking people. These are the Central Valley of California and the Bethlehem-Allentown area in Pennsylvania. Still another approach to assuring equal opportunity is through studies of employment profiles of workers with Spanish surnames in 20 southwestern counties and the New York City, Chicago, and San Francisco metropolitan areas.

The Commission has developed an affirmative action plan for increasing the employment of

[21] The responsibilities and activities of these offices are described in more detail in the *1971 Manpower Report*, pp. 73–75.

Spanish-speaking persons in its own operations. Nationwide, approximately 13 percent of its total staff are now of Spanish background. EEOC has also requested information on staffing and recruitment patterns from the State and city antidiscrimination units which it has funded. This information will enable the Commission to insist that changes be made in any units found to be discriminating against Spanish-speaking personnel.

### Increasing Opportunities in Federal Employment

A 16-point program to improve opportunities for Spanish-speaking Americans in Federal jobs was announced by the President in November 1970. This program is part of the Federal Government's total equal employment effort and was developed jointly by the U.S. Civil Service Commission and the Cabinet Committee on Opportunities for Spanish Speaking People. It calls for an intensified drive to recruit Spanish-speaking persons and for the use of specialized bilingual recruitment teams by Federal agencies to achieve this purpose.

A key element in this effort is promoting recognition of the importance of bilingual ability in Government positions involving contact and communication with Spanish-speaking people. This capability is useful in such activities as informing Spanish-speaking Vietnam-era veterans of the availability of noncompetitive appointments for them and disseminating information about Federal job opportunities to high school and college students in Spanish-speaking areas.

By May 1972, the number of Spanish-surnamed persons in the Federal work force had been increased to 76,400, or 3 percent of the total. Though still below the proportion of Spanish speaking in the total population, this figure represented an increase of 2,100 during the 18 months since the program was adopted—well over half of the total net increase in Federal jobs during that period. Employment of Spanish-speaking persons in high-level policymaking jobs rose also; 31 such employees held positions in the top three career grades in May 1972, compared with 18 in November 1970. In addition, 55 persons of Spanish heritage held positions under other classifications with annual salaries of $26,000 or more, up from 21 in November 1970.

Some of the activities which have contributed to this progress include:

—Use of bilingual ability as a criterion in selecting persons for positions dealing with the Spanish-speaking public.

—Recruitment of Spanish-speaking college graduates. Contacts with schools enrolling large numbers of Spanish-surnamed students have resulted in the hiring of graduates in a variety of occupations.

—Translation of recruiting materials into Spanish and employment of Spanish-speaking information specialists in Federal Job Information Centers located in areas with large numbers of Spanish-speaking people.

—Establishment of the Southwest Intergovernmental Training Center. Funded with a Department of Labor allocation of $432,000 and operated by the Civil Service Commission, the training center opened in January 1972 in San Antonio, Tex. It offers skills training and basic education for Federal, State, and local employees in the lower pay ranges. The Center's graduates included over 1,000 Spanish-speaking persons during its first 10 months. Expansion of operations to other Texas communities has begun and further expansion into New Mexico is planned.

The primary role in guiding and administering the 16-point program falls to the Civil Service Commission, as the Federal Government's central personnel agency responsible under law and Executive order for the Federal Equal Employment Opportunity Program. To focus efforts in support of the program, Federal agencies are now appointing program coordinators at the direction of the Commission. The coordinators will advise agency administrators regarding the special employment concerns of the Spanish speaking and assure that the necessary actions are taken.

The Cabinet Committee on Opportunities for Spanish Speaking People is also concerned with Federal employment and works closely with the Civil Service Commission. Together, the two agencies sponsored a series of Federal Regional Council meetings in Chicago, New York, Dallas, Atlanta, Denver, and San Francisco in 1972 to focus attention on the needs of the Spanish-speaking population in these areas.

The increased participation of Spanish-speaking organizations in manpower training programs is also having an impact on Federal employment. Projects such as the American G.I. Forum's counseling and referral program for Vietnam veterans offer an excellent source of candidates for Federal employment under the Veterans Readjustment Authority Program. Other examples of this new recruitment orientation are the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico's counseling service for candidates seeking entry-level professional and technical positions, and Operation SER's training of Spanish-surnamed persons for specific Federal jobs.

The 1972 amendments to title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 extend the guarantee of equal employment opportunity to Federal, State, and local governments, with responsibility for enforcement assigned to the Civil Service Commission and to the EEOC (for State and local governments). Spanish-speaking Americans have already begun to share more fully in the realization of equal opportunity through the merit system. Both the numbers and the quality of the opportunities open to them in public employment should continue to increase in the years just ahead.

# APPENDIX

## Improvements in Employment Service Management Systems

### APPLICATION OF COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY

The application of computer technology to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of employment service (ES) operations is moving ahead along several paths. In its simplest version—a local job bank—automatic data processing and telecommunications provide a daily updated listing of all job openings on file with the employment service in a given area. These listings are made available to all ES interviewers and counselors as well as to staff in cooperating community agencies. Copies may also be distributed to ES offices in other areas. Such area listings form the core of eventual statewide, regionwide, and, ultimately, nationwide networks of accessible job opening information. Through the job bank system, a single job order can be exposed to a much larger pool of potential applicants and, conversely, each applicant may have a broader range of job possibilities, thereby improving the worker-job match.

In January 1969, a single bank was operating in Baltimore, two experimental matching systems were operating in California and Utah, and two more were being installed in New York and Wisconsin. By the end of calendar 1972, 1,200 local offices, serving areas containing 62 percent of the labor force, were covered by job banks, and 26 statewide systems were in operation.

More sophisticated applications of electronic data processing technology are now being tested. The first four experimental systems have been developed independently with four different approaches. While each made significant contributions to the technology, basic design questions remained unanswered, especially the problem of developing a satisfactory vocabulary in computer language for describing and matching applicants and jobs.

Computerized job listing has made possible the more efficient use of local office staff through the development of a self-service unit for job-ready applicants. The Job Information Delivery System, in operation in 60 local offices in major cities, provides direct applicant access to job bank books and other job search information, freeing interviewers for service to those with more difficult employment problems.

This procedure was pioneered in 10 cities throughout the country as part of a special experiment designed to convert the local employment service to a comprehensive manpower agency. This Comprehensive Model (COMO) experiment was intended to provide improved self-service job-finding assistance to job-ready applicants, while devoting the bulk of staff resources and employability services to disadvantaged clients and others who need counseling and extensive job-finding assistance. Evaluation of the COMO experiment suggested an expansion of the self-service job search aspects to other parts of the system. Expansion of the Job Information Delivery System to serve major local offices is underway, moving toward the ultimate goal of a self-service unit in every local office of the employment service.

The Job Development Bank is an effort to provide local employment service offices with a computerized file of employer establishments, occupations in those establishments, and other information useful in the placement process. This system is designed to provide employment service placement interviewers with comprehensive information on jobs and establishments in the employing community, for use in developing jobs for applicants

when suitable openings do not appear in the job bank book.

A Job Bank Openings Summary is being produced monthly to provide a nationwide recapitulation of all job bank orders received by participating States and areas during the month. The summary is classified in terms of occupational information by area and area information by occupation and provides an indication of jobs available through the public employment service system. Thus far, its primary use has been in counseling persons about to be separated from the Armed Forces.

## MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT

Complex problems have yet to be completely resolved in establishing effective management of the ES system, which encompasses agencies in 50 States and four other jurisdictions, with 2,400 local offices of varying size. The employment service provides a wide range of services to areas covering the entire spectrum from predominantly rural counties to the largest urban centers.

A pivotal aspect of the recent redirection of the ES toward the development of an effective national labor exchange is the introduction of a "closed loop" management system. It begins with the preparation by each State of the Annual Manpower Planning Report, which derives overall and specific needs for manpower services from socioeconomic data. The remainder of the system consists of five elements:

—The Plan of Service prepared annually by each State agency specifies, first, the estimated volume of services to be provided to individuals in order to assist them in obtaining suitable employment and, second, the agency staff required to achieve these performance levels. It is the basic document that provides a basis both for budget allocation and for measuring actual performance against objectives.

—Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS) and Manpower Operating Data System (MODS) are the automated reporting systems that provide the data on services to individuals to be used in measuring performance.

—Cost-accounting reports list the use of time and funds by each office.

—Plan of Service Automated Reporting System (POSARS) closes the loop by comparing performance against plans on a systematic basis, thereby facilitating evaluation of State agency achievements and use of resources.

—Self-appraisal is a new tool that formalizes management review and analysis of activities of each local office. This evaluation—to be made at least semiannually—is intended to identify problem areas and remedial actions to be taken. Supplementing the self-appraisal process is an onsite review to be conducted by teams including representatives from district, State, and/or regional offices.

Installation of the new management system and changing program emphasis have given momentum to additional management efforts in the areas of technical assistance and staff training. Current directions include: Technical assistance and training for State agencies, supplied by national and regional offices to insure understanding and implementation of overall management goals and objectives; use of cost accounting and performance data; improved quality of placement services, particularly for veterans; effective use of the self-appraisal system; development and application of performance standards; and adaptation of the output of automated systems for monitoring and management improvement.

# STATISTICAL APPENDIX

The Department of Labor is the source of all data in this report unless otherwise specified. Prior to July 1959 the labor force data shown in sections A and B were published by the Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Information on data concepts, methodology, etc., will be found in appropriate publications of the Department of Labor, particularly *Employment and Earnings* of the Bureau of Labor Statistics and publications of the Manpower Administration. (See also the brief statement which follows on the historic comparability of the labor force data.) For those series based on samples, attention is invited to the estimates of sampling variability and sample coverage published in *Employment and Earnings.*

Most time series are shown from the first year for which continuous or relatively continuous data are available, beginning with 1947. Alaska and Hawaii are included unless otherwise noted.

Individual items in the tables may not add to totals because of rounding.

Preliminary data are indicated by "*p.*"



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## Note on Historic Comparability of Labor Force Statistics

*Raised lower age limit.* Beginning with data for 1967, the lower age limit for official statistics on persons in the labor force was raised from 14 to 16 years. At the same time, several definitions were sharpened to clear up ambiguities. The principal definitional changes were: (1) Counting as unemployed only persons who were currently available for work and who had engaged in some specific jobseeking activity within the past 4 weeks (an exception to the latter condition is made for persons waiting to start a new job in 30 days or waiting to be recalled from layoff). In the past the current availability test was not applied and the time period for jobseeking was ambiguous; (2) counting as employed persons who were absent from their jobs in the survey week (because of strikes, bad weather, etc.) and who were looking for other jobs. These persons had previously been classified as unemployed; (3) sharpening the questions on hours of work, duration of unemployment, and self-employment in order to increase their reliability.

These changes did not affect the unemployment rate by more than one-fifth of a percentage point in either direction, although the distribution of unemployment by sex was affected. The number of employed was reduced about 1 million because of the exclusion of 14- and 15-year-olds. For persons 16 years and over, the only employment series appreciably affected were those relating to hours of work and class of worker. A detailed discussion of the changes and their effect on the various series is contained in the February 1967 issue of *Employment and Earnings and Monthly Report on the Labor Force* (the title of *Employment and Earnings* at that time).

The tables in section A have been revised to exclude 14- and 15-year-olds where possible; otherwise, annual averages for 1966 are shown on both the old and new bases. Overlap averages for 1966, where pertinent, are also shown for the special labor force series in section B.

*Noncomparability of labor force levels.* Prior to the changes introduced in 1967, there were three earlier periods of noncomparability in the labor force data: (1) Beginning 1953, as a result of introducing data from the 1950 census into the estimation procedure, population levels were raised by about 600,000; labor force, total employment, and agricultural employment by about 350,000, primarily affecting the figures for totals and males; other categories were relatively unaffected; (2) beginning 1960, the inclusion of Alaska and Hawaii resulted in an increase of about 500,000 in the population and about 300,000 in the labor force, four-fifths of this in nonagricultural employment; other labor force categories were not appreciably affected; (3) beginning 1962, the introduction of figures from the 1960 census reduced the population by about 50,000, labor force and employment by about 200,000; unemployment totals were virtually unchanged. In addition, beginning 1972, information from the 1970 census was introduced into the estimation procedures, producing an increase in the civilian noninstitutional population of about 800,000; labor force and employment totals were raised by a little more than 300,000, and unemployment levels and rates were essentially unchanged.

*Changes in occupational classification system.* Beginning with 1971, the comparability of occupational employment data was affected as a result of changes in census occupational classifications introduced into the Current Population Survey (CPS). These changes stemmed from an exhaustive review of the classification system to be used for the 1970 Census of Population. This review, the most comprehensive since the 1940 census, aimed to reduce the size of large groups, to be more specific about general and "not elsewhere classified" groups, and to provide information on emerging significant occupations. Differences in March 1970 employment levels tabulated on both the 1960 and 1970 classification systems ranged from a drop of 650,000 in operatives to an increase of 570,000 in service workers, much of which resulted from a shift between these two groups; the nonfarm laborers group increased by 420,000, and changes in other groups amounted to 220,000 or less.

An additional major group was created by splitting the operatives category into two: operatives, except transport, and transport equipment operatives. Separate data for these two groups first became available in January 1972. At the same time, several changes in titles, as well as in order of presentation, were introduced; for example, the title of the managers, officials, and proprietors group was changed to "managers and administrators, except farm," since only proprietors performing managerial duties are included in the category.

Apart from the effects of revisions in the occupational classification system beginning in 1971, comparability of occupational employment data was further affected in December 1971, when a question eliciting information on major activities or duties was added to the monthly CPS questionnaire in order to determine more precisely the occupational classification of individuals. This change resulted in several dramatic occupational shifts, particularly from managers and administrators to other groups. Thus, meaningful comparisons of occupational levels cannot be made between 1972 and prior periods. However, revisions in the occupational classification system as well as in the CPS questionnaire are believed to have had but a negligible impact on unemployment rates.

Additional information on changes in the occupational classification system of the CPS appears in "Revisions in Occupational Classifications for 1971" and "Revisions in the Current Population Survey" in the February 1971 and February 1972 issues, respectively, of *Employment and Earnings.*

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## Table A–1. Employment Status of the Noninstitutional Population 16 Years and Over, by Sex: Annual Averages, 1947–72

[Numbers in thousands]

| Sex and year | Total noninstitutional population | Total labor force, including Armed Forces | | Civilian labor force | | | | | | Not in labor force |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number | Percent of noninstitutional population | Total | Employed | | | Unemployed | | |
| | | | | | Total | Agriculture | Nonagricultural industries | Number | Percent of labor force | |
| **BOTH SEXES** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1947 | 103,418 | 60,941 | 58.9 | 59,350 | 57,039 | 7,891 | 49,148 | 2,311 | 3.9 | 42,477 |
| 1948 | 104,527 | 62,080 | 59.4 | 60,621 | 58,344 | 7,629 | 50,711 | 2,276 | 3.8 | 42,447 |
| 1949 | 105,611 | 62,903 | 59.6 | 61,286 | 57,649 | 7,656 | 49,990 | 3,637 | 5.9 | 42,708 |
| 1950 | 106,645 | 63,858 | 59.9 | 62,208 | 58,920 | 7,160 | 51,752 | 3,288 | 5.3 | 42,787 |
| 1951 | 107,721 | 65,117 | 60.4 | 62,017 | 59,962 | 6,726 | 53,230 | 2,055 | 3.3 | 42,604 |
| 1952 | 108,823 | 65,730 | 60.4 | 62,138 | 60,254 | 6,501 | 53,748 | 1,883 | 3.0 | 43,093 |
| 1953 | 110,601 | 66,560 | 60.2 | 63,015 | 61,181 | 6,261 | 54,915 | 1,834 | 2.9 | 44,041 |
| 1954 | 111,671 | 66,993 | 60.0 | 63,643 | 60,110 | 6,206 | 53,898 | 3,532 | 5.5 | 44,678 |
| 1955 | 112,732 | 68,072 | 60.4 | 65,023 | 62,171 | 6,449 | 55,718 | 2,852 | 4.4 | 44,660 |
| 1956 | 113,811 | 69,409 | 61.0 | 66,552 | 63,802 | 6,283 | 57,506 | 2,750 | 4.1 | 44,402 |
| 1957 | 115,065 | 69,729 | 60.6 | 66,929 | 64,071 | 5,947 | 58,123 | 2,859 | 4.3 | 45,336 |
| 1958 | 116,363 | 70,275 | 60.4 | 67,639 | 63,036 | 5,586 | 57,450 | 4,602 | 6.8 | 46,088 |
| 1959 | 117,881 | 70,921 | 60.2 | 68,369 | 64,630 | 5,565 | 59,065 | 3,740 | 5.5 | 46,960 |
| 1960 | 119,759 | 72,142 | 60.2 | 69,628 | 65,778 | 5,458 | 60,318 | 3,852 | 5.5 | 47,617 |
| 1961 | 121,343 | 73,031 | 60.2 | 70,459 | 65,746 | 5,200 | 60,546 | 4,714 | 6.7 | 48,312 |
| 1962 | 122,981 | 73,442 | 59.7 | 70,614 | 66,702 | 4,944 | 61,759 | 3,911 | 5.5 | 49,539 |
| 1963 | 125,154 | 74,571 | 59.6 | 71,833 | 67,762 | 4,687 | 63,076 | 4,070 | 5.7 | 50,583 |
| 1964 | 127,224 | 75,830 | 59.6 | 73,091 | 69,305 | 4,523 | 64,782 | 3,786 | 5.2 | 51,394 |
| 1965 | 129,236 | 77,178 | 59.7 | 74,455 | 71,088 | 4,361 | 66,726 | 3,366 | 4.5 | 52,058 |
| 1966 | 131,180 | 78,893 | 60.1 | 75,770 | 72,895 | 3,979 | 68,915 | 2,875 | 3.8 | 52,288 |
| 1967 | 133,319 | 80,793 | 60.6 | 77,347 | 74,372 | 3,844 | 70,527 | 2,975 | 3.8 | 52,527 |
| 1968 | 135,562 | 82,272 | 60.7 | 78,737 | 75,920 | 3,817 | 72,103 | 2,817 | 3.6 | 53,291 |
| 1969 | 137,841 | 84,239 | 61.1 | 80,733 | 77,902 | 3,606 | 74,296 | 2,831 | 3.5 | 53,602 |
| 1970 | 140,182 | 85,903 | 61.3 | 82,715 | 78,627 | 3,462 | 75,165 | 4,088 | 4.9 | 54,280 |
| 1971 | 142,596 | 86,929 | 61.0 | 84,113 | 79,120 | 3,387 | 75,732 | 4,993 | 5.9 | 55,666 |
| 1972 | 145,775 | 88,991 | 61.0 | 86,542 | 81,702 | 3,472 | 78,230 | 4,840 | 5.6 | 56,785 |
| **MALE** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1947 | 50,968 | 44,258 | 86.8 | 42,686 | 40,994 | 6,643 | 34,351 | 1,692 | 4.0 | 6,710 |
| 1948 | 51,439 | 44,729 | 87.0 | 43,286 | 41,726 | 6,358 | 35,366 | 1,559 | 3.6 | 6,710 |
| 1949 | 51,922 | 45,097 | 86.9 | 43,498 | 40,926 | 6,342 | 34,581 | 2,572 | 5.9 | 6,825 |
| 1950 | 52,352 | 45,446 | 86.8 | 43,819 | 41,580 | 6,001 | 35,573 | 2,239 | 5.1 | 6,906 |
| 1951 | 52,788 | 46,063 | 87.3 | 43,001 | 41,780 | 5,533 | 36,243 | 1,221 | 2.8 | 6,725 |
| 1952 | 53,248 | 46,416 | 87.2 | 42,869 | 41,684 | 5,389 | 36,292 | 1,185 | 2.8 | 6,832 |
| 1953 | 54,248 | 47,131 | 86.9 | 43,633 | 42,431 | 5,253 | 37,175 | 1,202 | 2.8 | 7,117 |
| 1954 | 54,706 | 47,275 | 86.4 | 43,965 | 41,620 | 5,200 | 36,414 | 2,344 | 5.3 | 7,431 |
| 1955 | 55,122 | 47,488 | 86.2 | 44,475 | 42,621 | 5,265 | 37,354 | 1,854 | 4.2 | 7,634 |
| 1956 | 55,547 | 47,914 | 86.3 | 45,091 | 43,380 | 5,039 | 38,334 | 1,711 | 3.8 | 7,633 |
| 1957 | 56,082 | 47,964 | 85.5 | 45,197 | 43,357 | 4,824 | 38,532 | 1,841 | 4.1 | 8,118 |
| 1958 | 56,640 | 48,126 | 85.0 | 45,521 | 42,423 | 4,596 | 37,827 | 3,098 | 6.8 | 8,514 |
| 1959 | 57,312 | 48,405 | 84.5 | 45,886 | 43,466 | 4,532 | 38,934 | 2,420 | 5.3 | 8,907 |
| 1960 | 58,144 | 48,870 | 84.0 | 46,388 | 43,904 | 4,472 | 39,431 | 2,486 | 5.4 | 9,274 |
| 1961 | 58,826 | 49,193 | 83.6 | 46,653 | 43,656 | 4,298 | 39,359 | 2,997 | 6.4 | 9,633 |
| 1962 | 59,626 | 49,395 | 82.8 | 46,600 | 44,177 | 4,069 | 40,108 | 2,423 | 5.2 | 10,231 |
| 1963 | 60,627 | 49,835 | 82.2 | 47,129 | 44,657 | 3,809 | 40,849 | 2,472 | 5.2 | 10,792 |
| 1964 | 61,556 | 50,387 | 81.9 | 47,679 | 45,474 | 3,691 | 41,782 | 2,205 | 4.6 | 11,169 |
| 1965 | 62,473 | 50,946 | 81.5 | 48,255 | 46,340 | 3,547 | 42,792 | 1,914 | 4.0 | 11,527 |
| 1966 | 63,351 | 51,560 | 81.4 | 48,471 | 46,919 | 3,243 | 43,675 | 1,551 | 3.2 | 11,792 |
| 1967 | 64,316 | 52,398 | 81.5 | 48,987 | 47,479 | 3,164 | 44,315 | 1,508 | 3.1 | 11,919 |
| 1968 | 65,345 | 53,030 | 81.2 | 49,533 | 48,114 | 3,157 | 44,957 | 1,419 | 2.9 | 12,315 |
| 1969 | 66,365 | 53,688 | 80.9 | 50,221 | 48,818 | 2,963 | 45,854 | 1,403 | 2.8 | 12,677 |
| 1970 | 67,409 | 54,343 | 80.6 | 51,195 | 48,960 | 2,861 | 46,099 | 2,235 | 4.4 | 13,066 |
| 1971 | 68,512 | 54,797 | 80.0 | 52,021 | 49,245 | 2,790 | 46,455 | 2,776 | 5.3 | 13,715 |
| 1972 | 69,864 | 55,671 | 79.7 | 53,265 | 50,630 | 2,839 | 47,791 | 2,635 | 4.9 | 14,193 |
| **FEMALE** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1947 | 52,450 | 16,683 | 31.8 | 16,664 | 16,045 | 1,248 | 14,797 | 619 | 3.7 | 35,767 |
| 1948 | 53,088 | 17,351 | 32.7 | 17,335 | 16,618 | 1,271 | 15,345 | 717 | 4.1 | 35,737 |
| 1949 | 53,689 | 17,806 | 33.2 | 17,788 | 16,723 | 1,314 | 15,409 | 1,065 | 6.0 | 35,883 |
| 1950 | 54,293 | 18,412 | 33.9 | 18,389 | 17,340 | 1,159 | 16,179 | 1,049 | 5.7 | 35,881 |
| 1951 | 54,933 | 19,054 | 34.7 | 19,016 | 18,182 | 1,193 | 16,987 | 834 | 4.4 | 35,879 |
| 1952 | 55,575 | 19,314 | 34.8 | 19,269 | 18,570 | 1,112 | 17,456 | 698 | 3.6 | 36,261 |
| 1953 | 56,353 | 19,429 | 34.5 | 19,382 | 18,750 | 1,008 | 17,740 | 632 | 3.3 | 36,924 |
| 1954 | 56,965 | 19,718 | 34.6 | 19,678 | 18,490 | 1,006 | 17,484 | 1,188 | 6.0 | 37,247 |
| 1955 | 57,610 | 20,584 | 35.7 | 20,548 | 19,550 | 1,184 | 18,364 | 998 | 4.9 | 37,026 |
| 1956 | 58,264 | 21,495 | 36.9 | 21,461 | 20,422 | 1,244 | 19,172 | 1,039 | 4.8 | 36,769 |
| 1957 | 58,983 | 21,765 | 36.9 | 21,732 | 20,714 | 1,123 | 19,591 | 1,018 | 4.7 | 37,218 |
| 1958 | 59,723 | 22,149 | 37.1 | 22,118 | 20,613 | 990 | 19,623 | 1,504 | 6.8 | 37,574 |
| 1959 | 60,569 | 22,516 | 37.2 | 22,483 | 21,164 | 1,033 | 20,131 | 1,320 | 5.9 | 38,053 |
| 1960 | 61,615 | 23,272 | 37.8 | 23,240 | 21,874 | 986 | 20,887 | 1,366 | 5.9 | 38,343 |
| 1961 | 62,517 | 23,838 | 38.1 | 23,806 | 22,090 | 902 | 21,187 | 1,717 | 7.2 | 38,679 |
| 1962 | 63,355 | 24,047 | 38.0 | 24,014 | 22,525 | 875 | 21,651 | 1,488 | 6.2 | 39,308 |
| 1963 | 64,527 | 24,736 | 38.3 | 24,704 | 23,105 | 878 | 22,227 | 1,598 | 6.5 | 39,791 |
| 1964 | 65,668 | 25,443 | 38.7 | 25,412 | 23,831 | 832 | 23,000 | 1,581 | 6.2 | 40,225 |
| 1965 | 66,763 | 26,232 | 39.3 | 26,200 | 24,748 | 814 | 23,934 | 1,452 | 5.5 | 40,531 |
| 1966 | 67,829 | 27,333 | 40.3 | 27,299 | 25,976 | 736 | 25,240 | 1,324 | 4.8 | 40,496 |
| 1967 | 69,003 | 28,395 | 41.2 | 28,360 | 26,893 | 680 | 26,212 | 1,468 | 5.2 | 40,608 |
| 1968 | 70,217 | 29,242 | 41.6 | 29,204 | 27,807 | 660 | 27,147 | 1,397 | 4.8 | 40,978 |
| 1969 | 71,476 | 30,551 | 42.7 | 30,512 | 29,084 | 643 | 28,441 | 1,428 | 4.7 | 40,924 |
| 1970 | 72,774 | 31,560 | 43.4 | 31,520 | 29,667 | 601 | 29,066 | 1,853 | 5.9 | 41,214 |
| 1971 | 74,084 | 32,132 | 43.4 | 32,091 | 29,875 | 598 | 29,277 | 2,217 | 6.9 | 41,952 |
| 1972 | 75,911 | 33,320 | 43.9 | 33,277 | 31,072 | 633 | 30,439 | 2,205 | 6.6 | 42,591 |

## Table A–2. Total Labor Force (Including Armed Forces) and Labor Force Participation Rates [1] for Persons 16 Years and Over, by Sex and Age: Annual Averages, 1947–72

| Sex and year | Total, 16 years and over | 16 and 17 years | 18 and 19 years | 20 to 24 years | 25 to 34 years | 35 to 44 years | 45 to 54 years | 55 to 64 years | 65 years and over | 14 and 15 years |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number in total labor force (thousands) | | | | | | | | | |
| MALE | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1947 | 44,258 | 1,169 | 1,884 | 5,094 | 10,598 | 9,603 | 7,882 | 5,650 | 2,378 | 586 |
| 1948 | 44,729 | 1,168 | 1,834 | 5,117 | 10,738 | 9,723 | 7,975 | 5,770 | 2,385 | 572 |
| 1949 | 45,097 | 1,108 | 1,791 | 5,198 | 10,886 | 9,860 | 8,043 | 5,755 | 2,454 | 577 |
| 1950 | 45,446 | 1,079 | 1,742 | 5,224 | 11,044 | 9,952 | 8,152 | 5,800 | 2,453 | 623 |
| 1951 | 46,063 | 1,148 | 1,717 | 5,267 | 11,269 | 10,056 | 8,254 | 5,882 | 2,469 | 611 |
| 1952 | 46,416 | 1,154 | 1,658 | 5,223 | 11,446 | 10,189 | 8,374 | 5,957 | 2,415 | 585 |
| 1953 | 47,131 | 1,125 | 1,652 | 5,084 | 11,469 | 10,669 | 8,612 | 5,979 | 2,544 | 561 |
| 1954 | 47,275 | 1,073 | 1,653 | 4,959 | 11,467 | 10,748 | 8,743 | 6,110 | 2,525 | 572 |
| 1955 | 47,488 | 1,130 | 1,682 | 4,851 | 11,464 | 10,833 | 8,877 | 6,125 | 2,526 | 566 |
| 1956 | 47,914 | 1,216 | 1,731 | 4,814 | 11,359 | 10,926 | 9,044 | 6,224 | 2,604 | 665 |
| 1957 | 47,964 | 1,207 | 1,778 | 4,781 | 11,247 | 11,046 | 9,201 | 6,227 | 2,477 | 685 |
| 1958 | 48,126 | 1,197 | 1,754 | 4,849 | 11,108 | 11,161 | 9,359 | 6,308 | 2,379 | 676 |
| 1959 | 48,405 | 1,256 | 1,786 | 4,987 | 10,981 | 11,235 | 9,488 | 6,350 | 2,321 | 676 |
| 1960 | 48,870 | 1,335 | 1,849 | 5,089 | 10,930 | 11,340 | 9,634 | 6,405 | 2,287 | 637 |
| 1961 | 49,193 | 1,271 | 1,958 | 5,187 | 10,880 | 11,403 | 9,741 | 6,535 | 2,220 | 725 |
| 1962 | 49,395 | 1,225 | 2,027 | 5,272 | 10,720 | 11,542 | 9,803 | 6,565 | 2,241 | 780 |
| 1963 | 49,835 | 1,372 | 2,034 | 5,471 | 10,635 | 11,589 | 9,923 | 6,679 | 2,135 | 738 |
| 1964 | 50,387 | 1,549 | 2,026 | 5,704 | 10,636 | 11,559 | 10,043 | 6,745 | 2,123 | 731 |
| 1965 | 50,946 | 1,577 | 2,254 | 5,926 | 10,653 | 11,504 | 10,131 | 6,768 | 2,131 | 759 |
| 1966 | 51,560 | 1,656 | 2,467 | 6,139 | 10,761 | 11,395 | 10,202 | 6,852 | 2,089 | 790 |
| 1967 | 52,398 | 1,695 | 2,519 | 6,546 | 11,001 | 11,282 | 10,295 | 6,944 | 2,118 | 838 |
| 1968 | 53,030 | 1,713 | 2,482 | 6,788 | 11,376 | 11,122 | 10,364 | 7,030 | 2,154 | 857 |
| 1969 | 53,688 | 1,800 | 2,482 | 7,088 | 11,706 | 10,946 | 10,432 | 7,062 | 2,170 | 874 |
| 1970 | 54,343 | 1,840 | 2,555 | 7,378 | 11,974 | 10,818 | 10,487 | 7,127 | 2,164 | 892 |
| 1971 | 54,797 | 1,879 | 2,610 | 7,608 | 12,271 | 10,675 | 10,517 | 7,149 | 2,089 | 927 |
| 1972 | 55,671 | 1,977 | 2,814 | 7,795 | 12,806 | 10,644 | 10,472 | 7,141 | 2,022 | 936 |
| FEMALE | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1947 | 16,663 | 643 | 1,192 | 2,725 | 3,750 | 3,676 | 2,730 | 1,522 | 445 | 232 |
| 1948 | 17,351 | 671 | 1,164 | 2,721 | 3,940 | 3,804 | 2,973 | 1,565 | 514 | 248 |
| 1949 | 17,806 | 648 | 1,165 | 2,662 | 4,006 | 3,993 | 3,100 | 1,678 | 556 | 242 |
| 1950 | 18,412 | 611 | 1,103 | 2,681 | 4,101 | 4,166 | 3,328 | 1,839 | 584 | 268 |
| 1951 | 19,054 | 663 | 1,100 | 2,670 | 4,305 | 4,307 | 3,535 | 1,923 | 551 | 255 |
| 1952 | 19,314 | 706 | 1,052 | 2,519 | 4,335 | 4,444 | 3,637 | 2,032 | 590 | 244 |
| 1953 | 19,429 | 656 | 1,057 | 2,447 | 4,175 | 4,668 | 3,682 | 2,048 | 693 | 239 |
| 1954 | 19,718 | 620 | 1,068 | 2,441 | 4,224 | 4,715 | 3,824 | 2,164 | 666 | 253 |
| 1955 | 20,584 | 641 | 1,088 | 2,458 | 4,261 | 4,808 | 4,155 | 2,391 | 780 | 258 |
| 1956 | 21,495 | 736 | 1,132 | 2,467 | 4,285 | 5,036 | 4,407 | 2,610 | 821 | 313 |
| 1957 | 21,765 | 716 | 1,150 | 2,453 | 4,263 | 5,121 | 4,618 | 2,631 | 813 | 332 |
| 1958 | 22,149 | 685 | 1,153 | 2,510 | 4,201 | 5,190 | 4,862 | 2,727 | 822 | 333 |
| 1959 | 22,516 | 765 | 1,137 | 2,484 | 4,096 | 5,232 | 5,083 | 2,883 | 836 | 349 |
| 1960 | 23,272 | 805 | 1,257 | 2,590 | 4,140 | 5,308 | 5,280 | 2,986 | 907 | 347 |
| 1961 | 23,838 | 774 | 1,374 | 2,708 | 4,151 | 5,394 | 5,405 | 3,105 | 926 | 419 |
| 1962 | 24,047 | 741 | 1,411 | 2,814 | 4,111 | 5,479 | 5,383 | 3,198 | 911 | 460 |
| 1963 | 24,736 | 850 | 1,388 | 2,970 | 4,181 | 5,604 | 5,505 | 3,332 | 905 | 405 |
| 1964 | 25,443 | 950 | 1,371 | 3,220 | 4,187 | 5,618 | 5,682 | 3,447 | 966 | 411 |
| 1965 | 26,232 | 954 | 1,565 | 3,375 | 4,336 | 5,724 | 5,714 | 3,587 | 976 | 421 |
| 1966 | 27,333 | 1,054 | 1,826 | 3,601 | 4,516 | 5,761 | 5,885 | 3,727 | 963 | 481 |
| 1967 | 28,395 | 1,076 | 1,821 | 3,981 | 4,853 | 5,847 | 5,986 | 3,855 | 978 | 539 |
| 1968 | 29,242 | 1,130 | 1,818 | 4,251 | 5,104 | 5,889 | 6,132 | 3,938 | 999 | 559 |
| 1969 | 30,551 | 1,240 | 1,869 | 4,615 | 5,401 | 5,905 | 6,388 | 4,077 | 1,056 | 573 |
| 1970 | 31,560 | 1,324 | 1,926 | 4,893 | 5,704 | 5,971 | 6,533 | 4,153 | 1,056 | 637 |
| 1971 | 32,132 | 1,331 | 1,970 | 5,090 | 5,930 | 5,957 | 6,571 | 4,216 | 1,067 | 637 |
| 1972 | 33,320 | 1,455 | 2,121 | 5,337 | 6,525 | 6,025 | 6,549 | 4,224 | 1,085 | 670 |
| | Labor force participation rate | | | | | | | | | |
| MALE | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1947 | 86.8 | 52.2 | 80.5 | 84.9 | 95.8 | 98.0 | 95.5 | 89.6 | 47.8 | 27.7 |
| 1948 | 87.0 | 53.4 | 79.9 | 85.7 | 96.1 | 98.0 | 95.8 | 89.5 | 46.8 | 27.5 |
| 1949 | 86.9 | 52.3 | 79.5 | 87.8 | 95.9 | 98.0 | 95.6 | 87.5 | 46.9 | 27.4 |
| 1950 | 86.8 | 52.0 | 79.0 | 89.1 | 96.2 | 97.6 | 95.8 | 86.9 | 45.8 | 28.7 |
| 1951 | 87.3 | 54.5 | 80.3 | 91.1 | 97.1 | 97.6 | 96.0 | 87.2 | 44.9 | 27.7 |
| 1952 | 87.2 | 53.1 | 79.1 | 92.1 | 97.7 | 97.9 | 96.2 | 87.5 | 42.6 | 25.9 |
| 1953 | 86.9 | 51.7 | 78.5 | 92.2 | 97.6 | 98.2 | 96.6 | 87.9 | 41.6 | 24.6 |
| 1954 | 86.4 | 48.3 | 76.5 | 91.5 | 97.5 | 98.1 | 96.5 | 88.7 | 40.5 | 24.7 |
| 1955 | 86.2 | 49.5 | 77.1 | 90.8 | 97.7 | 98.1 | 96.5 | 87.9 | 39.6 | 24.0 |
| 1956 | 86.3 | 52.6 | 77.9 | 90.8 | 97.4 | 98.0 | 96.6 | 88.5 | 40.0 | 26.6 |
| 1957 | 85.5 | 51.1 | 77.7 | 89.8 | 97.3 | 97.9 | 96.4 | 87.5 | 37.5 | 25.1 |
| 1958 | 85.0 | 47.9 | 75.7 | 89.5 | 97.3 | 98.0 | 96.3 | 87.8 | 35.6 | 23.8 |
| 1959 | 84.5 | 46.0 | 75.5 | 90.1 | 97.5 | 97.8 | 96.0 | 87.4 | 34.2 | 24.2 |
| 1960 | 84.0 | 46.8 | 73.6 | 90.2 | 97.7 | 97.7 | 95.8 | 86.8 | 33.1 | 22.3 |
| 1961 | 83.6 | 45.4 | 71.3 | 89.8 | 97.8 | 97.7 | 95.6 | 87.3 | 31.7 | 21.8 |
| 1962 | 82.8 | 43.5 | 71.9 | 89.1 | 97.4 | 97.7 | 95.6 | 86.2 | 30.3 | 21.6 |
| 1963 | 82.2 | 42.7 | 73.1 | 88.3 | 97.3 | 97.6 | 95.8 | 86.2 | 28.4 | 20.9 |
| 1964 | 81.9 | 43.6 | 72.0 | 88.2 | 97.5 | 97.4 | 95.8 | 85.6 | 28.0 | 20.8 |
| 1965 | 81.5 | 44.6 | 70.0 | 88.0 | 97.4 | 97.4 | 95.6 | 84.7 | 27.9 | 21.4 |
| 1966 | 81.4 | 47.0 | 69.0 | 87.9 | 97.5 | 97.3 | 95.3 | 84.5 | 27.0 | 21.6 |
| 1967 | 81.5 | 47.5 | 70.9 | 87.5 | 97.4 | 97.4 | 95.2 | 84.4 | 27.1 | 22.2 |
| 1968 | 81.2 | 46.8 | 70.2 | 86.5 | 97.1 | 97.2 | 94.9 | 84.3 | 27.3 | 22.1 |
| 1969 | 80.9 | 47.7 | 69.6 | 86.6 | 96.9 | 97.0 | 94.6 | 83.4 | 27.2 | 22.0 |
| 1970 | 80.6 | 47.5 | 69.9 | 86.6 | 96.6 | 97.0 | 94.3 | 83.0 | 26.8 | 22.0 |
| 1971 | 80.0 | 47.3 | 69.3 | 85.7 | 96.2 | 96.6 | 93.9 | 82.2 | 25.5 | 22.5 |
| 1972 | 79.7 | 48.3 | 72.0 | 85.9 | 95.9 | 96.5 | 93.3 | 80.5 | 24.4 | 22.2 |

Footnote at end of table.

## Table A–2. Total Labor Force (Including Armed Forces) and Labor Force Participation Rates [1] for Persons 16 Years and Over, by Sex and Age: Annual Averages, 1947–72—Continued

| Sex and year | Total, 16 years and over | 16 and 17 years | 18 and 19 years | 20 to 24 years | 25 to 34 years | 35 to 44 years | 45 to 54 years | 55 to 64 years | 65 years and over | 14 and 15 years |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Labor force participation rate —Continued | | | | | | | | | |
| FEMALE | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1947 | 31.8 | 29.5 | 52.3 | 44.9 | 32.0 | 36.3 | 32.7 | 24.3 | 8.1 | 11.2 |
| 1948 | 32.7 | 31.4 | 52.1 | 45.3 | 33.2 | 36.9 | 35.0 | 24.3 | 9.1 | 12.2 |
| 1949 | 33.2 | 31.2 | 53.0 | 45.0 | 33.5 | 38.1 | 35.9 | 25.3 | 9.6 | 11.8 |
| 1950 | 33.9 | 30.1 | 51.3 | 46.1 | 34.0 | 39.1 | 38.0 | 27.0 | 9.7 | 12.7 |
| 1951 | 34.7 | 32.2 | 52.7 | 46.6 | 35.4 | 39.8 | 39.7 | 27.6 | 8.9 | 11.9 |
| 1952 | 34.8 | 33.4 | 51.4 | 44.8 | 35.5 | 40.5 | 40.1 | 28.7 | 9.1 | 11.1 |
| 1953 | 34.5 | 31.0 | 50.8 | 44.5 | 34.1 | 41.3 | 40.4 | 29.1 | 10.0 | 10.8 |
| 1954 | 34.6 | 28.7 | 50.5 | 45.3 | 34.5 | 41.3 | 41.2 | 30.1 | 9.3 | 11.3 |
| 1955 | 35.7 | 28.9 | 51.0 | 46.0 | 34.9 | 41.6 | 43.8 | 32.5 | 10.6 | 11.3 |
| 1956 | 36.9 | 32.8 | 52.1 | 46.4 | 35.4 | 43.1 | 45.5 | 34.9 | 10.9 | 12.9 |
| 1957 | 36.9 | 31.1 | 51.5 | 46.0 | 35.6 | 43.3 | 46.5 | 34.5 | 10.5 | 12.5 |
| 1958 | 37.1 | 28.1 | 51.0 | 46.4 | 35.6 | 43.4 | 47.9 | 35.2 | 10.3 | 12.1 |
| 1959 | 37.2 | 28.8 | 49.1 | 45.2 | 35.4 | 43.4 | 49.0 | 36.6 | 10.2 | 12.9 |
| 1960 | 37.8 | 29.1 | 51.1 | 46.2 | 36.0 | 43.5 | 49.8 | 37.2 | 10.8 | 12.6 |
| 1961 | 38.1 | 28.5 | 51.1 | 47.1 | 36.4 | 43.8 | 50.1 | 37.9 | 10.7 | 13.1 |
| 1962 | 38.0 | 27.1 | 50.9 | 47.4 | 36.4 | 44.1 | 50.0 | 38.7 | 9.9 | 13.2 |
| 1963 | 38.3 | 27.1 | 50.6 | 47.6 | 37.2 | 44.9 | 50.6 | 39.7 | 9.6 | 11.8 |
| 1964 | 38.7 | 27.4 | 49.3 | 49.5 | 37.3 | 45.0 | 51.4 | 40.2 | 10.1 | 12.0 |
| 1965 | 39.3 | 27.7 | 49.4 | 50.0 | 38.6 | 46.1 | 50.9 | 41.1 | 10.0 | 12.2 |
| 1966 | 40.3 | 30.7 | 52.1 | 51.5 | 39.9 | 46.9 | 51.7 | 41.8 | 9.6 | 13.5 |
| 1967 | 41.2 | 31.0 | 52.3 | 53.4 | 41.9 | 48.1 | 51.8 | 42.4 | 9.6 | 14.7 |
| 1968 | 41.6 | 31.7 | 52.5 | 54.6 | 42.6 | 48.9 | 52.3 | 42.4 | 9.6 | 14.8 |
| 1969 | 42.7 | 33.7 | 53.5 | 56.8 | 43.8 | 49.9 | 53.8 | 43.1 | 9.9 | 14.8 |
| 1970 | 43.4 | 34.9 | 53.7 | 57.8 | 45.0 | 51.1 | 54.4 | 43.0 | 9.7 | 16.2 |
| 1971 | 43.4 | 34.3 | 53.2 | 57.8 | 45.5 | 51.6 | 54.3 | 42.9 | 9.5 | 15.9 |
| 1972 | 43.9 | 36.6 | 55.6 | 59.1 | 47.6 | 52.0 | 53.9 | 42.1 | 9.3 | 16.5 |

[1] Percent of noninstitutional population in the labor force.

## Table A–3. Civilian Labor Force for Persons 16 Years and Over, by Sex, Color, and Age: Annual Averages, 1947–72 [1]

[Thousands]

| Item | Total, 16 years and over | 16 and 17 years | 18 and 19 years | 20 to 24 years | 25 to 34 years | 35 to 44 years | 45 to 54 years | 55 to 64 years | 65 years and over | 14 and 15 years |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MALE | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1947 | 42,686 | 1,106 | 1,382 | 4,629 | 10,207 | 9,492 | 7,847 | 5,647 | 2,376 | 586 |
| 1948 | 43,286 | 1,109 | 1,491 | 4,674 | 10,327 | 9,596 | 7,942 | 5,764 | 2,384 | 572 |
| 1949 | 43,498 | 1,056 | 1,421 | 4,681 | 10,410 | 9,722 | 8,008 | 5,748 | 2,454 | 577 |
| 1950 | 43,819 | 1,047 | 1,457 | 4,632 | 10,527 | 9,793 | 8,117 | 5,794 | 2,454 | 623 |
| 1951 | 43,001 | 1,060 | 1,266 | 3,935 | 10,375 | 9,798 | 8,204 | 5,874 | 2,469 | 611 |
| 1952 | 42,869 | 1,101 | 1,210 | 3,338 | 10,585 | 9,945 | 8,326 | 5,950 | 2,415 | 585 |
| 1953 | 43,633 | 1,070 | 1,249 | 3,054 | 10,737 | 10,436 | 8,570 | 5,974 | 2,544 | 561 |
| 1954 | 43,965 | 1,024 | 1,273 | 3,052 | 10,772 | 10,513 | 8,703 | 6,105 | 2,525 | 572 |
| 1955 | 44,475 | 1,070 | 1,299 | 3,221 | 10,805 | 10,595 | 8,839 | 6,122 | 2,526 | 566 |
| 1956 | 45,091 | 1,142 | 1,292 | 3,485 | 10,685 | 10,663 | 9,002 | 6,220 | 2,603 | 665 |
| 1957 | 45,197 | 1,127 | 1,290 | 3,626 | 10,571 | 10,731 | 9,153 | 6,222 | 2,478 | 685 |
| 1958 | 45,521 | 1,133 | 1,295 | 3,771 | 10,475 | 10,843 | 9,320 | 6,304 | 2,379 | 676 |
| 1959 | 45,886 | 1,207 | 1,391 | 3,940 | 10,346 | 10,899 | 9,437 | 6,345 | 2,322 | 676 |
| 1960 | 46,388 | 1,290 | 1,496 | 4,123 | 10,252 | 10,967 | 9,574 | 6,400 | 2,287 | 637 |
| 1961 | 46,653 | 1,210 | 1,583 | 4,255 | 10,176 | 11,012 | 9,667 | 6,530 | 2,220 | 725 |
| 1962 | 46,600 | 1,177 | 1,592 | 4,279 | 9,921 | 11,115 | 9,715 | 6,560 | 2,241 | 780 |
| 1963 | 47,129 | 1,321 | 1,586 | 4,514 | 9,875 | 11,187 | 9,836 | 6,674 | 2,135 | 738 |
| 1964 | 47,679 | 1,498 | 1,576 | 4,754 | 9,875 | 11,155 | 9,956 | 6,740 | 2,123 | 731 |
| 1965 | 48,255 | 1,531 | 1,866 | 4,894 | 9,902 | 11,121 | 10,045 | 6,763 | 2,131 | 759 |
| 1966 | 48,471 | 1,610 | 2,074 | 4,820 | 9,948 | 10,983 | 10,109 | 6,847 | 2,089 | 790 |
| 1967 | 48,987 | 1,658 | 1,976 | 5,043 | 10,207 | 10,860 | 10,189 | 6,938 | 2,118 | 838 |
| 1968 | 49,533 | 1,687 | 1,994 | 5,070 | 10,610 | 10,725 | 10,267 | 7,025 | 2,154 | 857 |
| 1969 | 50,221 | 1,770 | 2,101 | 5,282 | 10,940 | 10,556 | 10,343 | 7,058 | 2,170 | 874 |
| 1970 | 51,195 | 1,808 | 2,197 | 5,709 | 11,311 | 10,464 | 10,417 | 7,124 | 2,164 | 892 |
| 1971 | 52,021 | 1,850 | 2,311 | 6,194 | 11,653 | 10,322 | 10,457 | 7,143 | 2,089 | 927 |
| 1972 | 53,265 | 1,944 | 2,513 | 6,695 | 12,207 | 10,324 | 10,422 | 7,138 | 2,022 | 936 |
| FEMALE | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1947 | 16,664 | 643 | 1,192 | 2,716 | 3,740 | 3,676 | 2,731 | 1,522 | 445 | 232 |
| 1948 | 17,335 | 671 | 1,164 | 2,719 | 3,932 | 3,800 | 2,972 | 1,565 | 514 | 248 |
| 1949 | 17,788 | 648 | 1,163 | 2,659 | 3,907 | 3,989 | 3,099 | 1,678 | 556 | 242 |
| 1950 | 18,389 | 611 | 1,101 | 2,675 | 4,092 | 4,161 | 3,327 | 1,839 | 584 | 268 |
| 1951 | 19,016 | 662 | 1,095 | 2,659 | 4,292 | 4,301 | 3,534 | 1,923 | 551 | 255 |
| 1952 | 19,269 | 706 | 1,046 | 2,502 | 4,320 | 4,438 | 3,636 | 2,032 | 590 | 244 |
| 1953 | 19,382 | 656 | 1,050 | 2,428 | 4,162 | 4,662 | 3,680 | 2,048 | 693 | 239 |
| 1954 | 19,678 | 620 | 1,062 | 2,424 | 4,212 | 4,709 | 3,822 | 2,164 | 666 | 253 |
| 1955 | 20,548 | 641 | 1,083 | 2,445 | 4,251 | 4,805 | 4,154 | 2,391 | 780 | 258 |
| 1956 | 21,461 | 736 | 1,127 | 2,455 | 4,276 | 5,031 | 4,405 | 2,610 | 821 | 313 |
| 1957 | 21,732 | 716 | 1,144 | 2,442 | 4,255 | 5,116 | 4,615 | 2,631 | 813 | 332 |
| 1958 | 22,118 | 685 | 1,147 | 2,500 | 4,193 | 5,185 | 4,859 | 2,727 | 822 | 333 |
| 1959 | 22,483 | 765 | 1,131 | 2,473 | 4,089 | 5,227 | 5,081 | 2,883 | 836 | 349 |
| 1960 | 23,240 | 805 | 1,250 | 2,580 | 4,131 | 5,303 | 5,278 | 2,986 | 907 | 347 |
| 1961 | 23,806 | 774 | 1,368 | 2,697 | 4,143 | 5,389 | 5,403 | 3,105 | 926 | 419 |
| 1962 | 24,014 | 742 | 1,405 | 2,802 | 4,103 | 5,474 | 5,381 | 3,198 | 911 | 460 |
| 1963 | 24,704 | 850 | 1,381 | 2,959 | 4,174 | 5,600 | 5,503 | 3,332 | 905 | 405 |
| 1964 | 25,412 | 950 | 1,364 | 3,210 | 4,180 | 5,614 | 5,680 | 3,447 | 966 | 411 |
| 1965 | 26,200 | 954 | 1,559 | 3,364 | 4,329 | 5,720 | 5,712 | 3,587 | 976 | 421 |
| 1966 | 27,299 | 1,054 | 1,819 | 3,589 | 4,508 | 5,756 | 5,883 | 3,727 | 963 | 481 |
| 1967 | 28,360 | 1,076 | 1,811 | 3,967 | 4,848 | 5,844 | 5,984 | 3,855 | 978 | 539 |
| 1968 | 29,204 | 1,130 | 1,808 | 4,235 | 5,098 | 5,865 | 6,131 | 3,938 | 999 | 559 |

Footnote at end of table.

## Table A–3. Civilian Labor Force for Persons 16 Years and Over, by Sex, Color, and Age: Annual Averages, 1947–1972 [1]—Continued

| Item | Total, 16 years and over | 16 and 17 years | 18 and 19 years | 20 to 24 years | 25 to 34 years | 35 to 44 years | 45 to 54 years | 55 to 64 years | 65 years and over | 14 and 15 years |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FEMALE—Continued | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1969 | 30,512 | 1,240 | 1,860 | 4,597 | 5,395 | 5,901 | 6,386 | 4,077 | 1,056 | 573 |
| 1970 | 31,520 | 1,324 | 1,917 | 4,874 | 5,698 | 5,967 | 6,531 | 4,153 | 1,056 | 637 |
| 1971 | 32,091 | 1,331 | 1,961 | 5,071 | 5,933 | 5,954 | 6,569 | 4,215 | 1,057 | 637 |
| 1972 | 33,277 | 1,454 | 2,112 | 5,315 | 6,518 | 6,022 | 6,548 | 4,224 | 1,088 | 670 |
| WHITE | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Male* | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1954 | 39,760 | 895 | 1,094 | 2,656 | 9,695 | 9,516 | 7,914 | 5,654 | 2,338 | 495 |
| 1955 | 40,196 | 934 | 1,121 | 2,802 | 9,720 | 9,598 | 8,027 | 5,653 | 2,342 | 487 |
| 1956 | 40,734 | 1,003 | 1,111 | 3,034 | 9,594 | 9,662 | 8,175 | 5,736 | 2,417 | 506 |
| 1957 | 40,821 | 992 | 1,115 | 3,153 | 9,483 | 9,719 | 8,317 | 5,735 | 2,308 | 607 |
| 1958 | 41,060 | 1,001 | 1,116 | 3,278 | 9,386 | 9,822 | 8,465 | 5,800 | 2,213 | 606 |
| 1959 | 41,397 | 1,077 | 1,202 | 3,408 | 9,261 | 9,876 | 8,581 | 5,833 | 2,158 | 596 |
| 1960 | 41,742 | 1,140 | 1,293 | 3,559 | 9,153 | 9,919 | 8,689 | 5,861 | 2,179 | 555 |
| 1961 | 41,986 | 1,067 | 1,372 | 3,681 | 9,072 | 9,961 | 8,776 | 5,988 | 2,068 | 649 |
| 1962 | 41,931 | 1,041 | 1,391 | 3,726 | 8,846 | 10,029 | 8,820 | 5,995 | 2,062 | 710 |
| 1963 | 42,404 | 1,183 | 1,380 | 3,955 | 8,805 | 10,079 | 8,944 | 6,090 | 1,967 | 661 |
| 1964 | 42,893 | 1,345 | 1,371 | 4,166 | 8,800 | 10,055 | 9,053 | 6,160 | 1,943 | 646 |
| 1965 | 43,400 | 1,359 | 1,639 | 4,279 | 8,823 | 10,023 | 9,129 | 6,188 | 1,958 | 669 |
| 1966 | 43,572 | 1,423 | 1,831 | 4,200 | 8,859 | 9,892 | 9,189 | 6,250 | 1,928 | 706 |
| 1967 | 44,042 | 1,464 | 1,727 | 4,416 | 9,101 | 9,784 | 9,260 | 6,349 | 1,943 | 738 |
| 1968 | 44,554 | 1,504 | 1,732 | 4,432 | 9,477 | 9,661 | 9,340 | 6,427 | 1,980 | 761 |
| 1969 | 45,185 | 1,583 | 1,830 | 4,615 | 9,773 | 9,509 | 9,413 | 6,467 | 1,995 | 788 |
| 1970 | 46,013 | 1,628 | 1,922 | 4,983 | 10,088 | 9,413 | 9,488 | 6,515 | 1,977 | 800 |
| 1971 | 46,801 | 1,675 | 2,038 | 5,422 | 10,390 | 9,286 | 9,530 | 6,542 | 1,918 | 840 |
| 1972 | 47,930 | 1,749 | 2,220 | 5,890 | 10,940 | 9,261 | 9,479 | 6,548 | 1,841 | 847 |
| *Female* | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1954 | 17,057 | 552 | 960 | 2,098 | 3,532 | 4,025 | 3,346 | 1,937 | 607 | 205 |
| 1955 | 17,886 | 576 | 966 | 2,137 | 3,546 | 4,131 | 3,654 | 2,156 | 720 | 224 |
| 1956 | 18,693 | 654 | 1,003 | 2,158 | 3,559 | 4,340 | 3,886 | 2,344 | 748 | 269 |
| 1957 | 18,920 | 645 | 1,022 | 2,131 | 3,561 | 4,397 | 4,065 | 2,357 | 743 | 292 |
| 1958 | 19,213 | 614 | 1,028 | 2,172 | 3,498 | 4,435 | 4,262 | 2,454 | 751 | 295 |
| 1959 | 19,556 | 698 | 1,023 | 2,135 | 3,409 | 4,479 | 4,467 | 2,577 | 767 | 307 |
| 1960 | 20,171 | 731 | 1,112 | 2,228 | 3,441 | 4,531 | 4,633 | 2,661 | 835 | 300 |
| 1961 | 20,668 | 700 | 1,222 | 2,345 | 3,431 | 4,596 | 4,741 | 2,785 | 849 | 376 |
| 1962 | 20,819 | 668 | 1,254 | 2,438 | 3,372 | 4,666 | 4,731 | 2,861 | 830 | 418 |
| 1963 | 21,426 | 767 | 1,228 | 2,582 | 3,424 | 4,780 | 4,845 | 2,977 | 823 | 365 |
| 1964 | 22,028 | 867 | 1,201 | 2,786 | 3,435 | 4,797 | 4,989 | 3,077 | 874 | 374 |
| 1965 | 22,736 | 862 | 1,405 | 2,910 | 3,568 | 4,876 | 5,032 | 3,203 | 879 | 382 |
| 1966 | 23,702 | 944 | 1,630 | 3,123 | 3,732 | 4,894 | 5,181 | 3,333 | 865 | 444 |
| 1967 | 24,657 | 967 | 1,591 | 3,470 | 4,021 | 4,980 | 5,285 | 3,466 | 877 | 485 |
| 1968 | 25,424 | 1,015 | 1,588 | 3,677 | 4,263 | 5,021 | 5,416 | 3,541 | 903 | 520 |
| 1969 | 26,594 | 1,115 | 1,640 | 3,999 | 4,516 | 5,055 | 5,645 | 3,665 | 958 | 534 |
| 1970 | 27,505 | 1,194 | 1,695 | 4,246 | 4,790 | 5,112 | 5,781 | 3,734 | 952 | 582 |
| 1971 | 27,989 | 1,210 | 1,749 | 4,422 | 4,968 | 5,083 | 5,814 | 3,787 | 956 | 590 |
| 1972 | 29,028 | 1,330 | 1,876 | 4,633 | 5,484 | 5,126 | 5,807 | 3,813 | 959 | 614 |
| NEGRO AND OTHER RACES | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Male* | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1954 | 4,203 | 127 | 178 | 396 | 1,074 | 997 | 790 | 451 | 187 | 79 |
| 1955 | 4,279 | 135 | 178 | 419 | 1,085 | 998 | 813 | 468 | 183 | 79 |
| 1956 | 4,359 | 140 | 181 | 450 | 1,090 | 1,002 | 827 | 484 | 185 | 77 |
| 1957 | 4,376 | 135 | 175 | 473 | 1,088 | 1,012 | 836 | 487 | 170 | 78 |
| 1958 | 4,442 | 133 | 180 | 493 | 1,089 | 1,021 | 855 | 505 | 166 | 69 |
| 1959 | 4,490 | 130 | 188 | 532 | 1,085 | 1,023 | 849 | 512 | 163 | 79 |
| 1960 | 4,645 | 150 | 203 | 564 | 1,099 | 1,049 | 884 | 538 | 158 | 83 |
| 1961 | 4,666 | 142 | 210 | 575 | 1,103 | 1,050 | 891 | 542 | 151 | 77 |
| 1962 | 4,668 | 136 | 201 | 553 | 1,074 | 1,067 | 895 | 564 | 159 | 71 |
| 1963 | 4,725 | 138 | 206 | 558 | 1,070 | 1,109 | 891 | 584 | 168 | 77 |
| 1964 | 4,785 | 154 | 205 | 588 | 1,074 | 1,101 | 903 | 580 | 181 | 86 |
| 1965 | 4,855 | 172 | 226 | 614 | 1,079 | 1,098 | 916 | 575 | 173 | 90 |
| 1966 | 4,899 | 187 | 244 | 620 | 1,089 | 1,090 | 912 | 597 | 162 | 84 |
| 1967 | 4,945 | 194 | 249 | 628 | 1,106 | 1,076 | 929 | 590 | 175 | 91 |
| 1968 | 4,979 | 183 | 262 | 639 | 1,133 | 1,064 | 927 | 598 | 174 | 96 |
| 1969 | 5,036 | 187 | 271 | 667 | 1,167 | 1,048 | 931 | 592 | 175 | 86 |
| 1970 | 5,182 | 180 | 275 | 725 | 1,223 | 1,052 | 929 | 609 | 188 | 93 |
| 1971 | 5,220 | 175 | 272 | 772 | 1,263 | 1,037 | 927 | 604 | 170 | 87 |
| 1972 | 5,335 | 195 | 293 | 804 | 1,267 | 1,063 | 948 | 590 | 181 | 88 |
| *Female* | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1954 | 2,621 | 68 | 101 | 326 | 680 | 684 | 476 | 226 | 59 | 47 |
| 1955 | 2,663 | 65 | 117 | 307 | 706 | 673 | 499 | 235 | 60 | 34 |
| 1956 | 2,768 | 82 | 124 | 297 | 717 | 692 | 519 | 266 | 72 | 44 |
| 1957 | 2,812 | 71 | 122 | 311 | 694 | 719 | 550 | 274 | 70 | 40 |
| 1958 | 2,905 | 71 | 120 | 328 | 695 | 750 | 597 | 274 | 72 | 38 |
| 1959 | 2,928 | 66 | 107 | 338 | 680 | 748 | 614 | 304 | 69 | 42 |
| 1960 | 3,069 | 74 | 139 | 352 | 690 | 771 | 645 | 324 | 73 | 47 |
| 1961 | 3,136 | 74 | 146 | 353 | 712 | 793 | 662 | 320 | 77 | 44 |
| 1962 | 3,195 | 73 | 151 | 364 | 730 | 809 | 650 | 336 | 82 | 42 |
| 1963 | 3,279 | 82 | 153 | 377 | 749 | 821 | 656 | 354 | 84 | 39 |
| 1964 | 3,384 | 83 | 164 | 424 | 744 | 818 | 690 | 370 | 92 | 37 |
| 1965 | 3,464 | 92 | 154 | 454 | 761 | 844 | 680 | 383 | 96 | 39 |
| 1966 | 3,597 | 110 | 188 | 466 | 777 | 863 | 702 | 394 | 99 | 37 |
| 1967 | 3,704 | 110 | 219 | 497 | 827 | 864 | 699 | 387 | 102 | 48 |
| 1968 | 3,780 | 115 | 220 | 558 | 835 | 845 | 715 | 397 | 96 | 38 |
| 1969 | 3,918 | 125 | 219 | 598 | 878 | 846 | 741 | 412 | 99 | 39 |
| 1970 | 4,015 | 129 | 222 | 628 | 907 | 855 | 750 | 419 | 104 | 55 |
| 1971 | 4,102 | 122 | 212 | 649 | 965 | 871 | 755 | 429 | 101 | 48 |
| 1972 | 4,249 | 125 | 236 | 682 | 1,034 | 895 | 740 | 411 | 126 | 56 |

[1] Absolute numbers by color are not available prior to 1954 because population controls by color were not introduced into the Current Population Survey until that year.

## Table A–4. Civilian Labor Force Participation Rates [1] for Persons 16 Years and Over, by Color, Sex, and Age: Annual Averages, 1948–72

| Item | Total, 16 years and over | 16 and 17 years | 18 and 19 years | 20 to 24 years | 25 to 34 years | 35 to 44 years | 45 to 54 years | 55 to 64 years | 65 years and over | 14 and 15 years |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WHITE | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Male* | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1948 | 86.5 | 51.2 | 76.2 | 84.4 | 96.0 | 96.0 | 95.9 | 89.6 | 46.5 | 26.1 |
| 1949 | 86.4 | 50.1 | 74.8 | 86.5 | 95.9 | 98.0 | 95.6 | 87.6 | 46.6 | 26.3 |
| 1950 | 86.4 | 50.5 | 75.6 | 87.5 | 96.4 | 97.7 | 95.9 | 87.3 | 45.8 | 27.6 |
| 1951 | 86.5 | 52.7 | 74.2 | 88.4 | 97.0 | 97.6 | 96.0 | 87.4 | 44.5 | 26.9 |
| 1952 | 86.2 | 51.9 | 72.7 | 87.6 | 97.6 | 97.9 | 96.3 | 87.7 | 42.5 | 25.3 |
| 1953 | 86.1 | 49.8 | 72.8 | 87.4 | 97.5 | 97.9 | 96.4 | 87.7 | 41.3 | 23.6 |
| 1954 | 85.6 | 47.1 | 70.4 | 86.4 | 97.5 | 98.2 | 96.8 | 89.2 | 40.4 | 24.5 |
| 1955 | 85.4 | 48.0 | 71.7 | 85.6 | 97.8 | 98.3 | 96.7 | 88.4 | 39.5 | 23.5 |
| 1956 | 85.6 | 51.3 | 71.9 | 87.6 | 97.4 | 98.1 | 96.8 | 88.9 | 40.0 | 26.7 |
| 1957 | 84.8 | 49.6 | 71.6 | 86.7 | 97.2 | 98.0 | 96.6 | 88.0 | 37.7 | 25.1 |
| 1958 | 84.3 | 46.8 | 69.4 | 86.7 | 97.2 | 98.0 | 96.6 | 88.2 | 35.7 | 24.1 |
| 1959 | 83.8 | 45.4 | 70.3 | 87.3 | 97.5 | 98.0 | 96.3 | 87.9 | 34.3 | 24.2 |
| 1960 | 83.4 | 46.0 | 69.0 | 87.8 | 97.7 | 97.9 | 96.1 | 87.2 | 33.3 | 22.2 |
| 1961 | 83.0 | 44.3 | 66.2 | 87.6 | 97.7 | 97.9 | 95.9 | 87.8 | 31.9 | 22.2 |
| 1962 | 82.1 | 42.9 | 66.4 | 86.5 | 97.4 | 97.9 | 96.0 | 86.7 | 30.6 | 22.3 |
| 1963 | 81.5 | 42.4 | 67.8 | 85.8 | 97.4 | 97.8 | 96.2 | 86.6 | 28.4 | 21.4 |
| 1964 | 81.1 | 43.5 | 66.6 | 85.7 | 97.5 | 97.6 | 96.1 | 86.1 | 27.9 | 21.2 |
| 1965 | 80.8 | 44.6 | 65.8 | 85.3 | 97.4 | 97.7 | 95.9 | 85.2 | 27.9 | 21.7 |
| 1966 | 80.6 | 47.1 | 65.4 | 84.4 | 97.5 | 97.6 | 95.8 | 84.9 | 27.2 | 22.3 |
| 1967 | 80.7 | 47.9 | 66.1 | 84.0 | 97.5 | 97.7 | 95.6 | 84.9 | 27.1 | 22.6 |
| 1968 | 80.4 | 47.7 | 65.7 | 82.4 | 97.2 | 97.6 | 95.4 | 84.7 | 27.3 | 22.7 |
| 1969 | 80.2 | 48.8 | 66.3 | 82.6 | 97.0 | 97.4 | 95.1 | 83.9 | 27.3 | 23.0 |
| 1970 | 80.0 | 48.9 | 67.4 | 83.3 | 96.7 | 97.3 | 94.9 | 83.3 | 26.7 | 23.0 |
| 1971 | 79.6 | 49.2 | 67.8 | 83.2 | 96.3 | 97.0 | 94.7 | 82.6 | 25.6 | 23.7 |
| 1972 | 79.6 | 50.2 | 71.1 | 84.3 | 96.0 | 97.0 | 94.0 | 81.2 | 24.4 | 23.5 |
| *Female* | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1948 | 31.3 | 31.7 | 53.5 | 45.1 | 31.3 | 35.1 | 33.3 | 23.3 | 8.6 | 11.1 |
| 1949 | 31.8 | 31.4 | 54.0 | 44.4 | 31.7 | 36.1 | 34.3 | 24.2 | 9.1 | 10.3 |
| 1950 | 32.6 | 30.1 | 52.6 | 45.9 | 32.1 | 37.2 | 36.3 | 26.0 | 9.2 | 11.5 |
| 1951 | 33.4 | 32.4 | 54.1 | 46.7 | 33.6 | 38.0 | 38.0 | 26.5 | 8.5 | 11.2 |
| 1952 | 33.6 | 34.1 | 52.0 | 44.8 | 33.8 | 38.9 | 38.8 | 27.6 | 8.7 | 10.2 |
| 1953 | 33.4 | 31.2 | 51.9 | 44.1 | 31.7 | 38.8 | 38.7 | 28.5 | 9.4 | 9.9 |
| 1954 | 33.3 | 29.3 | 52.1 | 44.4 | 32.5 | 39.4 | 39.8 | 29.1 | 9.1 | 10.5 |
| 1955 | 34.5 | 29.9 | 52.0 | 45.8 | 32.8 | 39.9 | 42.7 | 31.8 | 10.5 | 11.2 |
| 1956 | 35.7 | 33.5 | 53.0 | 46.5 | 33.2 | 41.5 | 44.4 | 34.0 | 10.6 | 12.7 |
| 1957 | 35.7 | 32.1 | 52.6 | 45.8 | 33.6 | 41.5 | 45.4 | 33.7 | 10.2 | 12.5 |
| 1958 | 35.8 | 28.8 | 52.3 | 46.1 | 33.6 | 41.4 | 46.5 | 34.5 | 10.1 | 12.2 |
| 1959 | 36.0 | 29.9 | 50.8 | 44.5 | 33.4 | 41.4 | 47.8 | 35.7 | 10.2 | 13.0 |
| 1960 | 36.5 | 30.0 | 51.9 | 45.7 | 34.1 | 41.5 | 48.6 | 36.2 | 10.6 | 12.5 |
| 1961 | 36.9 | 29.4 | 51.9 | 46.9 | 34.3 | 41.8 | 48.9 | 37.2 | 10.5 | 13.5 |
| 1962 | 36.7 | 27.9 | 51.6 | 47.1 | 34.1 | 42.2 | 48.9 | 38.0 | 9.8 | 13.7 |
| 1963 | 37.2 | 27.9 | 51.3 | 47.3 | 34.8 | 43.1 | 49.5 | 38.9 | 9.4 | 12.2 |
| 1964 | 37.5 | 28.5 | 49.6 | 48.8 | 35.0 | 43.3 | 50.2 | 39.4 | 9.9 | 12.7 |
| 1965 | 38.1 | 28.7 | 50.6 | 49.2 | 36.3 | 44.3 | 49.9 | 40.3 | 9.7 | 12.9 |
| 1966 | 39.2 | 31.8 | 53.1 | 51.0 | 37.7 | 45.0 | 50.6 | 41.1 | 9.4 | 14.5 |
| 1967 | 40.1 | 32.3 | 52.7 | 53.1 | 39.7 | 46.4 | 50.9 | 41.9 | 9.3 | 15.4 |
| 1968 | 40.7 | 33.0 | 53.3 | 54.0 | 40.6 | 47.5 | 51.5 | 42.0 | 9.4 | 16.0 |
| 1969 | 41.8 | 35.2 | 54.6 | 56.4 | 41.7 | 48.6 | 53.0 | 42.6 | 9.7 | 16.1 |
| 1970 | 42.6 | 36.6 | 55.0 | 57.7 | 43.2 | 49.9 | 53.7 | 42.6 | 9.5 | 17.3 |
| 1971 | 42.6 | 36.4 | 55.0 | 57.9 | 43.6 | 50.2 | 53.7 | 42.5 | 9.3 | 17.2 |
| 1972 | 43.2 | 39.3 | 57.4 | 59.4 | 45.8 | 50.7 | 53.4 | 42.0 | 9.0 | 17.7 |

Footnote at end of table.

## Table A–4. Civilian Labor Force Participation Rates [1] for Persons 16 Years and Over, by Color, Sex, and Age: Annual Averages, 1948–72—Continued

| Item | Total, 16 years and over | 16 and 17 years | 18 and 19 years | 20 to 24 years | 25 to 34 years | 35 to 44 years | 45 to 54 years | 55 to 64 years | 65 years and over | 14 and 15 years |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NEGRO AND OTHER RACES | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Male* | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1948 | 87.3 | 59.8 | 77.8 | 85.6 | 95.3 | 97.2 | 94.7 | 88.6 | 50.3 | 39.3 |
| 1949 | 87.0 | 60.4 | 80.8 | 89.7 | 94.1 | 97.3 | 95.6 | 86.0 | 51.4 | 36.6 |
| 1950 | 85.9 | 57.4 | 78.2 | 91.4 | 92.6 | 96.2 | 95.1 | 81.9 | 45.5 | 37.7 |
| 1951 | 86.3 | 54.7 | 80.8 | 88.7 | 95.7 | 96.4 | 95.1 | 84.6 | 49.5 | 34.6 |
| 1952 | 86.8 | 52.3 | 79.1 | 92.8 | 96.2 | 97.2 | 95.0 | 85.7 | 43.3 | 30.5 |
| 1953 | 86.2 | 53.0 | 76.7 | 92.3 | 96.7 | 97.3 | 93.9 | 86.7 | 41.1 | 27.8 |
| 1954 | 85.2 | 46.7 | 78.4 | 91.1 | 96.2 | 96.6 | 93.2 | 83.0 | 41.2 | 27.2 |
| 1955 | 85.0 | 48.2 | 75.7 | 89.7 | 95.8 | 96.2 | 94.2 | 83.1 | 40.0 | 27.1 |
| 1956 | 85.1 | 49.6 | 76.4 | 88.9 | 96.2 | 96.2 | 94.4 | 83.9 | 39.8 | 25.5 |
| 1957 | 84.3 | 47.5 | 72.0 | 89.6 | 96.1 | 96.5 | 93.5 | 82.4 | 35.9 | 24.7 |
| 1958 | 84.0 | 45.1 | 71.7 | 88.7 | 96.3 | 96.4 | 93.9 | 83.3 | 34.5 | 21.3 |
| 1959 | 83.4 | 41.7 | 72.0 | 90.8 | 96.3 | 95.8 | 92.8 | 82.5 | 33.5 | 23.9 |
| 1960 | 83.0 | 45.6 | 71.2 | 90.4 | 96.2 | 95.5 | 92.3 | 82.5 | 31.2 | 23.3 |
| 1961 | 82.2 | 42.5 | 70.5 | 89.7 | 95.9 | 94.8 | 92.3 | 81.6 | 29.4 | 19.2 |
| 1962 | 80.8 | 40.2 | 68.8 | 89.3 | 95.3 | 94.5 | 92.2 | 81.5 | 27.2 | 16.5 |
| 1963 | 80.2 | 37.2 | 69.1 | 88.6 | 94.9 | 94.9 | 91.1 | 82.5 | 27.6 | 17.2 |
| 1964 | 80.0 | 37.3 | 67.2 | 89.4 | 95.9 | 94.4 | 91.6 | 80.6 | 29.6 | 18.7 |
| 1965 | 79.6 | 39.3 | 66.7 | 89.8 | 95.7 | 94.2 | 92.0 | 78.8 | 27.9 | 18.9 |
| 1966 | 79.0 | 41.1 | 63.7 | 89.9 | 95.5 | 91.1 | 90.7 | 81.1 | 25.6 | 17.3 |
| 1967 | 78.5 | 41.2 | 62.7 | 87.2 | 95.5 | 93.6 | 91.3 | 79.3 | 27.2 | 19.3 |
| 1968 | 77.6 | 37.9 | 63.3 | 85.0 | 95.0 | 93.4 | 90.1 | 79.6 | 26.6 | 18.1 |
| 1969 | 76.9 | 37.7 | 63.2 | 84.4 | 94.4 | 92.7 | 89.5 | 77.9 | 26.1 | 15.8 |
| 1970 | 76.5 | 34.8 | 61.8 | 83.5 | 93.7 | 93.2 | 88.2 | 79.2 | 27.4 | 16.6 |
| 1971 | 74.9 | 32.4 | 58.9 | 81.5 | 92.9 | 92.0 | 86.9 | 77.8 | 24.5 | 15.2 |
| 1972 | 73.7 | 34.1 | 60.1 | 81.5 | 92.7 | 91.4 | 86.1 | 73.6 | 23.6 | 14.7 |
| *Female* | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1948 | 45.6 | 29.1 | 41.2 | 47.1 | 50.6 | 53.3 | 51.1 | 37.6 | 17.5 | 21.0 |
| 1949 | 46.9 | 30.1 | 44.8 | 49.8 | 50.9 | 56.1 | 52.7 | 39.6 | 15.6 | 23.5 |
| 1950 | 46.9 | 30.2 | 40.6 | 46.9 | 51.6 | 55.7 | 54.3 | 40.9 | 16.5 | 22.0 |
| 1951 | 46.3 | 30.4 | 40.2 | 45.4 | 51.1 | 55.8 | 55.5 | 39.8 | 14.0 | 17.3 |
| 1952 | 45.5 | 27.4 | 44.7 | 43.9 | 50.1 | 54.0 | 52.7 | 42.3 | 14.3 | 18.5 |
| 1953 | 43.6 | 24.2 | 37.8 | 45.1 | 48.1 | 54.9 | 51.0 | 35.9 | 11.4 | 14.9 |
| 1954 | 46.1 | 24.5 | 37.7 | 49.6 | 49.7 | 57.5 | 53.4 | 41.2 | 12.2 | 16.2 |
| 1955 | 46.1 | 22.7 | 43.2 | 46.7 | 51.3 | 56.0 | 54.8 | 40.7 | 12.1 | 11.4 |
| 1956 | 47.3 | 28.3 | 44.6 | 44.9 | 52.1 | 57.0 | 55.3 | 44.5 | 14.5 | 14.4 |
| 1957 | 47.2 | 24.1 | 42.8 | 46.6 | 50.4 | 58.7 | 56.8 | 44.3 | 13.6 | 12.6 |
| 1958 | 48.0 | 23.2 | 41.2 | 48.3 | 50.8 | 60.8 | 59.8 | 42.8 | 13.3 | 11.6 |
| 1959 | 47.7 | 20.7 | 36.1 | 48.8 | 50.0 | 60.0 | 60.0 | 46.4 | 12.6 | 12.6 |
| 1960 | 48.2 | 22.1 | 44.3 | 48.8 | 49.7 | 59.8 | 60.5 | 47.3 | 12.8 | 13.2 |
| 1961 | 48.3 | 21.6 | 44.6 | 47.7 | 51.2 | 60.5 | 61.1 | 45.2 | 13.1 | 11.0 |
| 1962 | 48.0 | 21.0 | 45.5 | 48.6 | 52.0 | 59.7 | 60.5 | 46.1 | 12.2 | 9.7 |
| 1963 | 48.1 | 21.5 | 44.9 | 49.2 | 53.3 | 59.4 | 60.6 | 47.3 | 11.8 | 8.7 |
| 1964 | 48.5 | 19.5 | 46.5 | 53.6 | 52.8 | 58.4 | 62.3 | 48.4 | 12.7 | 8.0 |
| 1965 | 48.6 | 20.5 | 40.0 | 55.2 | 54.0 | 59.9 | 60.2 | 48.9 | 12.9 | 8.1 |
| 1966 | 49.3 | 23.6 | 44.0 | 54.5 | 54.9 | 60.9 | 61.0 | 49.1 | 13.0 | 7.5 |
| 1967 | 49.5 | 22.8 | 48.7 | 54.9 | 57.5 | 60.8 | 59.6 | 47.1 | 13.0 | 9.4 |
| 1968 | 49.3 | 23.3 | 46.9 | 58.4 | 56.6 | 59.3 | 59.8 | 47.0 | 11.9 | 7.2 |
| 1969 | 49.8 | 24.4 | 45.4 | 58.6 | 57.8 | 59.5 | 60.8 | 47.5 | 11.9 | 7.1 |
| 1970 | 49.5 | 24.3 | 44.7 | 57.7 | 57.6 | 59.9 | 60.2 | 47.1 | 12.2 | 9.7 |
| 1971 | 49.2 | 21.9 | 41.4 | 56.0 | 59.2 | 61.0 | 59.4 | 47.1 | 11.5 | 8.3 |
| 1972 | 48.7 | 21.4 | 43.9 | 56.7 | 60.1 | 60.7 | 57.3 | 43.9 | 12.8 | 9.3 |

[1] Percent of civilian noninstitutional population in the civilian labor force.

## Table A–5. Employment Status of the Civilian Labor Force, by Color, for Teenagers 16 to 19 Years Old and for Adults: Annual Averages, 1954–72 [1]

| Employment status and year | White | | | | Negro and other races | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total, 16 years and over | 16 to 19 years, both sexes | 20 years and over | | Total, 16 years and over | 16 to 19 years, both sexes | 20 years and over | |
| | | | Male | Female | | | Male | Female |
| **CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (thousands)** | | | | | | | | |
| 1954 | 56,817 | 3,501 | 37,770 | 15,543 | 6,824 | 474 | 3,898 | 2,453 |
| 1955 | 58,082 | 3,597 | 38,143 | 16,346 | 6,942 | 495 | 3,966 | 2,480 |
| 1956 | 59,427 | 3,771 | 38,620 | 17,035 | 7,127 | 527 | 4,038 | 2,563 |
| 1957 | 59,741 | 3,774 | 38,714 | 17,253 | 7,188 | 503 | 4,066 | 2,619 |
| 1958 | 60,293 | 3,759 | 38,964 | 17,572 | 7,347 | 504 | 4,130 | 2,713 |
| 1959 | 60,953 | 4,000 | 39,118 | 17,834 | 7,418 | 491 | 4,171 | 2,755 |
| 1960 | 61,913 | 4,276 | 39,310 | 18,330 | 7,714 | 566 | 4,293 | 2,855 |
| 1961 | 62,654 | 4,361 | 39,547 | 18,747 | 7,802 | 572 | 4,313 | 2,918 |
| 1962 | 62,750 | 4,354 | 39,499 | 18,897 | 7,863 | 561 | 4,332 | 2,970 |
| 1963 | 63,830 | 4,558 | 39,841 | 19,430 | 8,004 | 579 | 4,381 | 3,042 |
| 1964 | 64,921 | 4,784 | 40,177 | 19,960 | 8,169 | 606 | 4,427 | 3,138 |
| 1965 | 66,136 | 5,265 | 40,401 | 20,468 | 8,319 | 644 | 4,456 | 3,218 |
| 1966 | 67,274 | 5,828 | 40,318 | 21,128 | 8,496 | 729 | 4,468 | 3,299 |
| 1967 | 68,699 | 5,748 | 40,851 | 22,100 | 8,648 | 771 | 4,502 | 3,375 |
| 1968 | 69,977 | 5,839 | 41,318 | 22,821 | 8,760 | 779 | 4,535 | 3,446 |
| 1969 | 71,779 | 6,168 | 41,772 | 23,839 | 8,954 | 801 | 4,579 | 3,574 |
| 1970 | 73,518 | 6,439 | 42,463 | 24,616 | 9,197 | 807 | 4,726 | 3,664 |
| 1971 | 74,790 | 6,672 | 43,088 | 25,030 | 9,322 | 781 | 4,773 | 3,769 |
| 1972 | 76,958 | 7,175 | 43,961 | 25,822 | 9,584 | 849 | 4,847 | 3,888 |
| **EMPLOYED (thousands)** | | | | | | | | |
| 1954 | 53,957 | 3,079 | 36,123 | 14,755 | 6,150 | 396 | 3,511 | 2,244 |
| 1955 | 55,834 | 3,226 | 36,896 | 15,712 | 6,341 | 417 | 3,632 | 2,290 |
| 1956 | 57,265 | 3,387 | 37,474 | 16,404 | 6,535 | 431 | 3 742 | 2,362 |
| 1957 | 57,452 | 3,373 | 37,479 | 16,600 | 6,619 | 407 | 3,760 | 2,452 |
| 1958 | 56,614 | 3,217 | 36,808 | 16,589 | 6,422 | 366 | 3,604 | 2,454 |
| 1959 | 58,005 | 3,475 | 37,533 | 16,998 | 6,624 | 363 | 3,734 | 2,527 |
| 1960 | 58,850 | 3,701 | 37,663 | 17,487 | 6,927 | 428 | 3,880 | 2,618 |
| 1961 | 58,912 | 3,692 | 37,533 | 17,687 | 6,832 | 414 | 3,809 | 2,610 |
| 1962 | 59,698 | 3,774 | 37,918 | 18,006 | 7,004 | 420 | 3,897 | 2,686 |
| 1963 | 60,622 | 3,850 | 38,272 | 18,499 | 7,140 | 403 | 3,979 | 2,757 |
| 1964 | 61,922 | 4,076 | 38,798 | 19,048 | 7,383 | 441 | 4,088 | 2,855 |
| 1965 | 63,445 | 4,562 | 39,232 | 19,652 | 7,643 | 475 | 4,190 | 2,979 |
| 1966 | 65,019 | 5,176 | 39,417 | 20,426 | 7,875 | 544 | 4,249 | 3,082 |
| 1967 | 66,361 | 5,113 | 39,985 | 21,263 | 8,011 | 569 | 4,309 | 3,134 |
| 1968 | 67,751 | 5,195 | 40,503 | 22,052 | 8,169 | 585 | 4,356 | 3,229 |
| 1969 | 69,518 | 5,508 | 40,978 | 23,032 | 8,384 | 609 | 4,410 | 3,365 |
| 1970 | 70,182 | 5,568 | 41,093 | 23,521 | 8,445 | 573 | 4,461 | 3,412 |
| 1971 | 70,716 | 5,662 | 41,347 | 23,707 | 8,403 | 533 | 4,428 | 3,442 |
| 1972 | 73,074 | 6,158 | 42,362 | 24,554 | 8,628 | 564 | 4,518 | 3,546 |
| **UNEMPLOYED (thousands)** | | | | | | | | |
| 1954 | 2,860 | 422 | 1,647 | 788 | 674 | 78 | 387 | 209 |
| 1955 | 2,248 | 371 | 1,247 | 634 | 601 | 78 | 334 | 190 |
| 1956 | 2,162 | 384 | 1,146 | 631 | 592 | 96 | 296 | 201 |
| 1957 | 2,289 | 401 | 1,236 | 657 | 569 | 96 | 306 | 165 |
| 1958 | 3,679 | 542 | 2,156 | 983 | 925 | 138 | 526 | 259 |
| 1959 | 2,947 | 525 | 1,585 | 836 | 794 | 128 | 437 | 228 |
| 1960 | 3,063 | 575 | 1,647 | 843 | 787 | 138 | 413 | 237 |
| 1961 | 3,742 | 669 | 2,014 | 1,060 | 970 | 158 | 504 | 308 |
| 1962 | 3,052 | 580 | 1,581 | 891 | 859 | 141 | 435 | 284 |
| 1963 | 3,208 | 708 | 1,569 | 931 | 864 | 176 | 402 | 285 |
| 1964 | 2,999 | 708 | 1,379 | 912 | 786 | 165 | 339 | 283 |
| 1965 | 2,691 | 703 | 1,169 | 817 | 676 | 169 | 267 | 239 |
| 1966 | 2,253 | 651 | 901 | 703 | 621 | 185 | 219 | 217 |
| 1967 | 2,338 | 635 | 866 | 837 | 638 | 204 | 193 | 241 |
| 1968 | 2,226 | 644 | 814 | 768 | 590 | 195 | 179 | 217 |
| 1969 | 2,261 | 660 | 794 | 806 | 570 | 193 | 168 | 209 |
| 1970 | 3,337 | 871 | 1,371 | 1,095 | 752 | 235 | 265 | 252 |
| 1971 | 4,074 | 1,010 | 1,741 | 1,324 | 919 | 248 | 345 | 326 |
| 1972 | 3,884 | 1,017 | 1,599 | 1,268 | 956 | 284 | 329 | 342 |
| **UNEMPLOYMENT RATE** | | | | | | | | |
| 1954 | 5.0 | 12.1 | 4.4 | 5.1 | 9.9 | 16.5 | 9.9 | 8.5 |
| 1955 | 3.9 | 10.3 | 3.3 | 3.9 | 8.7 | 15.8 | 8.4 | 7.7 |
| 1956 | 3.6 | 10.2 | 3.0 | 3.7 | 8.3 | 18.2 | 7.3 | 7.8 |
| 1957 | 3.8 | 10.6 | 3.2 | 3.8 | 7.9 | 19.1 | 7.5 | 6.3 |
| 1958 | 6.1 | 14.4 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 12.6 | 27.4 | 12.7 | 9.5 |
| 1959 | 4.8 | 13.1 | 4.1 | 4.7 | 10.7 | 26.1 | 10.5 | 8.3 |
| 1960 | 4.9 | 13.4 | 4.2 | 4.6 | 10.2 | 24.4 | 9.6 | 8.3 |
| 1961 | 6.0 | 15.3 | 5.1 | 5.7 | 12.4 | 27.6 | 11.7 | 10.6 |
| 1962 | 4.9 | 13.3 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 10.9 | 25.1 | 10.0 | 9.6 |
| 1963 | 5.0 | 15.5 | 3.9 | 4.8 | 10.8 | 30.4 | 9.2 | 9.4 |
| 1964 | 4.6 | 14.8 | 3.4 | 4.6 | 9.6 | 27.2 | 7.7 | 9.0 |
| 1965 | 4.1 | 13.4 | 2.9 | 4.0 | 8.1 | 26.2 | 6.0 | 7.4 |
| 1966 | 3.3 | 11.2 | 2.2 | 3.3 | 7.3 | 25.4 | 4.9 | 6.6 |
| 1967 | 3.4 | 11.0 | 2.1 | 3.8 | 7.4 | 26.5 | 4.3 | 7.1 |
| 1968 | 3.2 | 11.0 | 2.0 | 3.4 | 6.7 | 25.0 | 3.9 | 6.3 |
| 1969 | 3.1 | 10.7 | 1.9 | 3.4 | 6.4 | 24.0 | 3.7 | 5.8 |
| 1970 | 4.5 | 13.5 | 3.2 | 4.4 | 8.2 | 29.1 | 5.6 | 6.9 |
| 1971 | 5.4 | 15.1 | 4.0 | 5.3 | 9.9 | 31.7 | 7.2 | 8.7 |
| 1972 | 5.0 | 14.2 | 3.6 | 4.9 | 10.0 | 33.5 | 6.8 | 8.8 |

[1] See footnote 1, table A–3.



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## Table A–6. Employment Status of Young Workers 16 to 24 Years Old: Annual Averages, 1947–72

| Employment status and year | Total, 16 years and over | Total, 16 to 24 years | 16 to 19 years | | | 20 to 24 years |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Total | 16 and 17 | 18 and 19 | |
| **Civilian Labor Force (thousands)** | | | | | | |
| 1947 | 59,350 | 11,668 | 4,323 | 1,730 | 2,573 | 7,345 |
| 1948 | 60,621 | 11,828 | 4,435 | 1,780 | 2,655 | 7,393 |
| 1949 | 61,286 | 11,629 | 4,289 | 1,704 | 2,585 | 7,340 |
| 1950 | 62,208 | 11,523 | 4,216 | 1,659 | 2,557 | 7,307 |
| 1951 | 62,017 | 10,699 | 4,105 | 1,743 | 2,362 | 6,594 |
| 1952 | 62,138 | 9,903 | 4,063 | 1,807 | 2,256 | 5,840 |
| 1953 | 63,015 | 9,509 | 4,026 | 1,726 | 2,300 | 5,483 |
| 1954 | 63,643 | 9,452 | 3,976 | 1,643 | 2,333 | 5,476 |
| 1955 | 65,023 | 9,759 | 4,093 | 1,711 | 2,382 | 5,666 |
| 1956 | 66,552 | 10,236 | 4,296 | 1,877 | 2,419 | 5,940 |
| 1957 | 66,929 | 10,344 | 4,276 | 1,843 | 2,433 | 6,068 |
| 1958 | 67,639 | 10,531 | 4,260 | 1,818 | 2,442 | 6,271 |
| 1959 | 68,369 | 10,905 | 4,492 | 1,971 | 2,521 | 6,413 |
| 1960 | 69,628 | 11,543 | 4,840 | 2,093 | 2,747 | 6,703 |
| 1961 | 70,459 | 11,888 | 4,935 | 1,984 | 2,951 | 6,953 |
| 1962 | 70,614 | 11,997 | 4,915 | 1,918 | 2,997 | 7,082 |
| 1963 | 71,833 | 12,611 | 5,138 | 2,171 | 2,967 | 7,473 |
| 1964 | 73,091 | 13,353 | 5,390 | 2,449 | 2,941 | 7,963 |
| 1965 | 74,455 | 14,168 | 5,910 | 2,485 | 3,425 | 8,258 |
| 1966 | 75,770 | 14,966 | 6,557 | 2,664 | 3,893 | 8,409 |
| 1967 | 77,347 | 15,529 | 6,519 | 2,734 | 3,786 | 9,010 |
| 1968 | 78,737 | 15,923 | 6,618 | 2,817 | 3,802 | 9,305 |
| 1969 | 80,733 | 16,849 | 6,970 | 3,009 | 3,960 | 9,879 |
| 1970 | 82,715 | 17,829 | 7,246 | 3,132 | 4,114 | 10,583 |
| 1971 | 84,113 | 18,718 | 7,453 | 3,181 | 4,272 | 11,265 |
| 1972 | 86,542 | 20,034 | 8,024 | 3,398 | 4,626 | 12,010 |
| **Employed (thousands)** | | | | | | |
| 1947 | 57,039 | 10,738 | 3,909 | 1,573 | 2,336 | 6,829 |
| 1948 | 58,344 | 10,965 | 4,028 | 1,602 | 2,425 | 6,937 |
| 1949 | 57,649 | 10,371 | 3,712 | 1,466 | 2,246 | 6,659 |
| 1950 | 58,920 | 10,449 | 3,703 | 1,433 | 2,270 | 6,746 |
| 1951 | 59,962 | 10,088 | 3,767 | 1,575 | 2,192 | 6,321 |
| 1952 | 60,254 | 9,289 | 3,718 | 1,626 | 2,092 | 5,571 |
| 1953 | 61,181 | 8,945 | 3,719 | 1,577 | 2,142 | 5,226 |
| 1954 | 60,110 | 8,446 | 3,475 | 1,422 | 2,053 | 4,971 |
| 1955 | 62,171 | 8,914 | 3,643 | 1,500 | 2,143 | 5,271 |
| 1956 | 63,802 | 9,364 | 3,818 | 1,647 | 2,171 | 5,546 |
| 1957 | 64,071 | 9,418 | 3,780 | 1,613 | 2,167 | 5,638 |
| 1958 | 63,036 | 9,152 | 3,582 | 1,519 | 2,063 | 5,576 |
| 1959 | 64,630 | 9,708 | 3,838 | 1,670 | 2,168 | 5,875 |
| 1960 | 65,778 | 10,249 | 4,129 | 1,769 | 2,360 | 6,124 |
| 1961 | 65,746 | 10,338 | 4,107 | 1,621 | 2,486 | 6,232 |
| 1962 | 66,702 | 10,641 | 4,195 | 1,607 | 2,588 | 6,443 |
| 1963 | 67,762 | 11,070 | 4,255 | 1,751 | 2,504 | 6,819 |
| 1964 | 69,305 | 11,820 | 4,516 | 2,013 | 2,503 | 7,309 |
| 1965 | 71,088 | 12,738 | 5,036 | 2,074 | 2,962 | 7,702 |
| 1966 | 72,895 | 13,684 | 5,721 | 2,269 | 3,452 | 7,969 |
| 1967 | 74,372 | 14,181 | 5,682 | 2,333 | 3,349 | 8,490 |
| 1968 | 75,920 | 14,542 | 5,780 | 2,403 | 3,377 | 8,760 |
| 1969 | 77,902 | 15,436 | 6,117 | 2,573 | 3,543 | 9,319 |
| 1970 | 78,627 | 15,860 | 6,141 | 2,596 | 3,545 | 9,719 |
| 1971 | 79,120 | 16,339 | 6,195 | 2,587 | 3,608 | 10,144 |
| 1972 | 81,702 | 17,616 | 6,722 | 2,770 | 3,952 | 10,894 |
| **Unemployed (thousands)** | | | | | | |
| 1947 | 2,311 | 930 | 414 | 177 | 237 | 516 |
| 1948 | 2,276 | 863 | 407 | 178 | 229 | 456 |
| 1949 | 3,637 | 1,255 | 575 | 238 | 337 | 680 |
| 1950 | 3,288 | 1,074 | 513 | 226 | 287 | 561 |
| 1951 | 2,055 | 609 | 336 | 168 | 168 | 273 |
| 1952 | 1,883 | 613 | 345 | 180 | 165 | 268 |
| 1953 | 1,834 | 563 | 307 | 150 | 157 | 256 |
| 1954 | 3,532 | 1,005 | 501 | 221 | 280 | 504 |
| 1955 | 2,852 | 846 | 450 | 211 | 239 | 396 |
| 1956 | 2,750 | 873 | 478 | 231 | 247 | 395 |
| 1957 | 2,859 | 925 | 496 | 230 | 266 | 429 |
| 1958 | 4,602 | 1,379 | 678 | 299 | 379 | 701 |
| 1959 | 3,740 | 1,197 | 654 | 301 | 353 | 543 |
| 1960 | 3,852 | 1,294 | 711 | 324 | 387 | 583 |
| 1961 | 4,714 | 1,550 | 828 | 363 | 465 | 722 |
| 1962 | 3,911 | 1,356 | 720 | 311 | 409 | 636 |
| 1963 | 4,070 | 1,541 | 883 | 420 | 463 | 658 |
| 1964 | 3,786 | 1,532 | 872 | 435 | 437 | 660 |
| 1965 | 3,366 | 1,431 | 874 | 411 | 463 | 557 |
| 1966 | 2,875 | 1,281 | 836 | 395 | 441 | 445 |
| 1967 | 2,975 | 1,350 | 838 | 401 | 438 | 512 |
| 1968 | 2,817 | 1,382 | 839 | 413 | 425 | 543 |
| 1969 | 2,831 | 1,413 | 853 | 436 | 417 | 560 |
| 1970 | 4,088 | 1,969 | 1,105 | 536 | 569 | 864 |
| 1971 | 4,993 | 2,378 | 1,257 | 594 | 663 | 1,121 |
| 1972 | 4,840 | 2,418 | 1,302 | 628 | 674 | 1,116 |

## Table A–6. Employment Status of Young Workers 16 to 24 Years Old: Annual Averages, 1947–72—Continued

| Employment status and year | Total, 16 years and over | Total, 16 to 24 years | 16 to 19 years | | | 20 to 24 years |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Total | 16 and 17 | 18 and 19 | |
| **Unemployment Rate** | | | | | | |
| 1947 | 3.9 | 8.0 | 9.6 | 10.1 | 9.2 | 7.2 |
| 1948 | 3.8 | 7.3 | 9.2 | 10.0 | 8.6 | 6.2 |
| 1949 | 5.9 | 10.8 | 13.4 | 14.0 | 13.0 | 9.3 |
| 1950 | 5.3 | 9.3 | 12.2 | 13.6 | 11.2 | 7.7 |
| 1951 | 3.3 | 5.7 | 8.2 | 9.6 | 7.1 | 4.1 |
| 1952 | 3.0 | 6.2 | 8.5 | 10.0 | 7.3 | 4.6 |
| 1953 | 2.9 | 5.9 | 7.6 | 8.7 | 6.8 | 4.7 |
| 1954 | 5.5 | 10.6 | 12.6 | 13.5 | 12.0 | 9.2 |
| 1955 | 4.4 | 8.7 | 11.0 | 12.3 | 10.0 | 7.0 |
| 1956 | 4.1 | 8.5 | 11.1 | 12.3 | 10.2 | 6.6 |
| 1957 | 4.3 | 9.0 | 11.6 | 12.5 | 10.9 | 7.1 |
| 1958 | 6.8 | 13.1 | 15.9 | 16.4 | 15.5 | 11.2 |
| 1959 | 5.5 | 11.0 | 14.6 | 15.3 | 14.0 | 8.5 |
| 1960 | 5.5 | 11.2 | 14.7 | 15.5 | 14.1 | 8.7 |
| 1961 | 6.7 | 13.0 | 16.8 | 18.3 | 15.8 | 10.4 |
| 1962 | 5.5 | 11.3 | 14.6 | 16.2 | 13.6 | 9.0 |
| 1963 | 5.7 | 12.2 | 17.2 | 19.3 | 15.6 | 8.8 |
| 1964 | 5.2 | 11.5 | 16.2 | 17.8 | 14.9 | 8.3 |
| 1965 | 4.5 | 10.1 | 14.8 | 16.5 | 13.5 | 6.7 |
| 1966 | 3.8 | 8.6 | 12.7 | 14.8 | 11.3 | 5.3 |
| 1967 | 3.8 | 8.7 | 12.9 | 14.7 | 11.6 | 5.7 |
| 1968 | 3.6 | 8.7 | 12.7 | 14.7 | 11.2 | 5.8 |
| 1969 | 3.5 | 8.4 | 12.2 | 14.5 | 10.5 | 5.7 |
| 1970 | 4.9 | 11.0 | 15.3 | 17.1 | 13.8 | 8.2 |
| 1971 | 5.9 | 12.7 | 16.9 | 18.7 | 15.5 | 9.9 |
| 1972 | 5.6 | 12.1 | 16.2 | 18.5 | 14.6 | 9.3 |

## Table A–7. Persons 16 Years and Over Not in the Labor Force, by Sex, Color, and Age: Annual Averages, 1947–72 [1]

[Thousands]

| Item | Total, 16 years and over | 16 and 17 years | 18 and 19 years | 20 to 24 years | 25 to 34 years | 35 to 44 years | 45 to 54 years | 55 to 64 years | 65 years and over | 14 and 15 years |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Male** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1947 | 6,710 | 1,069 | 458 | 907 | 468 | 191 | 369 | 658 | 2,590 | 1,532 |
| 1948 | 6,710 | 1,019 | 460 | 854 | 441 | 202 | 348 | 678 | 2,710 | 1,503 |
| 1949 | 6,825 | 1,006 | 463 | 725 | 462 | 205 | 372 | 821 | 2,773 | 1,529 |
| 1950 | 6,906 | 996 | 463 | 639 | 437 | 242 | 356 | 871 | 2,904 | 1,551 |
| 1951 | 6,725 | 958 | 421 | 517 | 334 | 251 | 347 | 864 | 3,034 | 1,597 |
| 1952 | 6,832 | 1,020 | 437 | 451 | 270 | 220 | 330 | 849 | 3,255 | 1,670 |
| 1953 | 7,117 | 1,052 | 452 | 428 | 282 | 196 | 308 | 823 | 3,576 | 1,723 |
| 1954 | 7,431 | 1,151 | 507 | 458 | 295 | 206 | 316 | 780 | 3,716 | 1,738 |
| 1955 | 7,634 | 1,155 | 499 | 488 | 263 | 209 | 326 | 840 | 3,856 | 1,796 |
| 1956 | 7,633 | 1,096 | 491 | 486 | 299 | 226 | 321 | 812 | 3,902 | 1,832 |
| 1957 | 8,118 | 1,157 | 510 | 540 | 318 | 235 | 347 | 887 | 4,125 | 2,046 |
| 1958 | 8,514 | 1,302 | 562 | 568 | 311 | 233 | 355 | 875 | 4,305 | 2,163 |
| 1959 | 8,907 | 1,475 | 581 | 548 | 280 | 251 | 394 | 915 | 4,463 | 2,112 |
| 1960 | 9,274 | 1,515 | 663 | 556 | 262 | 263 | 427 | 973 | 4,615 | 2,219 |
| 1961 | 9,633 | 1,531 | 788 | 589 | 265 | 274 | 445 | 953 | 4,786 | 2,396 |
| 1962 | 10,231 | 1,587 | 794 | 646 | 288 | 274 | 447 | 1,050 | 5,145 | 2,828 |
| 1963 | 10,792 | 1,842 | 748 | 727 | 290 | 289 | 439 | 1,066 | 5,391 | 2,798 |
| 1964 | 11,169 | 2,005 | 788 | 766 | 270 | 312 | 446 | 1,133 | 5,451 | 2,778 |
| 1965 | 11,527 | 1,956 | 965 | 807 | 280 | 306 | 467 | 1,227 | 5,518 | 2,795 |
| 1966 | 11,792 | 1,868 | 1,106 | 844 | 276 | 312 | 499 | 1,253 | 5,635 | 2,864 |
| 1967 | 11,919 | 1,871 | 1,034 | 934 | 290 | 303 | 517 | 1,281 | 5,692 | 2,941 |
| 1968 | 12,315 | 1,948 | 1,054 | 1,057 | 334 | 315 | 552 | 1,312 | 5,743 | 3,022 |
| 1969 | 12,677 | 1,972 | 1,087 | 1,097 | 369 | 334 | 592 | 1,406 | 5,821 | 3,098 |
| 1970 | 13,066 | 2,037 | 1,099 | 1,142 | 422 | 340 | 636 | 1,464 | 5,925 | 3,154 |
| 1971 | 13,715 | 2,092 | 1,159 | 1,270 | 491 | 372 | 678 | 1,550 | 6,103 | 3,187 |
| 1972 | 14,193 | 2,115 | 1,097 | 1,281 | 551 | 388 | 756 | 1,728 | 6,278 | 3,273 |
| **Female** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1947 | 35,767 | 1,541 | 1,090 | 3,342 | 7,970 | 6,454 | 5,621 | 4,733 | 5,016 | 1,841 |
| 1948 | 35,737 | 1,466 | 1,071 | 3,285 | 7,912 | 6,500 | 5,511 | 4,879 | 5,114 | 1,783 |
| 1949 | 35,883 | 1,426 | 1,032 | 3,249 | 7,955 | 6,486 | 5,524 | 4,957 | 5,253 | 1,814 |
| 1950 | 35,881 | 1,422 | 1,048 | 3,136 | 7,958 | 6,486 | 5,442 | 4,966 | 5,423 | 1,843 |
| 1951 | 35,879 | 1,395 | 989 | 3,058 | 7,842 | 6,513 | 5,379 | 5,033 | 5,671 | 1,891 |
| 1952 | 36,261 | 1,408 | 996 | 3,100 | 7,870 | 6,535 | 5,426 | 5,060 | 5,867 | 1,947 |
| 1953 | 36,924 | 1,462 | 1,022 | 3,050 | 8,084 | 6,627 | 5,434 | 4,982 | 6,262 | 1,969 |
| 1954 | 37,247 | 1,542 | 1,048 | 2,953 | 8,024 | 6,708 | 5,465 | 5,037 | 6,469 | 1,985 |
| 1955 | 37,026 | 1,474 | 1,044 | 2,884 | 7,930 | 6,740 | 5,326 | 4,959 | 6,569 | 2,036 |
| 1956 | 36,769 | 1,508 | 1,043 | 2,847 | 7,814 | 6,648 | 5,285 | 4,874 | 6,751 | 2,114 |
| 1957 | 37,218 | 1,587 | 1,083 | 2,879 | 7,705 | 6,705 | 5,311 | 4,987 | 6,961 | 2,317 |
| 1958 | 37,574 | 1,752 | 1,110 | 2,895 | 7,583 | 6,765 | 5,298 | 5,018 | 7,154 | 2,416 |
| 1959 | 38,053 | 1,891 | 1,180 | 3,014 | 7,488 | 6,831 | 5,291 | 4,993 | 7,365 | 2,348 |
| 1960 | 38,343 | 1,963 | 1,205 | 3,014 | 7,354 | 6,905 | 5,323 | 5,051 | 7,528 | 2,408 |
| 1961 | 38,679 | 1,946 | 1,314 | 3,042 | 7,247 | 6,911 | 5,379 | 5,087 | 7,753 | 2,769 |
| 1962 | 39,308 | 1,998 | 1,359 | 3,125 | 7,194 | 6,935 | 5,374 | 5,067 | 8,256 | 3,033 |
| 1963 | 39,791 | 2,289 | 1,355 | 3,265 | 7,062 | 6,872 | 5,368 | 5,067 | 8,514 | 3,031 |
| 1964 | 40,225 | 2,522 | 1,410 | 3,287 | 7,044 | 6,859 | 5,370 | 5,122 | 8,610 | 3,000 |
| 1965 | 40,531 | 2,494 | 1,605 | 3,376 | 6,906 | 6,685 | 5,505 | 5,151 | 8,808 | 3,031 |
| 1966 | 40,496 | 2,382 | 1,680 | 3,387 | 6,811 | 6,530 | 5,496 | 5,181 | 9,029 | 3,069 |
| 1967 | 40,608 | 2,399 | 1,659 | 3,478 | 6,716 | 6,309 | 5,568 | 5,238 | 9,243 | 3,133 |
| 1968 | 40,976 | 2,436 | 1,642 | 3,529 | 6,871 | 6,131 | 5,585 | 5,340 | 9,442 | 3,222 |
| 1969 | 40,924 | 2,442 | 1,626 | 3,512 | 6,942 | 5,918 | 5,485 | 5,389 | 9,611 | 3,296 |
| 1970 | 41,214 | 2,470 | 1,660 | 3,579 | 6,972 | 5,711 | 5,475 | 5,496 | 9,851 | 3,298 |
| 1971 | 41,952 | 2,551 | 1,733 | 3,723 | 7,103 | 5,594 | 5,539 | 5,606 | 10,102 | 3,368 |
| 1972 | 42,591 | 2,515 | 1,694 | 3,693 | 7,175 | 5,567 | 5,611 | 5,800 | 10,537 | 3,400 |

Footnote at end of table.

## Table A–7. Persons 16 Years and Over Not in the Labor Force, by Sex, Color, and Age: Annual Averages, 1947–72 [1]—Continued

| Item | Total, 16 years and over | 16 and 17 years | 18 and 19 years | 20 to 24 years | 25 to 34 years | 35 to 44 years | 45 to 54 years | 55 to 64 years | 65 years and over | 14 and 15 years |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WHITE | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Male* | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1954 | 6,702 | 1,007 | 459 | 418 | 253 | 172 | 258 | 687 | 3,449 | 1,527 |
| 1955 | 6,881 | 1,011 | 442 | 439 | 216 | 170 | 276 | 745 | 3,581 | 1,582 |
| 1956 | 6,870 | 952 | 435 | 430 | 257 | 186 | 271 | 719 | 3,621 | 1,609 |
| 1957 | 7,301 | 1,008 | 442 | 485 | 274 | 198 | 289 | 783 | 3,822 | 1,808 |
| 1958 | 7,667 | 1,139 | 491 | 505 | 270 | 196 | 300 | 774 | 3,990 | 1,909 |
| 1959 | 8,013 | 1,293 | 508 | 495 | 238 | 205 | 328 | 806 | 4,140 | 1,862 |
| 1960 | 8,325 | 1,336 | 580 | 495 | 220 | 212 | 353 | 860 | 4,266 | 1,945 |
| 1961 | 8,624 | 1,340 | 701 | 523 | 218 | 217 | 372 | 831 | 4,422 | 2,269 |
| 1962 | 9,124 | 1,385 | 703 | 580 | 234 | 210 | 371 | 922 | 4,719 | 2,468 |
| 1963 | 9,629 | 1,609 | 656 | 655 | 234 | 230 | 353 | 941 | 4,952 | 2,428 |
| 1964 | 9,976 | 1,746 | 688 | 696 | 223 | 246 | 363 | 992 | 5,021 | 2,403 |
| 1965 | 10,283 | 1,691 | 852 | 738 | 234 | 240 | 387 | 1,073 | 5,070 | 2,409 |
| 1966 | 10,491 | 1,600 | 967 | 774 | 225 | 243 | 404 | 1,112 | 5,164 | 2,462 |
| 1967 | 10,566 | 1,594 | 886 | 842 | 238 | 229 | 429 | 1,126 | 5,224 | 2,530 |
| 1968 | 10,881 | 1,649 | 903 | 944 | 275 | 240 | 450 | 1,158 | 5,262 | 2,594 |
| 1969 | 11,164 | 1,663 | 929 | 974 | 300 | 251 | 483 | 1,238 | 5,325 | 2,641 |
| 1970 | 11,475 | 1,699 | 929 | 999 | 341 | 263 | 512 | 1,304 | 5,428 | 2,686 |
| 1971 | 11,961 | 1,727 | 969 | 1,095 | 394 | 283 | 538 | 1,378 | 5,578 | 2,700 |
| 1972 | 12,291 | 1,738 | 902 | 1,098 | 451 | 289 | 605 | 1,516 | 5,693 | 2,764 |
| *Female* | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1954 | 34,186 | 1,332 | 881 | 2,622 | 7,338 | 6,202 | 5,051 | 4,715 | 6,044 | 1,741 |
| 1955 | 33,917 | 1,353 | 890 | 2,534 | 7,260 | 6,211 | 4,912 | 4,615 | 6,142 | 1,773 |
| 1956 | 33,679 | 1,299 | 889 | 2,484 | 7,154 | 6,126 | 4,866 | 4,542 | 6,319 | 1,852 |
| 1957 | 34,077 | 1,363 | 920 | 2,523 | 7,023 | 6,199 | 4,893 | 4,642 | 6,515 | 2,039 |
| 1958 | 34,432 | 1,517 | 938 | 2,543 | 6,909 | 6,281 | 4,897 | 4,653 | 6,691 | 2,127 |
| 1959 | 34,837 | 1,639 | 992 | 2,659 | 6,807 | 6,333 | 4,881 | 4,642 | 6,886 | 2,056 |
| 1960 | 35,044 | 1,702 | 1,030 | 2,645 | 6,656 | 6,387 | 4,903 | 4,688 | 7,030 | 2,095 |
| 1961 | 35,326 | 1,678 | 1,132 | 2,654 | 6,568 | 6,395 | 4,956 | 4,700 | 7,242 | 2,411 |
| 1962 | 35,841 | 1,724 | 1,178 | 2,740 | 6,522 | 6,388 | 4,950 | 4,672 | 7,666 | 2,643 |
| 1963 | 36,246 | 1,990 | 1,166 | 2,877 | 6,404 | 6,309 | 4,940 | 4,673 | 7,887 | 2,622 |
| 1964 | 36,637 | 2,180 | 1,221 | 2,921 | 6,379 | 6,277 | 4,953 | 4,727 | 7,979 | 2,572 |
| 1965 | 36,865 | 2,137 | 1,374 | 3,008 | 6,258 | 6,119 | 5,056 | 4,751 | 8,163 | 2,591 |
| 1966 | 36,801 | 2,026 | 1,442 | 2,997 | 6,172 | 5,976 | 5,049 | 4,774 | 8,365 | 2,614 |
| 1967 | 36,835 | 2,026 | 1,428 | 3,070 | 6,104 | 5,752 | 5,094 | 4,803 | 8,558 | 2,674 |
| 1968 | 37,089 | 2,057 | 1,393 | 3,132 | 6,230 | 5,551 | 5,104 | 4,892 | 8,730 | 2,729 |
| 1969 | 36,970 | 2,057 | 1,362 | 3,089 | 6,301 | 5,341 | 5,006 | 4,935 | 8,878 | 2,783 |
| 1970 | 37,119 | 2,066 | 1,386 | 3,118 | 6,305 | 5,140 | 4,979 | 5,026 | 9,100 | 2,788 |
| 1971 | 37,708 | 2,118 | 1,432 | 3,213 | 6,437 | 5,038 | 5,022 | 5,124 | 9,323 | 2,834 |
| 1972 | 38,110 | 2,058 | 1,392 | 3,173 | 6,488 | 4,987 | 5,058 | 5,275 | 9,679 | 2,856 |
| NEGRO AND OTHER RACES | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Male* | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1954 | 729 | 145 | 49 | 40 | 45 | 34 | 57 | 94 | 268 | 211 |
| 1955 | 755 | 145 | 57 | 48 | 47 | 38 | 48 | 95 | 274 | 213 |
| 1956 | 761 | 142 | 56 | 57 | 43 | 39 | 49 | 93 | 281 | 225 |
| 1957 | 818 | 149 | 68 | 55 | 44 | 37 | 58 | 104 | 303 | 238 |
| 1958 | 845 | 162 | 71 | 63 | 42 | 37 | 55 | 101 | 314 | 255 |
| 1959 | 894 | 182 | 73 | 54 | 41 | 45 | 66 | 109 | 324 | 251 |
| 1960 | 950 | 179 | 82 | 61 | 42 | 50 | 75 | 114 | 348 | 273 |
| 1961 | 1,011 | 192 | 88 | 65 | 47 | 58 | 74 | 122 | 365 | 325 |
| 1962 | 1,109 | 202 | 91 | 66 | 54 | 63 | 76 | 129 | 425 | 359 |
| 1963 | 1,163 | 233 | 92 | 72 | 57 | 59 | 87 | 126 | 439 | 370 |
| 1964 | 1,193 | 259 | 100 | 70 | 46 | 65 | 84 | 140 | 430 | 375 |
| 1965 | 1,246 | 265 | 113 | 70 | 47 | 68 | 80 | 155 | 448 | 385 |
| 1966 | 1,301 | 268 | 139 | 70 | 51 | 68 | 95 | 141 | 471 | 420 |
| 1967 | 1,353 | 276 | 148 | 92 | 52 | 74 | 88 | 155 | 469 | 410 |
| 1968 | 1,434 | 299 | 152 | 113 | 60 | 75 | 102 | 154 | 481 | 428 |
| 1969 | 1,513 | 308 | 158 | 123 | 69 | 82 | 110 | 168 | 495 | 458 |
| 1970 | 1,591 | 338 | 170 | 143 | 82 | 77 | 125 | 160 | 497 | 468 |
| 1971 | 1,753 | 364 | 190 | 175 | 97 | 90 | 140 | 173 | 525 | 486 |
| 1972 | 1,902 | 377 | 195 | 183 | 100 | 100 | 152 | 212 | 585 | 509 |
| *Female* | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1954 | 3,062 | 210 | 167 | 330 | 687 | 507 | 415 | 322 | 425 | 244 |
| 1955 | 3,109 | 221 | 154 | 350 | 670 | 530 | 414 | 343 | 427 | 263 |
| 1956 | 3,089 | 208 | 154 | 363 | 659 | 520 | 419 | 332 | 431 | 262 |
| 1957 | 3,140 | 224 | 163 | 356 | 662 | 506 | 418 | 345 | 446 | 278 |
| 1958 | 3,142 | 235 | 171 | 351 | 674 | 484 | 401 | 364 | 461 | 289 |
| 1959 | 3,216 | 253 | 189 | 355 | 681 | 499 | 410 | 353 | 479 | 292 |
| 1960 | 3,300 | 261 | 175 | 370 | 697 | 519 | 419 | 363 | 497 | 310 |
| 1961 | 3,353 | 268 | 181 | 386 | 679 | 517 | 422 | 388 | 512 | 357 |
| 1962 | 3,468 | 274 | 181 | 385 | 673 | 546 | 424 | 395 | 590 | 389 |
| 1963 | 3,544 | 300 | 188 | 389 | 658 | 562 | 429 | 397 | 625 | 410 |
| 1964 | 3,588 | 342 | 189 | 367 | 664 | 582 | 417 | 395 | 631 | 428 |
| 1965 | 3,666 | 356 | 231 | 369 | 648 | 567 | 449 | 400 | 645 | 440 |
| 1966 | 3,695 | 356 | 238 | 389 | 639 | 554 | 447 | 408 | 664 | 455 |
| 1967 | 3,773 | 373 | 232 | 408 | 613 | 557 | 474 | 435 | 685 | 460 |
| 1968 | 3,886 | 379 | 249 | 398 | 641 | 579 | 481 | 448 | 712 | 493 |
| 1969 | 3,985 | 385 | 264 | 423 | 640 | 577 | 478 | 455 | 733 | 513 |
| 1970 | 4,095 | 404 | 274 | 461 | 667 | 571 | 496 | 470 | 751 | 513 |
| 1971 | 4,243 | 433 | 301 | 510 | 666 | 556 | 517 | 482 | 778 | 534 |
| 1972 | 4,481 | 457 | 302 | 520 | 687 | 580 | 553 | 524 | 858 | 544 |

[1] See footnote 1, table A–3.

## Table A–8. Persons Not in the Labor Force, by Desire for Job and Reason for Nonparticipation: Annual Averages, 1967–72

[Thousands]

| Reason for nonparticipation | Not in labor force | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1972 | 1971 | 1970 [1] | 1969 | 1968 | 1967 |
| Total not in labor force | 56,783 | 55,662 | 54,275 | 53,506 | 53,289 | 52,484 |
| In school | 7,501 | 7,615 | 7,126 | 7,084 | 7,007 | 6,745 |
| Ill health, disability | 4,945 | 4,632 | 4,358 | 4,453 | 4,340 | 4,509 |
| Home responsibilities | 33,482 | 33,223 | 33,088 | 32,641 | 32,930 | 32,564 |
| Retirement, old age | 6,691 | 6,160 | 5,918 | 5,795 | 5,440 | 5,313 |
| Think cannot get job | 765 | 774 | 638 | 574 | 667 | 732 |
| All other reasons | 3,398 | 3,260 | 3,145 | 3,049 | 2,804 | 2,622 |
| Want job now | 4,461 | 4,404 | 3,877 | 4,459 | 4,478 | 4,698 |
| In school | 1,200 | 1,242 | 1,075 | 1,126 | 1,115 | 1,104 |
| Ill health, disability | 632 | 555 | 489 | 627 | 656 | 768 |
| Home responsibilities | 1,098 | 1,020 | 926 | 1,257 | 1,263 | 1,325 |
| Think cannot get a job, total | 765 | 774 | 638 | 574 | 667 | 732 |
| Both sexes, 16 to 19 years | 132 | 139 | 120 | 95 | 109 | 112 |
| Male, 20 years and over | 175 | 179 | 155 | 143 | 171 | 177 |
| Female, 20 years and over | 457 | 456 | 362 | 337 | 387 | 444 |
| Male, 16 years and over | 239 | 238 | 221 | 183 | 213 | 222 |
| Female, 16 years and over | 525 | 536 | 417 | 391 | 454 | 511 |
| White | 578 | 589 | 494 | 446 | 523 | 577 |
| Negro and other races | 188 | 185 | 145 | 128 | 145 | 156 |
| All other reasons | 766 | 813 | 749 | 875 | 777 | 769 |
| Do not want job now | 52,322 | 51,258 | 50,398 | 49,137 | 48,809 | 47,786 |
| In school | 6,301 | 6,373 | 6,051 | 5,958 | 5,892 | 5,641 |
| Ill health, disability | 4,313 | 4,077 | 3,869 | 3,826 | 3,684 | 3,741 |
| Home responsibilities | 32,384 | 32,203 | 32,162 | 31,384 | 31,667 | 31,239 |
| Retirement, old age | 6,691 | 6,160 | 5,918 | 5,795 | 5,540 | 5,313 |
| All other reasons | 2,632 | 2,447 | 2,396 | 2,174 | 2,027 | 1,853 |

[1] Because of a change in the sampling pattern for persons not in the labor force introduced in 1970, some of the data for the 1967–69 period may not be strictly comparable with data for subsequent years, particularly with regard to persons in the category "want job now."

## Table A–9. Persons Not in the Labor Force Who Stopped Working During Previous 12 Months, by Sex, Color, and Reason for Leaving Last Job: Annual Averages, 1967–72

[Numbers in thousands]

| Item | Left job previous 12 months | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1972 | 1971 | 1970 | 1969 | 1968 | 1967 |
| **TOTAL** | | | | | | |
| Total: Number | 9,623 | 10,098 | 10,130 | 10,175 | 9,752 | 9,327 |
| Percent | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| School, home responsibilities | 46.8 | 47.7 | 49.3 | 50.5 | 50.3 | 49.2 |
| Ill health, disability | 9.1 | 8.7 | 8.9 | 9.6 | 9.2 | 9.5 |
| Retirement, old age | 8.1 | 7.4 | 6.7 | 6.1 | 6.0 | 5.3 |
| Economic reasons | 19.3 | 19.5 | 18.0 | 16.6 | 17.8 | 17.1 |
| End of seasonal job | 8.6 | 8.5 | 8.1 | 8.5 | 9.1 | 9.2 |
| Slack work | 4.9 | 5.2 | 4.3 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.3 |
| End of temporary job | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 5.1 | 5.6 | 4.6 |
| All other reasons | 16.7 | 16.7 | 17.1 | 17.2 | 16.7 | 18.9 |
| **SEX** | | | | | | |
| Male: Number | 3,561 | 3,706 | 3,660 | 3,669 | 3,423 | 3,280 |
| Percent | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| School, home responsibilities | 41.0 | 41.7 | 44.2 | 46.3 | 46.7 | 46.5 |
| Ill health, disability | 10.7 | 10.8 | 11.1 | 11.6 | 11.0 | 11.3 |
| Retirement, old age | 14.5 | 13.8 | 11.9 | 11.7 | 11.4 | 10.6 |
| Economic reasons | 17.1 | 16.7 | 15.5 | 13.4 | 14.3 | 13.4 |
| End of seasonal job | 8.6 | 7.7 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 7.7 | 7.7 |
| Slack work | 4.2 | 4.9 | 4.1 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.5 |
| End of temporary job | 4.2 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 3.2 | 3.9 | 3.2 |
| All other reasons | 16.8 | 17.0 | 17.2 | 17.1 | 16.7 | 18.1 |
| Female: Number | 6,062 | 6,391 | 6,470 | 6,507 | 6,328 | 6,047 |
| Percent | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| School, home responsibilities | 50.1 | 51.2 | 52.2 | 52.8 | 52.3 | 50.6 |
| Ill health, disability | 8.2 | 7.5 | 7.7 | 8.4 | 8.3 | 8.5 |
| Retirement, old age | 4.4 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 2.5 |
| Economic reasons | 20.6 | 21.2 | 19.5 | 18.5 | 19.7 | 19.1 |
| End of seasonal job | 8.5 | 9.0 | 8.5 | 9.0 | 9.8 | 10.0 |
| Slack work | 5.3 | 5.4 | 4.3 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.8 |
| End of temporary job | 6.8 | 6.8 | 6.7 | 6.2 | 6.4 | 5.4 |
| All other reasons | 16.7 | 16.6 | 16.9 | 17.3 | 16.6 | 19.3 |
| **COLOR** | | | | | | |
| White: Number | 8,423 | 8,879 | 8,823 | 8,849 | 8,494 | 8,119 |
| Percent | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| School, home responsibilities | 47.5 | 48.7 | 49.8 | 51.3 | 51.6 | 50.4 |
| Ill health, disability | 8.6 | 7.9 | 8.2 | 8.9 | 8.3 | 8.7 |
| Retirement, old age | 8.6 | 8.0 | 7.3 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 5.8 |
| Economic reasons | 18.6 | 18.8 | 17.6 | 16.0 | 16.9 | 16.2 |
| End of seasonal job | 8.0 | 8.0 | 7.7 | 7.8 | 8.4 | 8.3 |
| Slack work | 4.8 | 5.0 | 4.2 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.2 |
| End of temporary job | 5.8 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 5.3 | 5.5 | 4.7 |
| All other reasons | 16.7 | 16.6 | 17.1 | 17.2 | 16.6 | 18.9 |
| Negro and other races: Number | 1,200 | 1,289 | 1,307 | 1,327 | 1,259 | 1,208 |
| Percent | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| School, home responsibilities | 41.3 | 40.5 | 46.3 | 44.9 | 41.8 | 40.9 |
| Ill health, disability | 12.7 | 14.4 | 13.6 | 14.3 | 15.0 | 14.6 |
| Retirement, old age | 4.4 | 3.2 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 2.2 | 1.9 |
| Economic reasons | 24.4 | 24.5 | 20.8 | 20.9 | 23.5 | 23.5 |
| End of seasonal job | 12.7 | 12.3 | 11.2 | 13.3 | 13.6 | 15.0 |
| Slack work | 5.9 | 7.0 | 4.9 | 3.5 | 4.2 | 4.1 |
| End of temporary job | 5.9 | 5.1 | 4.7 | 4.0 | 5.7 | 4.5 |
| All other reasons | 17.3 | 17.5 | 16.8 | 17.3 | 17.3 | 19.1 |

## Table A–10. Employed Persons 16 Years and Over, by Sex, Color, and Age: Annual Averages, 1947–72 [1]

[Thousands]

| Item | Total, 16 years and over | 16 and 17 years | 18 and 19 years | 20 to 24 years | 25 to 34 years | 35 to 44 years | 45 to 54 years | 55 to 64 years | 65 years and over | 14 and 15 years |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **MALE** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1947 | 40,994 | 992 | 1,226 | 4,238 | 9,858 | 9,242 | 7,644 | 5,485 | 2,309 | 558 |
| 1948 | 41,726 | 997 | 1,348 | 4,350 | 10,039 | 9,363 | 7,742 | 5,566 | 2,303 | 542 |
| 1949 | 40,926 | 911 | 1,213 | 4,196 | 9,870 | 9,308 | 7,661 | 5,438 | 2,329 | 547 |
| 1950 | 41,580 | 909 | 1,277 | 4,255 | 10,060 | 9,445 | 7,790 | 5,508 | 2,336 | 582 |
| 1951 | 41,780 | 979 | 1,177 | 3,780 | 10,134 | 9,607 | 8,012 | 5,711 | 2,382 | 582 |
| 1952 | 41,684 | 985 | 1,121 | 3,182 | 10,352 | 9,753 | 8,144 | 5,804 | 2,343 | 553 |
| 1953 | 42,431 | 976 | 1,159 | 2,902 | 10,500 | 10,229 | 8,374 | 5,808 | 2,483 | 535 |
| 1954 | 41,620 | 881 | 1,104 | 2,724 | 10,254 | 10,082 | 8,330 | 5,830 | 2,414 | 545 |
| 1955 | 42,621 | 936 | 1,159 | 2,974 | 10,453 | 10,267 | 8,553 | 5,857 | 2,424 | 531 |
| 1956 | 43,380 | 1,008 | 1,156 | 3,246 | 10,337 | 10,385 | 8,732 | 6,004 | 2,512 | 619 |
| 1957 | 43,357 | 987 | 1,130 | 3,343 | 10,222 | 10,427 | 8,851 | 6,002 | 2,394 | 633 |
| 1958 | 42,423 | 948 | 1,064 | 3,293 | 9,790 | 10,291 | 8,828 | 5,954 | 2,254 | 619 |
| 1959 | 43,466 | 1,015 | 1,183 | 3,597 | 9,863 | 10,492 | 9,048 | 6,058 | 2,210 | 623 |
| 1960 | 43,904 | 1,089 | 1,271 | 3,754 | 9,759 | 10,551 | 9,182 | 6,106 | 2,191 | 581 |
| 1961 | 43,656 | 989 | 1,325 | 3,798 | 9,591 | 10,505 | 9,194 | 6,156 | 2,008 | 662 |
| 1962 | 44,177 | 990 | 1,372 | 3,898 | 9,475 | 10,711 | 9,333 | 6,260 | 2,137 | 715 |
| 1963 | 44,657 | 1,073 | 1,333 | 4,118 | 9,431 | 10,801 | 9,479 | 6,385 | 2,039 | 673 |
| 1964 | 45,474 | 1,242 | 1,345 | 4,370 | 9,531 | 10,832 | 9,637 | 6,477 | 2,039 | 665 |
| 1965 | 46,340 | 1,284 | 1,634 | 4,583 | 9,611 | 10,837 | 9,792 | 6,542 | 2,057 | 694 |
| 1966 | 46,919 | 1,390 | 1,862 | 4,599 | 9,709 | 10,765 | 9,904 | 6,667 | 2,024 | 720 |
| 1967 | 47,479 | 1,417 | 1,769 | 4,809 | 9,989 | 10,676 | 9,990 | 6,775 | 2,058 | 741 |
| 1968 | 48,114 | 1,453 | 1,802 | 4,812 | 10,405 | 10,554 | 10,102 | 6,893 | 2,093 | 769 |
| 1969 | 48,818 | 1,526 | 1,904 | 5,012 | 10,736 | 10,401 | 10,186 | 6,931 | 2,122 | 776 |
| 1970 | 48,960 | 1,503 | 1,904 | 5,230 | 10,921 | 10,211 | 10,171 | 6,926 | 2,094 | 784 |
| 1971 | 49,245 | 1,505 | 1,965 | 5,559 | 11,145 | 10,003 | 10,144 | 6,906 | 2,017 | 808 |
| 1972 | 50,630 | 1,589 | 2,161 | 6,076 | 11,751 | 10,043 | 10,149 | 6,912 | 1,949 | 816 |
| **FEMALE** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1947 | 16,045 | 581 | 1,110 | 2,591 | 3,606 | 3,577 | 2,659 | 1,484 | 436 | 214 |
| 1948 | 16,618 | 605 | 1,078 | 2,587 | 3,762 | 3,687 | 2,882 | 1,516 | 501 | 230 |
| 1949 | 16,723 | 555 | 1,033 | 2,463 | 3,760 | 3,800 | 2,975 | 1,604 | 535 | 224 |
| 1950 | 17,340 | 524 | 993 | 2,491 | 3,857 | 3,979 | 3,176 | 1,757 | 563 | 244 |
| 1951 | 18,182 | 596 | 1,015 | 2,541 | 4,099 | 4,139 | 3,409 | 1,847 | 535 | 239 |
| 1952 | 18,570 | 641 | 971 | 2,380 | 4,163 | 4,305 | 3,543 | 1,981 | 576 | 228 |
| 1953 | 18,750 | 601 | 983 | 2,324 | 4,019 | 4,545 | 3,595 | 1,998 | 683 | 229 |
| 1954 | 18,490 | 541 | 949 | 2,247 | 3,936 | 4,459 | 3,646 | 2,065 | 646 | 234 |
| 1955 | 19,550 | 564 | 984 | 2,297 | 4,028 | 4,612 | 4,003 | 2,301 | 761 | 240 |
| 1956 | 20,422 | 639 | 1,015 | 2,300 | 4,070 | 4,833 | 4,246 | 2,515 | 802 | 285 |
| 1957 | 20,714 | 626 | 1,037 | 2,295 | 4,031 | 4,921 | 4,469 | 2,550 | 784 | 307 |
| 1958 | 20,613 | 571 | 999 | 2,277 | 3,885 | 4,866 | 4,620 | 2,604 | 791 | 311 |
| 1959 | 21,164 | 655 | 985 | 2,273 | 4,846 | 4,961 | 4,867 | 2,764 | 812 | 328 |
| 1960 | 21,874 | 680 | 1,089 | 2,366 | 3,871 | 5,046 | 5,055 | 2,884 | 882 | 322 |
| 1961 | 22,090 | 632 | 1,161 | 2,433 | 3,838 | 5,047 | 5,124 | 2,964 | 889 | 388 |
| 1962 | 22,525 | 617 | 1,216 | 2,548 | 3,836 | 5,190 | 5,158 | 3,086 | 875 | 429 |
| 1963 | 23,105 | 678 | 1,171 | 2,697 | 3,888 | 5,313 | 5,272 | 3,211 | 877 | 374 |
| 1964 | 23,831 | 771 | 1,158 | 2,934 | 3,918 | 5,335 | 5,457 | 3,326 | 934 | 387 |
| 1965 | 24,748 | 790 | 1,328 | 3,119 | 4,093 | 5,457 | 5,528 | 3,486 | 948 | 397 |
| 1966 | 25,976 | 879 | 1,590 | 3,364 | 4,307 | 5,549 | 5,710 | 3,641 | 936 | 450 |
| 1967 | 26,893 | 917 | 1,580 | 3,690 | 4,587 | 5,608 | 5,799 | 3,762 | 953 | 495 |
| 1968 | 27,807 | 950 | 1,575 | 3,950 | 4,860 | 5,666 | 5,981 | 3,852 | 972 | 520 |
| 1969 | 29,084 | 1,047 | 1,639 | 4,307 | 5,147 | 5,699 | 6,223 | 3,988 | 1,033 | 554 |
| 1970 | 29,667 | 1,093 | 1,641 | 4,489 | 5,372 | 5,705 | 6,302 | 4,042 | 1,023 | 578 |
| 1971 | 29,875 | 1,082 | 1,643 | 4,585 | 5,517 | 5,644 | 6,309 | 4,075 | 1,019 | 573 |
| 1972 | 31,072 | 1,181 | 1,791 | 4,818 | 6,113 | 5,728 | 6,311 | 4,083 | 1,047 | 598 |
| **WHITE** | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Male* | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1954 | 37,847 | 771 | 953 | 2,394 | 9,287 | 9,175 | 7,614 | 5,412 | 2,241 | 470 |
| 1955 | 38,721 | 821 | 1,004 | 2,607 | 9,461 | 9,351 | 7,792 | 5,431 | 2,254 | 462 |
| 1956 | 39,366 | 890 | 1,002 | 2,850 | 9,330 | 9,449 | 7,950 | 5,550 | 2,336 | 552 |
| 1957 | 39,343 | 874 | 990 | 2,930 | 9,226 | 9,480 | 8,067 | 5,542 | 2,234 | 566 |
| 1958 | 38,592 | 852 | 932 | 2,896 | 8,861 | 9,368 | 8,061 | 5,501 | 2,103 | 558 |
| 1959 | 39,493 | 915 | 1,046 | 3,153 | 8,911 | 9,560 | 8,261 | 5,588 | 2,060 | 554 |
| 1960 | 39,755 | 973 | 1,119 | 3,264 | 8,777 | 9,589 | 8,372 | 5,618 | 2,043 | 510 |
| 1961 | 39,588 | 891 | 1,164 | 3,311 | 8,630 | 9,566 | 8,394 | 5,670 | 1,961 | 597 |
| 1962 | 40,016 | 883 | 1,215 | 3,426 | 8,514 | 9,718 | 8,512 | 5,749 | 1,998 | 656 |
| 1963 | 40,428 | 972 | 1,184 | 3,646 | 8,463 | 9,782 | 8,550 | 5,844 | 1,887 | 609 |
| 1964 | 41,114 | 1,128 | 1,188 | 3,856 | 8,538 | 9,800 | 8,787 | 5,945 | 1,872 | 596 |
| 1965 | 41,844 | 1,159 | 1,453 | 4,025 | 8,598 | 9,795 | 8,924 | 5,998 | 1,892 | 622 |
| 1966 | 42,330 | 1,245 | 1,668 | 4,028 | 8,674 | 9,719 | 9,029 | 6,096 | 1,871 | 653 |
| 1967 | 42,834 | 1,278 | 1,571 | 4,231 | 8,931 | 9,632 | 9,093 | 6,206 | 1,892 | 672 |
| 1968 | 43,411 | 1,319 | 1,589 | 4,226 | 9,315 | 9,522 | 9,198 | 6,316 | 1,926 | 698 |
| 1969 | 44,048 | 1,385 | 1,685 | 4,401 | 9,606 | 9,379 | 9,279 | 6,359 | 1,953 | 722 |
| 1970 | 44,157 | 1,373 | 1,692 | 4,596 | 9,773 | 9,200 | 9,272 | 6,338 | 1,913 | 718 |
| 1971 | 44,499 | 1,389 | 1,763 | 4,912 | 9,975 | 9,017 | 9,259 | 6,331 | 1,853 | 749 |
| 1972 | 45,769 | 1,463 | 1,945 | 5,389 | 10,570 | 9,030 | 9,242 | 6,349 | 1,781 | 756 |

Footnote at end of table.

## Table A–10. Employed Persons 16 Years and Over, by Sex, Color, and Age: Annual Averages, 1947–72 [1]—Continued

| Item | Total, 16 years and over | 16 and 17 years | 18 and 19 years | 20 to 24 years | 25 to 34 years | 35 to 44 years | 45 to 54 years | 55 to 64 years | 65 years and over | 14 and 15 years |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WHITE—Continued | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Female* | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1954 | 16,110 | 486 | 869 | 1,964 | 3,329 | 3,825 | 3,197 | 1,850 | 590 | 192 |
| 1955 | 17,113 | 509 | 892 | 2,030 | 3,394 | 3,976 | 3,530 | 2,079 | 703 | 208 |
| 1956 | 17,899 | 575 | 920 | 2,047 | 3,418 | 4,188 | 3,756 | 2,263 | 732 | 248 |
| 1957 | 18,109 | 568 | 941 | 2,022 | 3,393 | 4,236 | 3,942 | 2,287 | 717 | 272 |
| 1958 | 18,022 | 518 | 915 | 2,012 | 3,267 | 4,185 | 4,052 | 2,348 | 725 | 278 |
| 1959 | 18,512 | 605 | 909 | 1,985 | 3,233 | 4,270 | 4,291 | 2,475 | 745 | 292 |
| 1960 | 19,095 | 625 | 984 | 2,067 | 3,244 | 4,341 | 4,448 | 2,574 | 812 | 281 |
| 1961 | 19,324 | 581 | 1,056 | 2,149 | 3,205 | 4,339 | 4,512 | 2,665 | 817 | 351 |
| 1962 | 19,682 | 564 | 1,112 | 2,250 | 3,189 | 4,455 | 4,554 | 2,762 | 797 | 395 |
| 1963 | 20,194 | 628 | 1,066 | 2,390 | 3,226 | 4,559 | 4,654 | 2,874 | 796 | 344 |
| 1964 | 20,808 | 718 | 1,042 | 2,588 | 3,256 | 4,580 | 4,809 | 2,971 | 845 | 359 |
| 1965 | 21,601 | 733 | 1,217 | 2,727 | 3,394 | 4,678 | 4,880 | 3,118 | 856 | 365 |
| 1966 | 22,689 | 807 | 1,456 | 2,958 | 3,594 | 4,730 | 5,043 | 3,260 | 842 | 424 |
| 1967 | 23,528 | 843 | 1,422 | 3,262 | 3,832 | 4,797 | 5,131 | 3,388 | 854 | 460 |
| 1968 | 24,340 | 874 | 1,413 | 3,461 | 4,095 | 4,864 | 5,289 | 3,465 | 878 | 492 |
| 1969 | 25,470 | 962 | 1,476 | 3,781 | 4,327 | 4,891 | 5,509 | 3,588 | 935 | 500 |
| 1970 | 26,025 | 1,011 | 1,493 | 3,955 | 4,536 | 4,891 | 5,582 | 3,637 | 921 | 540 |
| 1971 | 26,217 | 1,007 | 1,503 | 4,048 | 4,656 | 4,834 | 5,586 | 3,661 | 922 | 541 |
| 1972 | 27,305 | 1,104 | 1,646 | 4,255 | 5,184 | 4,898 | 5,605 | 3,689 | 924 | 564 |
| NEGRO AND OTHER RACES | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Male* | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1954 | 3,772 | 110 | 151 | 330 | 967 | 907 | 716 | 418 | 173 | 75 |
| 1955 | 3,903 | 115 | 155 | 367 | 992 | 916 | 761 | 426 | 170 | 69 |
| 1956 | 4,013 | 118 | 154 | 396 | 1,007 | 936 | 782 | 445 | 176 | 67 |
| 1957 | 4,013 | 113 | 140 | 413 | 996 | 947 | 784 | 460 | 160 | 67 |
| 1958 | 3,831 | 97 | 132 | 397 | 929 | 905 | 767 | 454 | 151 | 60 |
| 1959 | 3,972 | 101 | 137 | 445 | 951 | 932 | 787 | 470 | 150 | 69 |
| 1960 | 4,148 | 116 | 152 | 490 | 982 | 963 | 809 | 487 | 148 | 72 |
| 1961 | 4,067 | 98 | 160 | 487 | 961 | 938 | 800 | 485 | 137 | 66 |
| 1962 | 4,160 | 106 | 157 | 472 | 981 | 993 | 821 | 510 | 140 | 60 |
| 1963 | 4,229 | 101 | 149 | 471 | 968 | 1,019 | 828 | 541 | 151 | 64 |
| 1964 | 4,359 | 114 | 158 | 514 | 993 | 1,032 | 850 | 533 | 167 | 70 |
| 1965 | 4,496 | 126 | 181 | 558 | 1,013 | 1,043 | 869 | 543 | 165 | 72 |
| 1966 | 4,588 | 145 | 194 | 571 | 1,035 | 1,044 | 875 | 571 | 153 | 67 |
| 1967 | 4,646 | 139 | 199 | 578 | 1,057 | 1,043 | 898 | 566 | 166 | 69 |
| 1968 | 4,702 | 134 | 212 | 586 | 1,090 | 1,032 | 904 | 576 | 167 | 71 |
| 1969 | 4,770 | 141 | 219 | 611 | 1,127 | 1,022 | 908 | 572 | 169 | 66 |
| 1970 | 4,803 | 130 | 212 | 634 | 1,148 | 1,011 | 899 | 588 | 181 | 65 |
| 1971 | 4,746 | 116 | 202 | 647 | 1,169 | 986 | 885 | 575 | 165 | 59 |
| 1972 | 4,861 | 127 | 216 | 686 | 1,181 | 1,012 | 907 | 563 | 168 | 60 |
| *Female* | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1954 | 2,378 | 55 | 80 | 283 | 607 | 634 | 449 | 215 | 56 | 42 |
| 1955 | 2,438 | 55 | 92 | 267 | 634 | 636 | 473 | 222 | 58 | 32 |
| 1956 | 2,521 | 64 | 95 | 253 | 652 | 645 | 490 | 252 | 70 | 37 |
| 1957 | 2,606 | 58 | 96 | 273 | 638 | 685 | 527 | 263 | 67 | 35 |
| 1958 | 2,591 | 53 | 84 | 265 | 618 | 681 | 568 | 257 | 67 | 33 |
| 1959 | 2,652 | 50 | 75 | 288 | 614 | 691 | 577 | 289 | 67 | 37 |
| 1960 | 2,779 | 55 | 105 | 298 | 627 | 705 | 608 | 310 | 70 | 42 |
| 1961 | 2,765 | 51 | 105 | 284 | 633 | 708 | 613 | 300 | 72 | 38 |
| 1962 | 2,844 | 53 | 104 | 298 | 647 | 736 | 604 | 324 | 78 | 34 |
| 1963 | 2,911 | 49 | 104 | 307 | 661 | 754 | 617 | 337 | 81 | 30 |
| 1964 | 3,024 | 53 | 116 | 346 | 662 | 754 | 649 | 355 | 90 | 28 |
| 1965 | 3,147 | 57 | 111 | 392 | 698 | 779 | 649 | 369 | 93 | 32 |
| 1966 | 3,287 | 72 | 133 | 407 | 714 | 818 | 668 | 381 | 94 | 26 |
| 1967 | 3,366 | 74 | 157 | 429 | 755 | 811 | 668 | 374 | 99 | 35 |
| 1968 | 3,467 | 76 | 162 | 489 | 765 | 802 | 692 | 386 | 94 | 27 |
| 1969 | 3,614 | 86 | 163 | 526 | 820 | 808 | 714 | 400 | 98 | 30 |
| 1970 | 3,642 | 82 | 149 | 534 | 836 | 814 | 720 | 405 | 102 | 38 |
| 1971 | 3,658 | 75 | 140 | 537 | 861 | 810 | 723 | 414 | 97 | 32 |
| 1972 | 3,767 | 77 | 145 | 563 | 929 | 830 | 706 | 395 | 123 | 34 |

[1] See footnote 1, table A–3.

## Table A–11. Employed Persons 16 Years and Over, by Occupation Group and Sex: Annual Averages, 1958–72 [1]

| Year | Total employed | White-collar workers | | | | | Blue-collar workers | | | | | | Service workers | | | Farmworkers | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total | Professional and technical | Managers and administrators ex. farm | Sales workers | Clerical workers | Total | Craftsmen and kindred | Operatives | | | Nonfarm laborers | Total | Private household workers | Other service workers | Total | Farmers and farm managers | Farm laborers and foremen |
| | | | | | | | | | Total | Except transport | Transport equipment | | | | | | | |
| | NUMBER EMPLOYED (thousands) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Both sexes | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1958 | 63,036 | 26,837 | 6,952 | 6,785 | 3,985 | 9,115 | 23,348 | 8,463 | 11,402 | (2) | (2) | 3,483 | 7,487 | 1,969 | 5,518 | 5,361 | 3,079 | 2,282 |
| 1959 | 64,630 | 27,593 | 7,140 | 6,936 | 4,210 | 9,307 | 23,993 | 8,554 | 11,816 | (2) | (2) | 3,623 | 7,697 | 1,948 | 5,749 | 5,344 | 3,013 | 2,331 |
| 1960 | 65,778 | 28,522 | 7,469 | 7,067 | 4,224 | 9,762 | 24,057 | 8,554 | 11,950 | (2) | (2) | 3,553 | 8,023 | 1,973 | 6,050 | 5,176 | 2,776 | 2,400 |
| 1961 | 65,746 | 28,888 | 7,698 | 7,120 | 4,232 | 9,838 | 23,683 | 8,617 | 11,719 | (2) | (2) | 3,347 | 8,261 | 2,035 | 6,226 | 4,913 | 2,706 | 2,207 |
| 1962 | 66,702 | 29,634 | 8,030 | 7,408 | 4,117 | 10,079 | 24,052 | 8,668 | 11,994 | (2) | (2) | 3,390 | 8,383 | 2,023 | 6,360 | 4,632 | 2,587 | 2,045 |
| 1963 | 67,762 | 29,949 | 8,255 | 7,293 | 4,151 | 10,250 | 24,775 | 8,915 | 12,464 | (2) | (2) | 3,396 | 8,671 | 2,029 | 6,642 | 4,364 | 2,388 | 1,976 |
| 1964 | 69,305 | 30,861 | 8,542 | 7,449 | 4,236 | 10,634 | 25,339 | 8,979 | 12,880 | (2) | (2) | 3,480 | 8,893 | 2,041 | 6,852 | 4,212 | 2,313 | 1,899 |
| 1965 | 71,088 | 31,852 | 8,872 | 7,340 | 4,499 | 11,141 | 26,247 | 9,216 | 13,345 | (2) | (2) | 3,686 | 8,936 | 1,956 | 6,980 | 4,053 | 2,238 | 1,815 |
| 1966 | 72,895 | 33,068 | 9,310 | 7,405 | 4,541 | 11,812 | 26,950 | 9,589 | 13,829 | (2) | (2) | 3,532 | 9,212 | 1,904 | 7,308 | 3,666 | 2,091 | 1,575 |
| 1967 | 74,372 | 34,232 | 9,879 | 7,495 | 4,525 | 12,333 | 27,261 | 9,845 | 13,884 | (2) | (2) | 3,533 | 9,325 | 1,769 | 7,556 | 3,554 | 1,970 | 1,584 |
| 1968 | 75,920 | 35,551 | 10,325 | 7,776 | 4,647 | 12,803 | 27,525 | 10,015 | 13,955 | (2) | (2) | 3,555 | 9,381 | 1,725 | 7,656 | 3,464 | 1,926 | 1,538 |
| 1969 | 77,902 | 36,844 | 10,769 | 7,987 | 4,692 | 13,397 | 28,237 | 10,193 | 14,372 | (2) | (2) | 3,672 | 9,528 | 1,631 | 7,897 | 3,292 | 1,844 | 1,448 |
| 1970 | 78,627 | 37,997 | 11,140 | 8,289 | 4,854 | 13,714 | 27,791 | 10,158 | 13,909 | (2) | (2) | 3,724 | 9,712 | 1,558 | 8,154 | 3,126 | 1,753 | 1,373 |
| 1971 | 79,120 | 38,252 | 11,070 | 8,675 | 5,066 | 13,440 | 27,184 | 10,178 | 12,983 | (2) | (2) | 4,022 | 10,676 | 1,486 | 9,189 | 3,008 | 1,666 | 1,342 |
| 1972 | 81,702 | 39,092 | 11,459 | 8,032 | 5,354 | 14,247 | 28,576 | 10,810 | 13,549 | 10,340 | 3,209 | 4,217 | 10,966 | 1,437 | 9,529 | 3,069 | 1,688 | 1,381 |
| | Male | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1958 | 42,423 | 15,485 | 4,416 | 5,751 | 2,409 | 2,909 | 19,833 | 8,237 | 8,215 | (2) | (2) | 3,381 | 2,711 | 37 | 2,674 | 4,392 | 2,957 | 1,435 |
| 1959 | 43,466 | 15,974 | 4,582 | 5,858 | 2,549 | 2,985 | 20,422 | 8,341 | 8,558 | (2) | (2) | 3,523 | 2,732 | 33 | 2,699 | 4,335 | 2,894 | 1,441 |
| 1960 | 43,904 | 16,423 | 4,766 | 5,968 | 2,544 | 3,145 | 20,420 | 8,332 | 8,617 | (2) | (2) | 3,471 | 2,844 | 30 | 2,814 | 4,219 | 2,667 | 1,552 |
| 1961 | 43,656 | 16,617 | 4,952 | 6,002 | 2,553 | 3,110 | 20,072 | 8,401 | 8,401 | (2) | (2) | 3,270 | 2,906 | 44 | 2,862 | 4,061 | 2,578 | 1,483 |
| 1962 | 44,177 | 17,008 | 5,170 | 6,275 | 2,435 | 3,128 | 20,372 | 8,445 | 8,623 | (2) | (2) | 3,304 | 2,980 | 46 | 2,934 | 3,817 | 2,456 | 1,361 |
| 1963 | 44,657 | 17,059 | 5,309 | 6,180 | 2,453 | 3,117 | 20,956 | 8,675 | 8,974 | (2) | (2) | 3,307 | 3,095 | 44 | 3,051 | 3,547 | 2,257 | 1,290 |
| 1964 | 45,474 | 17,480 | 5,435 | 6,341 | 2,506 | 3,198 | 21,360 | 8,731 | 9,237 | (2) | (2) | 3,392 | 3,199 | 46 | 3,153 | 3,434 | 2,181 | 1,253 |
| 1965 | 46,340 | 17,746 | 5,596 | 6,230 | 2,641 | 3,279 | 22,107 | 8,947 | 9,581 | (2) | (2) | 3,579 | 3,194 | 40 | 3,154 | 3,295 | 2,107 | 1,188 |
| 1966 | 46,919 | 18,094 | 5,836 | 6,238 | 2,672 | 3,348 | 22,514 | 9,334 | 9,756 | (2) | (2) | 3,424 | 3,319 | 43 | 3,276 | 2,990 | 1,968 | 1,022 |
| 1967 | 47,479 | 18,527 | 6,183 | 6,318 | 2,622 | 3,406 | 22,683 | 9,560 | 9,706 | (2) | (2) | 3,417 | 3,334 | 33 | 3,301 | 2,936 | 1,872 | 1,066 |
| 1968 | 48,114 | 19,117 | 6,449 | 6,535 | 2,724 | 3,409 | 22,812 | 9,696 | 9,687 | (2) | (2) | 3,429 | 3,308 | 35 | 3,273 | 2,878 | 1,844 | 1,034 |
| 1969 | 48,818 | 19,574 | 6,751 | 6,726 | 2,675 | 3,422 | 23,263 | 9,854 | 9,883 | (2) | (2) | 3,526 | 3,257 | 39 | 3,218 | 2,723 | 1,764 | 959 |
| 1970 | 48,960 | 20,054 | 6,842 | 6,968 | 2,763 | 3,481 | 23,020 | 9,826 | 9,605 | (2) | (2) | 3,589 | 3,285 | 40 | 3,245 | 2,601 | 1,673 | 928 |
| 1971 | 49,245 | 20,138 | 6,737 | 7,182 | 2,911 | 3,308 | 22,579 | 9,792 | 9,015 | (2) | (2) | 3,772 | 4,034 | 37 | 3,997 | 2,494 | 1,580 | 914 |
| 1972 | 50,630 | 20,176 | 6,957 | 6,621 | 3,127 | 3,470 | 23,800 | 10,424 | 9,426 | 6,351 | 3,075 | 3,950 | 4,128 | 34 | 4,094 | 2,526 | 1,588 | 938 |
| | Female | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1958 | 20,613 | 11,352 | 2,536 | 1,034 | 1,576 | 6,206 | 3,515 | 226 | 3,187 | (2) | (2) | 102 | 4,776 | 1,932 | 2,844 | 969 | 122 | 847 |
| 1959 | 21,164 | 11,619 | 2,558 | 1,078 | 1,661 | 6,322 | 3,571 | 213 | 3,258 | (2) | (2) | 100 | 4,965 | 1,915 | 3,050 | 1,009 | 119 | 890 |
| 1960 | 21,874 | 12,099 | 2,703 | 1,099 | 1,680 | 6,617 | 3,637 | 222 | 3,333 | (2) | (2) | 82 | 5,179 | 1,943 | 3,236 | 957 | 109 | 848 |
| 1961 | 22,090 | 12,272 | 2,746 | 1,118 | 1,680 | 6,728 | 3,612 | 216 | 3,318 | (2) | (2) | 77 | 5,355 | 1,991 | 3,364 | 852 | 128 | 724 |
| 1962 | 22,525 | 12,626 | 2,860 | 1,133 | 1,682 | 6,951 | 3,680 | 223 | 3,371 | (2) | (2) | 86 | 5,403 | 1,977 | 3,426 | 815 | 131 | 684 |
| 1963 | 23,105 | 12,890 | 2,946 | 1,113 | 1,698 | 7,133 | 3,819 | 240 | 3,490 | (2) | (2) | 89 | 5,576 | 1,985 | 3,591 | 817 | 131 | 686 |
| 1964 | 23,831 | 13,381 | 3,107 | 1,108 | 1,730 | 7,436 | 3,982 | 250 | 3,643 | (2) | (2) | 88 | 5,694 | 1,995 | 3,699 | 778 | 132 | 646 |
| 1965 | 24,748 | 14,106 | 3,276 | 1,110 | 1,858 | 7,862 | 4,140 | 269 | 3,764 | (2) | (2) | 107 | 5,742 | 1,916 | 3,826 | 758 | 131 | 627 |
| 1966 | 25,976 | 14,974 | 3,474 | 1,167 | 1,869 | 8,464 | 4,436 | 255 | 4,073 | (2) | (2) | 108 | 5,893 | 1,861 | 4,032 | 676 | 123 | 553 |
| 1967 | 26,893 | 15,705 | 3,697 | 1,177 | 1,904 | 8,928 | 4,580 | 286 | 4,178 | (2) | (2) | 117 | 5,992 | 1,737 | 4,255 | 618 | 98 | 520 |
| 1968 | 27,807 | 16,435 | 3,877 | 1,241 | 1,923 | 9,394 | 4,712 | 319 | 4,267 | (2) | (2) | 126 | 6,072 | 1,689 | 4,383 | 587 | 82 | 505 |
| 1969 | 29,084 | 17,271 | 4,018 | 1,261 | 2,017 | 9,975 | 4,974 | 339 | 4,489 | (2) | (2) | 146 | 6,271 | 1,592 | 4,679 | 569 | 79 | 489 |
| 1970 | 29,667 | 17,943 | 4,298 | 1,321 | 2,091 | 10,233 | 4,771 | 332 | 4,303 | (2) | (2) | 136 | 6,428 | 1,518 | 4,909 | 525 | 80 | 445 |
| 1971 | 29,875 | 18,114 | 4,334 | 1,493 | 2,155 | 10,132 | 4,605 | 387 | 3,968 | (2) | (2) | 250 | 6,642 | 1,449 | 5,192 | 514 | 86 | 428 |
| 1972 | 31,072 | 18,915 | 4,502 | 1,410 | 2,226 | 10,777 | 4,776 | 386 | 4,123 | 3,989 | 134 | 267 | 6,838 | 1,403 | 5,435 | 543 | 100 | 443 |

Footnotes at end of table.

## Table A–11. Employed Persons 16 Years and Over, by Occupation Group and Sex: Annual Averages, 1958–72 [1]—Continued

| Year | Total employed | White-collar workers | | | | | Blue-collar workers | | | | | | Service workers | | | Farmworkers | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total | Professional and technical | Managers and administrators ex. farm | Sales workers | Clerical workers | Total | Craftsmen and kindred | Operatives | | | Nonfarm laborers | Total | Private household workers | Other service workers | Total | Farmers and farm managers | Farm laborers and foremen |
| | | | | | | | | | Total | Except transport | Transport equipment | | | | | | | |
| | PERCENT DISTRIBUTION | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Both sexes | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1958 | 100.0 | 42.6 | 11.0 | 10.8 | 6.3 | 14.5 | 37.0 | 13.4 | 18.1 | (2) | (2) | 5.5 | 11.9 | 3.1 | 8.8 | 8.5 | 4.9 | 3.4 |
| 1959 | 100.0 | 42.7 | 11.0 | 10.7 | 6.5 | 14.4 | 37.1 | 13.2 | 18.3 | (2) | (2) | 5.6 | 11.9 | 3.0 | 8.9 | 8.3 | 4.7 | 6.6 |
| 1960 | 100.0 | 43.4 | 11.4 | 10.7 | 6.4 | 14.8 | 36.6 | 13.0 | 18.2 | (2) | (2) | 5.4 | 12.2 | 3.0 | 9.2 | 7.9 | 4.2 | 3.3 |
| 1961 | 100.0 | 43.9 | 11.7 | 10.8 | 6.4 | 15.0 | 36.0 | 13.1 | 17.8 | (2) | (2) | 5.1 | 12.6 | 3.1 | 9.5 | 7.5 | 4.1 | 3.9 |
| 1962 | 100.0 | 44.4 | 12.0 | 11.1 | 6.2 | 15.1 | 36.1 | 13.0 | 18.0 | (2) | (2) | 5.1 | 12.6 | 3.0 | 9.5 | 6.9 | 3.9 | 3.4 |
| 1963 | 100.0 | 44.2 | 12.2 | 10.8 | 6.1 | 15.1 | 36.6 | 13.2 | 18.4 | (2) | (2) | 5.0 | 12.8 | 3.0 | 9.8 | 6.4 | 3.5 | 2.3 |
| 1964 | 100.0 | 44.5 | 12.3 | 10.7 | 6.1 | 15.3 | 36.6 | 13.0 | 18.6 | (2) | (2) | 5.0 | 12.8 | 2.9 | 9.9 | 6.1 | 3.3 | 2.6 |
| 1965 | 100.0 | 44.8 | 12.5 | 10.3 | 6.3 | 15.7 | 36.9 | 13.0 | 18.8 | (2) | (2) | 5.2 | 12.6 | 2.8 | 9.8 | 5.7 | 3.1 | 2.1 |
| 1966 | 100.0 | 45.4 | 12.8 | 10.2 | 6.2 | 16.2 | 37.0 | 13.2 | 19.0 | (2) | (2) | 4.8 | 12.6 | 2.6 | 10.0 | 5.0 | 2.9 | 2.0 |
| 1967 | 100.0 | 46.0 | 13.3 | 10.1 | 6.1 | 16.6 | 36.7 | 13.2 | 18.7 | (2) | (2) | 4.8 | 12.5 | 2.4 | 10.2 | 4.8 | 2.6 | 2.4 |
| 1968 | 100.0 | 46.8 | 13.6 | 10.2 | 6.1 | 16.9 | 36.3 | 13.2 | 18.4 | (2) | (2) | 4.7 | 12.4 | 2.3 | 10.1 | 4.6 | 2.5 | 2.3 |
| 1969 | 100.0 | 47.3 | 13.8 | 10.2 | 6.0 | 17.2 | 36.2 | 13.1 | 18.4 | (2) | (2) | 4.7 | 12.2 | 2.1 | 10.1 | 4.2 | 2.4 | 1.5 |
| 1970 | 100.0 | 48.3 | 14.2 | 10.5 | 6.2 | 17.4 | 35.3 | 12.9 | 17.7 | (2) | (2) | 4.7 | 12.4 | 2.0 | 10.4 | 4.0 | 2.2 | 1.7 |
| 1971 | 100.0 | 48.3 | 14.0 | 11.0 | 6.4 | 17.0 | 34.4 | 12.9 | 16.4 | (2) | (2) | 5.1 | 13.5 | 1.9 | 11.6 | 3.8 | 2.1 | 1.7 |
| 1972 | 100.0 | 47.8 | 14.0 | 9.8 | 6.6 | 17.4 | 35.0 | 13.2 | 16.6 | 12.7 | 3.9 | 5.2 | 13.4 | 1.8 | 11.7 | 3.8 | 2.1 | 1.7 |
| | Male | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1958 | 100.0 | 36.5 | 10.4 | 13.6 | 5.7 | 6.9 | 46.8 | 19.4 | 19.4 | (2) | (2) | 8.0 | 6.4 | 0.1 | 6.3 | 10.4 | 7.0 | 3.4 |
| 1959 | 100.0 | 36.8 | 10.5 | 13.5 | 5.9 | 6.9 | 47.0 | 19.2 | 19.7 | (2) | (2) | 8.1 | 6.3 | .1 | 6.2 | 10.0 | 6.7 | 3.1 |
| 1960 | 100.0 | 37.4 | 10.9 | 13.6 | 5.8 | 7.2 | 46.5 | 19.0 | 19.6 | (2) | (2) | 7.9 | 6.5 | .1 | 6.4 | 9.6 | 6.1 | 3.9 |
| 1961 | 100.0 | 38.1 | 11.3 | 13.7 | 5.8 | 7.1 | 46.0 | 19.2 | 19.2 | (2) | (2) | 7.5 | 6.7 | .1 | 6.6 | 9.3 | 5.9 | 3.8 |
| 1962 | 100.0 | 38.5 | 11.7 | 14.2 | 5.5 | 7.1 | 46.1 | 19.1 | 19.5 | (2) | (2) | 7.5 | 6.7 | .1 | 6.6 | 8.6 | 5.6 | 3.9 |
| 1963 | 100.0 | 38.2 | 11.9 | 13.8 | 5.5 | 7.0 | 46.9 | 19.4 | 20.1 | (2) | (2) | 7.4 | 6.9 | .1 | 6.8 | 7.9 | 5.1 | 2.6 |
| 1964 | 100.0 | 38.4 | 12.0 | 13.9 | 5.5 | 7.0 | 47.0 | 19.2 | 20.3 | (2) | (2) | 7.5 | 7.0 | .1 | 6.9 | 7.6 | 4.8 | 2.1 |
| 1965 | 100.0 | 38.3 | 12.1 | 13.4 | 5.7 | 7.1 | 47.7 | 19.3 | 20.7 | (2) | (2) | 7.7 | 6.9 | .1 | 6.8 | 7.1 | 4.5 | 2.7 |
| 1966 | 100.0 | 38.6 | 12.4 | 13.3 | 5.7 | 7.1 | 48.0 | 19.9 | 20.8 | (2) | (2) | 7.3 | 7.1 | .1 | 7.0 | 6.4 | 4.2 | 2.2 |
| 1967 | 100.0 | 39.0 | 13.0 | 13.3 | 5.5 | 7.2 | 47.8 | 20.1 | 20.4 | (2) | (2) | 7.2 | 7.0 | .1 | 7.0 | 6.2 | 3.9 | 2.2 |
| 1968 | 100.0 | 39.7 | 13.4 | 13.6 | 5.7 | 7.1 | 47.4 | 20.2 | 20.1 | (2) | (2) | 7.1 | 6.9 | .1 | 6.8 | 6.0 | 3.8 | 2.1 |
| 1969 | 100.0 | 40.1 | 13.8 | 13.8 | 5.5 | 7.0 | 47.7 | 20.2 | 20.2 | (2) | (2) | 7.2 | 6.7 | .1 | 6.6 | 5.6 | 3.6 | 2.0 |
| 1970 | 100.0 | 41.0 | 14.0 | 14.2 | 5.6 | 7.1 | 47.0 | 20.1 | 19.6 | (2) | (2) | 7.3 | 6.7 | .1 | 6.6 | 5.3 | 3.4 | 1.9 |
| 1971 | 100.0 | 40.9 | 13.7 | 14.6 | 5.9 | 6.7 | 45.9 | 19.9 | 18.3 | (2) | (2) | 7.7 | 8.2 | .1 | 8.1 | 5.1 | 3.2 | 1.9 |
| 1972 | 100.0 | 39.9 | 13.7 | 13.1 | 6.2 | 6.9 | 47.0 | 20.6 | 18.6 | 12.5 | 6.1 | 7.8 | 8.2 | .1 | 8.1 | 5.0 | 3.1 | 1.9 |
| | Female | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1958 | 100.0 | 55.1 | 12.3 | 5.0 | 7.6 | 30.1 | 17.1 | 1.1 | 15.5 | (2) | (2) | 0.5 | 23.2 | 9.4 | 13.8 | 4.7 | 0.6 | 4.9 |
| 1959 | 100.0 | 54.9 | 12.1 | 5.1 | 7.8 | 29.9 | 16.9 | 1.0 | 15.4 | (2) | (2) | .5 | 23.5 | 9.0 | 14.4 | 4.8 | .6 | 4.1 |
| 1960 | 100.0 | 55.3 | 12.4 | 5.0 | 7.7 | 30.3 | 16.6 | 1.0 | 15.2 | (2) | (2) | .4 | 23.7 | 8.9 | 14.8 | 4.4 | .5 | 3.2 |
| 1961 | 100.0 | 55.6 | 12.4 | 5.1 | 7.6 | 30.5 | 16.4 | 1.0 | 15.0 | (2) | (2) | .3 | 24.2 | 9.0 | 15.2 | 3.9 | .6 | 3.9 |
| 1962 | 100.0 | 56.1 | 12.7 | 5.0 | 7.5 | 30.9 | 16.3 | 1.0 | 15.0 | (2) | (2) | .4 | 24.0 | 8.8 | 15.2 | 3.6 | .6 | 3.0 |
| 1963 | 100.0 | 55.8 | 12.8 | 4.8 | 7.3 | 30.9 | 16.5 | 1.0 | 15.1 | (2) | (2) | .4 | 24.1 | 8.6 | 15.5 | 3.5 | .6 | 3.0 |
| 1964 | 100.0 | 56.1 | 13.0 | 4.6 | 7.3 | 31.2 | 16.7 | 1.0 | 15.3 | (2) | (2) | .4 | 23.9 | 8.4 | 15.5 | 3.3 | .6 | 2.7 |
| 1965 | 100.0 | 57.0 | 13.2 | 4.5 | 7.5 | 31.8 | 16.7 | 1.1 | 15.2 | (2) | (2) | .4 | 23.2 | 7.7 | 15.5 | 3.1 | .5 | 2.5 |
| 1966 | 100.0 | 57.6 | 13.4 | 4.5 | 7.2 | 32.6 | 17.1 | 1.0 | 15.7 | (2) | (2) | .4 | 22.7 | 7.2 | 15.5 | 2.6 | .5 | 2.1 |
| 1967 | 100.0 | 58.4 | 13.7 | 4.4 | 7.1 | 33.2 | 17.0 | 1.1 | 15.5 | (2) | (2) | .4 | 22.3 | 6.5 | 15.8 | 2.3 | .4 | 1.9 |
| 1968 | 100.0 | 59.1 | 13.9 | 4.5 | 6.9 | 33.8 | 16.9 | 1.1 | 15.3 | (2) | (2) | .5 | 21.8 | 6.1 | 15.8 | 2.1 | .3 | 1.8 |
| 1969 | 100.0 | 59.4 | 13.8 | 4.3 | 6.9 | 34.3 | 17.1 | 1.2 | 15.4 | (2) | (2) | .5 | 21.6 | 5.5 | 16.1 | 2.0 | .3 | 1.7 |
| 1970 | 100.0 | 60.5 | 14.5 | 4.5 | 7.0 | 34.5 | 16.1 | 1.1 | 14.5 | (2) | (2) | .5 | 21.7 | 5.1 | 16.5 | 1.8 | .3 | 1.5 |
| 1971 | 100.0 | 60.6 | 14.5 | 5.0 | 7.2 | 33.9 | 15.4 | 1.3 | 13.3 | (2) | (2) | .8 | 22.2 | 4.9 | 17.4 | 1.7 | .3 | 1.4 |
| 1972 | 100.0 | 60.9 | 14.5 | 4.5 | 7.2 | 34.7 | 15.3 | 1.2 | 13.3 | 12.8 | .4 | .9 | 22.0 | 4.5 | 17.5 | 1.7 | .3 | 1.4 |

[1] Data are limited to 1958 forward because occupational information for only 1 month of each quarter was collected prior to 1958 and the adjustment for the exclusion of 14- and 15-year-olds was not possible for earlier years.

[2] Not available.

NOTE: Beginning 1971, occupational data are not strictly comparable with statistics for earlier years as a result of changes in the occupational classification system for the 1970 Census of Population that were introduced into the Current Population Survey (CPS) in January 1971. Moreover, 1972 data are not completely comparable with 1971 because of the addition of a question to the CPS in December 1971 relating to major activities and duties. For further explanation, see the Note on Historic Comparability of Labor Force Statistics at the beginning of the Statistical Appendix.

## Table A–12. Employed Persons 16 Years and Over, by Occupation Group and Color: Annual Averages, 1958–72 [1]

| Year | Total employed | White-collar workers | | | | | Blue-collar workers | | | | | | Service workers | | | Farmworkers | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total | Professional and technical | Managers and administrators ex. farm | Sales workers | Clerical workers | Total | Craftsmen and kindred | Operatives | | | Nonfarm laborers | Total | Private household workers | Other service workers | Total | Farmers and farm managers | Farm laborers and foremen |
| | | | | | | | | | Total | Except transport | Transport equipment | | | | | | | |
| | **Number Employed (thousands)** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | **White** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1958 | 56,614 | 25,953 | 6,690 | 6,631 | 3,907 | 8,725 | 20,734 | 8,085 | 10,109 | (2) | (2) | 2,540 | 5,365 | 983 | 4,382 | 4,557 | 2,839 | 1,718 |
| 1959 | 58,005 | 26,639 | 6,836 | 6,773 | 4,127 | 8,903 | 21,265 | 8,165 | 10,495 | (2) | (2) | 2,605 | 5,585 | 975 | 4,613 | 4,514 | 2,781 | 1,733 |
| 1960 | 58,850 | 27,409 | 7,138 | 6,889 | 4,123 | 9,259 | 21,277 | 8,139 | 10,536 | (2) | (2) | 2,602 | 5,827 | 991 | 4,836 | 4,335 | 2,557 | 1,778 |
| 1961 | 58,912 | 27,771 | 7,380 | 6,946 | 4,135 | 9,310 | 20,989 | 8,191 | 10,326 | (2) | (2) | 2,472 | 6,020 | 1,046 | 4,974 | 4,133 | 2,504 | 1,629 |
| 1962 | 59,698 | 28,459 | 7,658 | 7,219 | 4,012 | 9,570 | 21,269 | 8,240 | 10,586 | (2) | (2) | 2,443 | 6,088 | 1,001 | 5,087 | 3,879 | 2,392 | 1,487 |
| 1963 | 60,622 | 28,681 | 7,821 | 7,101 | 4,029 | 9,730 | 21,922 | 8,446 | 10,996 | (2) | (2) | 2,480 | 6,327 | 1,011 | 5,316 | 3,689 | 2,221 | 1,468 |
| 1964 | 61,922 | 29,477 | 8,043 | 7,257 | 4,111 | 10,066 | 22,344 | 8,456 | 11,365 | (2) | (2) | 2,523 | 6,512 | 1,043 | 5,469 | 3,591 | 2,168 | 1,423 |
| 1965 | 63,445 | 30,359 | 8,348 | 7,136 | 4,364 | 10,511 | 23,114 | 8,695 | 11,699 | (2) | (2) | 2,720 | 6,517 | 993 | 5,524 | 3,454 | 2,100 | 1,354 |
| 1966 | 65,019 | 31,424 | 8,759 | 7,198 | 4,403 | 11,064 | 23,650 | 8,989 | 12,047 | (2) | (2) | 2,614 | 6,740 | 976 | 5,764 | 3,206 | 1,963 | 1,243 |
| 1967 | 66,361 | 32,395 | 9,287 | 7,287 | 4,387 | 11,435 | 23,863 | 9,229 | 12,002 | (2) | (2) | 2,635 | 6,971 | 934 | 6,037 | 3,130 | 1,862 | 1,268 |
| 1968 | 67,751 | 33,561 | 9,685 | 7,551 | 4,489 | 11,836 | 24,063 | 9,359 | 12,023 | (2) | (2) | 2,681 | 7,065 | 947 | 6,118 | 3,062 | 1,828 | 1,234 |
| 1969 | 69,518 | 34,647 | 10,074 | 7,733 | 4,527 | 12,314 | 24,647 | 9,484 | 12,368 | (2) | (2) | 2,795 | 7,289 | 917 | 6,372 | 2,935 | 1,759 | 1,176 |
| 1970 | 70,182 | 35,641 | 10,374 | 7,992 | 4,674 | 12,601 | 24,230 | 9,466 | 11,905 | (2) | (2) | 2,859 | 7,514 | 906 | 6,608 | 2,797 | 1,665 | 1,132 |
| 1971 | 70,716 | 35,808 | 10,314 | 8,333 | 4,875 | 12,286 | 23,831 | 9,515 | 11,162 | (2) | (2) | 3,154 | 8,355 | 872 | 7,483 | 2,723 | 1,603 | 1,120 |
| 1972 | 73,074 | 36,517 | 10,638 | 7,711 | 5,161 | 13,007 | 25,136 | 10,061 | 11,708 | 8,974 | 2,734 | 3,367 | 8,616 | 853 | 7,763 | 2,806 | 1,634 | 1,172 |
| | **Negro and other races** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1958 | 6,422 | 884 | 262 | 154 | 78 | 390 | 2,614 | 378 | 1,293 | (2) | (2) | 943 | 2,122 | 986 | 1,136 | 804 | 240 | 564 |
| 1959 | 6,624 | 954 | 304 | 163 | 83 | 404 | 2,728 | 389 | 1,321 | (2) | (2) | 1,018 | 2,019 | 973 | 1,136 | 830 | 232 | 598 |
| 1960 | 6,927 | 1,113 | 331 | 178 | 101 | 503 | 2,780 | 415 | 1,414 | (2) | (2) | 951 | 2,196 | 982 | 1,214 | 841 | 219 | 622 |
| 1961 | 6,832 | 1,117 | 318 | 174 | 97 | 528 | 2,694 | 426 | 1,393 | (2) | (2) | 875 | 2,241 | 989 | 1,252 | 780 | 202 | 578 |
| 1962 | 7,004 | 1,175 | 372 | 189 | 105 | 509 | 2,783 | 428 | 1,408 | (2) | (2) | 947 | 2,295 | 1,022 | 1,273 | 753 | 195 | 558 |
| 1963 | 7,140 | 1,268 | 434 | 192 | 122 | 520 | 2,853 | 469 | 1,468 | (2) | (2) | 916 | 2,344 | 1,018 | 1,326 | 675 | 167 | 508 |
| 1964 | 7,383 | 1,385 | 499 | 192 | 125 | 568 | 2,998 | 525 | 1,515 | (2) | (2) | 957 | 2,381 | 998 | 1,383 | 621 | 145 | 476 |
| 1965 | 7,643 | 1,493 | 524 | 204 | 135 | 630 | 3,133 | 521 | 1,646 | (2) | (2) | 966 | 2,419 | 963 | 1,456 | 599 | 138 | 461 |
| 1966 | 7,875 | 1,644 | 551 | 207 | 138 | 748 | 3,300 | 600 | 1,782 | (2) | (2) | 918 | 2,472 | 928 | 1,544 | 460 | 128 | 332 |
| 1967 | 8,011 | 1,837 | 592 | 209 | 138 | 899 | 3,398 | 617 | 1,882 | (2) | (2) | 899 | 2,353 | 835 | 1,519 | 423 | 107 | 317 |
| 1968 | 8,169 | 1,991 | 641 | 225 | 158 | 967 | 3,462 | 656 | 1,932 | (2) | (2) | 874 | 2,315 | 777 | 1,538 | 403 | 98 | 305 |
| 1969 | 8,384 | 2,197 | 695 | 254 | 166 | 1,083 | 3,591 | 709 | 2,004 | (2) | (2) | 877 | 2,239 | 714 | 1,525 | 356 | 84 | 272 |
| 1970 | 8,445 | 2,356 | 766 | 297 | 180 | 1,113 | 3,561 | 692 | 2,004 | (2) | (2) | 866 | 2,199 | 652 | 1,546 | 328 | 87 | 241 |
| 1971 | 8,403 | 2,444 | 756 | 342 | 191 | 1,154 | 3,353 | 663 | 1,821 | (2) | (2) | 868 | 2,321 | 615 | 1,706 | 285 | 63 | 222 |
| 1972 | 8,628 | 2,575 | 821 | 320 | 193 | 1,240 | 3,440 | 749 | 1,841 | 1,366 | 475 | 850 | 2,350 | 584 | 1,766 | 263 | 55 | 208 |
| | **Percent Distribution** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | **White** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1958 | 100.0 | 45.8 | 11.8 | 11.7 | 6.9 | 15.4 | 36.6 | 14.3 | 17.9 | (2) | (2) | 4.5 | 9.5 | 1.7 | 7.7 | 8.0 | 5.0 | 3.0 |
| 1959 | 100.0 | 45.9 | 11.8 | 11.7 | 7.1 | 15.3 | 36.7 | 14.1 | 18.1 | (2) | (2) | 4.5 | 9.6 | 1.7 | 8.0 | 7.8 | 4.8 | 3.0 |
| 1960 | 100.0 | 46.6 | 12.1 | 11.7 | 7.0 | 15.7 | 36.2 | 13.8 | 17.9 | (2) | (2) | 4.4 | 9.9 | 1.7 | 8.2 | 7.4 | 4.3 | 3.0 |
| 1961 | 100.0 | 47.1 | 12.5 | 11.8 | 7.0 | 15.8 | 35.6 | 13.9 | 17.5 | (2) | (2) | 4.2 | 10.2 | 1.8 | 8.4 | 7.0 | 4.3 | 2.8 |
| 1962 | 100.0 | 47.7 | 12.8 | 12.1 | 6.7 | 16.0 | 35.6 | 13.8 | 17.7 | (2) | (2) | 4.1 | 10.2 | 1.7 | 8.5 | 6.5 | 4.0 | 2.5 |
| 1963 | 100.0 | 47.3 | 12.9 | 11.7 | 6.6 | 16.1 | 36.2 | 13.9 | 18.1 | (2) | (2) | 4.1 | 10.4 | 1.7 | 8.8 | 6.1 | 3.7 | 2.4 |
| 1964 | 100.0 | 47.6 | 13.0 | 11.7 | 6.6 | 16.3 | 36.1 | 13.7 | 18.4 | (2) | (2) | 4.1 | 10.5 | 1.7 | 8.8 | 5.8 | 3.5 | 2.3 |
| 1965 | 100.0 | 47.9 | 13.2 | 11.2 | 6.9 | 16.6 | 36.4 | 13.7 | 18.4 | (2) | (2) | 4.3 | 10.3 | 1.6 | 8.7 | 5.4 | 3.3 | 2.1 |
| 1966 | 100.0 | 48.3 | 13.5 | 11.1 | 6.8 | 17.0 | 36.4 | 13.8 | 18.5 | (2) | (2) | 4.0 | 10.4 | 1.5 | 8.9 | 4.9 | 3.0 | 1.9 |
| 1967 | 100.0 | 48.8 | 14.0 | 11.0 | 6.6 | 17.2 | 36.0 | 13.9 | 18.1 | (2) | (2) | 4.0 | 10.5 | 1.4 | 9.1 | 4.7 | 2.8 | 1.9 |
| 1968 | 100.0 | 49.5 | 14.3 | 11.1 | 6.6 | 17.5 | 35.5 | 13.8 | 17.7 | (2) | (2) | 4.0 | 10.4 | 1.4 | 9.0 | 4.5 | 2.7 | 1.8 |
| 1969 | 100.0 | 49.8 | 14.5 | 11.1 | 6.5 | 17.7 | 35.5 | 13.6 | 17.8 | (2) | (2) | 4.0 | 10.5 | 1.3 | 9.2 | 4.2 | 2.5 | 1.7 |
| 1970 | 100.0 | 50.8 | 14.8 | 11.4 | 6.7 | 18.0 | 34.5 | 13.5 | 17.0 | (2) | (2) | 4.1 | 10.7 | 1.3 | 9.4 | 4.0 | 2.4 | 1.6 |
| 1971 | 100.0 | 50.6 | 14.6 | 11.8 | 6.9 | 17.4 | 33.7 | 13.5 | 15.8 | (2) | (2) | 4.5 | 11.8 | 1.2 | 10.6 | 3.9 | 2.3 | 1.6 |
| 1972 | 100.0 | 50.0 | 14.6 | 10.6 | 7.1 | 17.8 | 34.4 | 13.8 | 16.0 | 12.3 | 3.7 | 4.6 | 11.8 | 1.2 | 10.6 | 3.8 | 2.2 | 1.6 |
| | **Negro and other races** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1958 | 100.0 | 13.8 | 4.1 | 2.4 | 1.2 | 6.1 | 40.7 | 5.9 | 20.1 | (2) | (2) | 14.7 | 33.0 | 15.4 | 17.7 | 12.5 | 3.7 | 8.8 |
| 1959 | 100.0 | 14.4 | 4.6 | 2.5 | 1.3 | 6.1 | 41.2 | 5.9 | 19.9 | (2) | (2) | 15.4 | 31.8 | 14.7 | 17.1 | 12.5 | 3.5 | 9.0 |
| 1960 | 100.0 | 16.1 | 4.8 | 2.6 | 1.5 | 7.3 | 40.1 | 6.0 | 20.4 | (2) | (2) | 13.7 | 31.7 | 14.2 | 17.5 | 12.1 | 3.2 | 9.0 |
| 1961 | 100.0 | 16.3 | 4.7 | 2.5 | 1.4 | 7.7 | 39.4 | 6.2 | 20.4 | (2) | (2) | 12.8 | 32.8 | 14.5 | 18.3 | 11.4 | 3.0 | 8.5 |
| 1962 | 100.0 | 16.8 | 5.3 | 2.7 | 1.5 | 7.3 | 39.7 | 6.1 | 20.1 | (2) | (2) | 13.5 | 32.8 | 14.6 | 18.2 | 10.8 | 2.8 | 8.0 |
| 1963 | 100.0 | 17.8 | 6.1 | 2.7 | 1.7 | 7.3 | 40.0 | 6.6 | 20.6 | (2) | (2) | 12.8 | 32.8 | 14.3 | 18.6 | 9.5 | 2.3 | 7.1 |
| 1964 | 100.0 | 18.8 | 6.8 | 2.6 | 1.7 | 7.7 | 40.6 | 7.1 | 20.5 | (2) | (2) | 13.0 | 32.2 | 13.5 | 18.7 | 8.4 | 2.0 | 6.4 |
| 1965 | 100.0 | 19.5 | 6.9 | 2.7 | 1.8 | 8.2 | 41.0 | 6.8 | 21.5 | (2) | (2) | 12.6 | 31.6 | 12.6 | 19.0 | 7.8 | 1.8 | 6.0 |
| 1966 | 100.0 | 20.9 | 7.0 | 2.6 | 1.8 | 9.5 | 41.9 | 7.6 | 22.6 | (2) | (2) | 11.7 | 31.4 | 11.8 | 19.6 | 5.8 | 1.6 | 4.2 |
| 1967 | 100.0 | 22.9 | 7.4 | 2.6 | 1.7 | 11.2 | 42.4 | 7.7 | 23.5 | (2) | (2) | 11.2 | 29.4 | 10.4 | 19.0 | 5.3 | 1.3 | 4.0 |
| 1968 | 100.0 | 24.4 | 7.8 | 2.8 | 1.9 | 11.8 | 42.4 | 8.0 | 23.6 | (2) | (2) | 10.7 | 28.3 | 9.5 | 18.8 | 4.9 | 1.2 | 3.7 |
| 1969 | 100.0 | 26.2 | 8.3 | 3.0 | 2.0 | 12.9 | 42.8 | 8.5 | 23.9 | (2) | (2) | 10.5 | 26.7 | 8.5 | 18.2 | 4.2 | 1.0 | 3.2 |
| 1970 | 100.0 | 27.9 | 9.1 | 3.5 | 2.1 | 13.2 | 42.2 | 8.2 | 23.7 | (2) | (2) | 10.3 | 26.0 | 7.7 | 18.3 | 3.9 | 1.0 | 2.9 |
| 1971 | 100.0 | 29.1 | 9.0 | 4.1 | 2.3 | 13.7 | 39.9 | 7.9 | 21.7 | (2) | (2) | 10.3 | 27.6 | 7.3 | 20.3 | 3.4 | .7 | 2.6 |
| 1972 | 100.0 | 29.8 | 9.5 | 3.7 | 2.2 | 14.4 | 39.9 | 8.7 | 21.3 | 15.8 | 5.5 | 9.9 | 27.2 | 6.8 | 20.5 | 3.0 | .6 | 2.4 |

[1] See footnote 1, table A–11.
[2] Not available.

NOTE: See note on table A–11 regarding comparability of occupational data for 1971–72 with earlier years.

## Table A–13. Employed Persons 16 Years and Over, by Type of Industry and Class of Worker: Annual Averages, 1948–72

| Year | Total employed | Agriculture | | | | Nonagricultural industries | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total | Wage and salary workers | Self-employed workers | Unpaid family workers | Total | Wage and salary workers | | | | Self-employed workers | Unpaid family workers |
| | | | | | | | Total | Private household[1] | Government | Other | | |
| | Number employed (thousands) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1948 | 58,344 | 7,628 | 1,645 | 4,664 | 1,318 | 50,714 | 44,221 | 1,619 | 5,261 | 37,340 | 6,109 | 385 |
| 1949 | 57,649 | 7,658 | 1,728 | 4,609 | 1,321 | 49,992 | 43,444 | 1,657 | 5,411 | 36,377 | 6,167 | 380 |
| 1950 | 58,920 | 7,160 | 1,630 | 4,340 | 1,190 | 51,758 | 45,354 | 1,862 | 5,789 | 37,704 | 6,018 | 383 |
| 1951 | 59,962 | 6,726 | 1,547 | 4,014 | 1,163 | 53,234 | 47,047 | 1,910 | 6,057 | 39,079 | 5,805 | 383 |
| 1952 | 60,254 | 6,500 | 1,437 | 3,933 | 1,129 | 53,749 | 47,719 | 1,784 | 6,460 | 39,473 | 5,613 | 417 |
| 1953 | 61,181 | 6,259 | 1,375 | 3,815 | 1,068 | 54,919 | 48,770 | 1,868 | 6,538 | 40,363 | 5,740 | 409 |
| 1954 | 60,110 | 6,205 | 1,343 | 3,816 | 1,043 | 53,903 | 47,633 | 1,791 | 6,617 | 39,225 | 5,839 | 431 |
| 1955 | 62,171 | 6,450 | 1,601 | 3,726 | 1,123 | 55,722 | 49,359 | 2,054 | 6,821 | 40,484 | 5,851 | 511 |
| 1956 | 63,802 | 6,284 | 1,580 | 3,563 | 1,142 | 57,512 | 51,057 | 2,152 | 6,915 | 41,991 | 5,896 | 558 |
| 1957 | 64,071 | 5,948 | 1,583 | 3,301 | 1,065 | 58,123 | 51,509 | 2,102 | 7,176 | 42,230 | 6,011 | 602 |
| 1958 | 63,036 | 5,584 | 1,564 | 3,081 | 941 | 57,450 | 50,761 | 2,200 | 7,471 | 41,089 | 6,102 | 585 |
| 1959 | 64,630 | 5,563 | 1,582 | 3,020 | 963 | 59,065 | 52,265 | 2,228 | 7,686 | 42,352 | 6,222 | 579 |
| 1960 | 65,778 | 5,459 | 1,762 | 2,795 | 901 | 60,318 | 53,417 | 2,183 | 7,935 | 43,299 | 6,303 | 598 |
| 1961 | 65,746 | 5,200 | 1,629 | 2,738 | 832 | 60,545 | 53,600 | 2,234 | 8,176 | 43,191 | 6,308 | 639 |
| 1962 | 66,702 | 4,944 | 1,561 | 2,609 | 773 | 61,759 | 54,963 | 2,216 | 8,691 | 44,056 | 6,193 | 603 |
| 1963 | 67,762 | 4,686 | 1,564 | 2,427 | 696 | 63,075 | 56,388 | 2,226 | 9,082 | 45,080 | 6,114 | 573 |
| 1964 | 69,305 | 4,523 | 1,469 | 2,358 | 696 | 64,781 | 58,027 | 2,262 | 9,350 | 46,415 | 6,180 | 576 |
| 1965 | 71,088 | 4,361 | 1,387 | 2,297 | 678 | 66,728 | 60,031 | 2,166 | 9,608 | 48,257 | 6,097 | 600 |
| 1966 | 72,895 | 3,979 | 1,266 | 2,136 | 578 | 68,916 | 62,361 | 2,069 | 10,322 | 49,970 | 5,990 | 564 |
| 1967 | 74,372 | 3,844 | 1,301 | 1,996 | 547 | 70,527 | 64,848 | 1,966 | 11,146 | 51,737 | 5,174 | 506 |
| 1968 | 75,920 | 3,817 | 1,281 | 1,985 | 550 | 72,103 | 66,517 | 1,916 | 11,590 | 53,011 | 5,102 | 485 |
| 1969 | 77,902 | 3,606 | 1,179 | 1,896 | 531 | 74,296 | 68,527 | 1,826 | 12,023 | 54,678 | 5,253 | 517 |
| 1970 | 78,627 | 3,462 | 1,153 | 1,810 | 499 | 75,165 | 69,446 | 1,754 | 12,424 | 55,268 | 5,217 | 502 |
| 1971 | 79,120 | 3,387 | 1,161 | 1,748 | 479 | 75,732 | 69,902 | 1,693 | 12,764 | 55,445 | 5,309 | 521 |
| 1972 | 81,702 | 3,472 | 1,216 | 1,789 | 467 | 78,230 | 72,381 | 1,654 | 13,329 | 57,398 | 5,332 | 517 |
| | Percent distribution | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1948 | 100.0 | 13.1 | 2.8 | 8.0 | 2.3 | 86.9 | 75.8 | 2.8 | 9.0 | 64.0 | 10.5 | 0.7 |
| 1949 | 100.0 | 13.3 | 3.0 | 8.0 | 2.3 | 86.7 | 75.4 | 2.9 | 9.4 | 63.1 | 10.7 | .7 |
| 1950 | 100.0 | 12.2 | 2.8 | 7.4 | 2.0 | 87.8 | 77.0 | 3.2 | 9.8 | 64.0 | 10.2 | .7 |
| 1951 | 100.0 | 11.2 | 2.6 | 6.7 | 1.9 | 88.8 | 78.5 | 3.2 | 10.1 | 65.2 | 9.7 | .6 |
| 1952 | 100.0 | 10.8 | 2.4 | 6.5 | 1.9 | 89.2 | 79.2 | 3.0 | 10.7 | 65.5 | 9.3 | .7 |
| 1953 | 100.0 | 10.2 | 2.2 | 6.2 | 1.7 | 89.8 | 79.7 | 3.1 | 10.7 | 66.0 | 9.4 | .7 |
| 1954 | 100.0 | 10.3 | 2.2 | 6.3 | 1.7 | 89.7 | 79.2 | 3.0 | 11.0 | 65.3 | 9.7 | .7 |
| 1955 | 100.0 | 10.4 | 2.6 | 6.0 | 1.8 | 89.6 | 79.4 | 3.3 | 11.0 | 65.1 | 9.4 | .8 |
| 1956 | 100.0 | 9.9 | 2.5 | 5.6 | 1.8 | 90.1 | 80.0 | 3.4 | 10.8 | 65.8 | 9.2 | .9 |
| 1957 | 100.0 | 9.3 | 2.5 | 5.2 | 1.7 | 90.7 | 80.4 | 3.3 | 11.2 | 65.9 | 9.4 | .9 |
| 1958 | 100.0 | 8.9 | 2.5 | 4.9 | 1.5 | 91.1 | 80.5 | 3.5 | 11.9 | 65.2 | 9.7 | .9 |
| 1959 | 100.0 | 8.6 | 2.4 | 4.7 | 1.5 | 91.4 | 80.9 | 3.4 | 11.9 | 65.5 | 9.6 | .9 |
| 1960 | 100.0 | 8.3 | 2.7 | 4.2 | 1.4 | 91.7 | 81.2 | 3.3 | 12.1 | 65.8 | 9.6 | .9 |
| 1961 | 100.0 | 7.9 | 2.5 | 4.2 | 1.3 | 92.1 | 81.5 | 3.4 | 12.4 | 65.7 | 9.6 | 1.0 |
| 1962 | 100.0 | 7.4 | 2.3 | 3.9 | 1.2 | 92.6 | 82.4 | 3.3 | 13.0 | 66.0 | 9.3 | .9 |
| 1963 | 100.0 | 6.9 | 2.3 | 3.6 | 1.0 | 93.1 | 83.2 | 3.3 | 13.4 | 66.5 | 9.0 | .8 |
| 1964 | 100.0 | 6.5 | 2.1 | 3.4 | 1.0 | 93.5 | 83.7 | 3.3 | 13.5 | 67.0 | 8.9 | .8 |
| 1965 | 100.0 | 6.1 | 2.0 | 3.2 | 1.0 | 93.9 | 84.4 | 3.0 | 13.5 | 67.9 | 8.6 | .8 |
| 1966 | 100.0 | 5.5 | 1.7 | 2.9 | .8 | 94.5 | 85.5 | 2.8 | 14.2 | 68.6 | 8.2 | .8 |
| 1967 | 100.0 | 5.2 | 1.7 | 2.7 | .7 | 94.8 | 87.2 | 2.6 | 15.0 | 69.6 | 7.0 | .7 |
| 1968 | 100.0 | 5.0 | 1.7 | 2.6 | .7 | 95.0 | 87.6 | 2.5 | 15.3 | 69.8 | 6.7 | .6 |
| 1969 | 100.0 | 4.6 | 1.5 | 2.4 | .7 | 95.4 | 88.0 | 2.3 | 15.4 | 70.2 | 6.7 | .7 |
| 1970 | 100.0 | 4.4 | 1.5 | 2.3 | .6 | 95.6 | 88.3 | 2.2 | 15.8 | 70.3 | 6.6 | .6 |
| 1971 | 100.0 | 4.3 | 1.5 | 2.2 | .6 | 95.7 | 88.3 | 2.1 | 16.1 | 70.1 | 6.7 | .7 |
| 1972 | 100.0 | 4.2 | 1.5 | 2.2 | .6 | 95.8 | 88.6 | 2.0 | 16.3 | 70.3 | 6.5 | .6 |

[1] Differs from the occupation group of private household workers. These figures relate to wage and salary workers in private households regardless of type of occupation, while the occupational data relate to persons whose occupational category is service worker in private households, regardless of class of worker status.

## Table A–14. Unemployed Persons 16 Years and Over and Unemployment Rates, by Sex and Color: Annual Averages, 1947–72

| Year | Number unemployed (thousands) | | | | | | | | | Unemployment rate | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Male | Female | White | | | Negro and other races | | | Total | Male | Female | White | | | Negro and other races | | |
| | | | | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | | | | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| 1947 | 2,311 | 1,692 | 619 | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | 3.9 | 4.0 | 3.7 | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| 1948 | 2,276 | 1,559 | 717 | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | 3.8 | 3.6 | 4.1 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.8 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 6.1 |
| 1949 | 3,637 | 2,572 | 1,065 | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | 5.9 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 8.9 | 9.6 | 7.9 |
| 1950 | 3,288 | 2,239 | 1,049 | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | 5.3 | 5.1 | 5.7 | 4.9 | 4.7 | 5.3 | 9.0 | 9.4 | 8.4 |
| 1951 | 2,055 | 1,221 | 834 | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | 3.3 | 2.8 | 4.4 | 3.1 | 2.6 | 4.2 | 5.3 | 4.9 | 6.1 |
| 1952 | 1,883 | 1,185 | 698 | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | 3.0 | 2.8 | 3.6 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 3.3 | 5.4 | 5.2 | 5.7 |
| 1953 | 1,834 | 1,202 | 632 | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | 2.9 | 2.8 | 3.3 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 3.1 | 4.5 | 4.8 | 4.1 |
| 1954 | 3,532 | 2,344 | 1,188 | 2,860 | 1,913 | 947 | 674 | 431 | 243 | 5.5 | 5.3 | 6.0 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 5.6 | 9.9 | 10.3 | 9.3 |
| 1955 | 2,852 | 1,854 | 998 | 2,248 | 1,475 | 773 | 601 | 376 | 225 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 4.9 | 3.9 | 3.7 | 4.3 | 8.7 | 8.8 | 8.4 |
| 1956 | 2,750 | 1,711 | 1,039 | 2,162 | 1,368 | 794 | 592 | 345 | 247 | 4.1 | 3.8 | 4.8 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 4.2 | 8.3 | 7.9 | 8.9 |
| 1957 | 2,859 | 1,841 | 1,018 | 2,289 | 1,478 | 811 | 569 | 363 | 206 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 4.7 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 4.3 | 7.9 | 8.3 | 7.3 |
| 1958 | 4,602 | 3,098 | 1,504 | 3,679 | 2,488 | 1,191 | 925 | 611 | 314 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.2 | 12.6 | 13.8 | 10.8 |
| 1959 | 3,740 | 2,420 | 1,320 | 2,947 | 1,904 | 1,044 | 794 | 518 | 276 | 5.5 | 5.3 | 5.9 | 4.8 | 4.6 | 5.3 | 10.7 | 11.5 | 9.4 |
| 1960 | 3,852 | 2,486 | 1,366 | 3,063 | 1,987 | 1,076 | 787 | 497 | 290 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 5.9 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 5.3 | 10.2 | 10.7 | 9.4 |
| 1961 | 4,714 | 2,997 | 1,717 | 3,742 | 2,398 | 1,344 | 970 | 599 | 371 | 6.7 | 6.4 | 7.2 | 6.0 | 5.7 | 6.5 | 12.4 | 12.8 | 11.8 |
| 1962 | 3,911 | 2,423 | 1,488 | 3,052 | 1,915 | 1,137 | 859 | 508 | 351 | 5.5 | 5.2 | 6.2 | 4.9 | 4.6 | 5.5 | 10.9 | 10.9 | 11.0 |
| 1963 | 4,070 | 2,472 | 1,598 | 3,208 | 1,976 | 1,232 | 864 | 496 | 368 | 5.7 | 5.2 | 6.5 | 5.0 | 4.7 | 5.8 | 10.8 | 10.5 | 11.2 |
| 1964 | 3,786 | 2,205 | 1,581 | 2,999 | 1,779 | 1,220 | 786 | 426 | 360 | 5.2 | 4.6 | 6.2 | 4.6 | 4.1 | 5.5 | 9.6 | 8.9 | 10.6 |
| 1965 | 3,366 | 1,914 | 1,452 | 2,691 | 1,556 | 1,135 | 676 | 359 | 317 | 4.5 | 4.0 | 5.5 | 4.1 | 3.6 | 5.0 | 8.1 | 7.4 | 9.2 |
| 1966 | 2,875 | 1,551 | 1,324 | 2,253 | 1,240 | 1,013 | 621 | 311 | 310 | 3.8 | 3.2 | 4.8 | 3.3 | 2.8 | 4.3 | 7.3 | 6.3 | 8.6 |
| 1967 | 2,975 | 1,508 | 1,466 | 2,338 | 1,208 | 1,130 | 638 | 299 | 338 | 3.8 | 3.1 | 5.2 | 3.4 | 2.7 | 4.6 | 7.4 | 6.0 | 9.1 |
| 1968 | 2,817 | 1,419 | 1,397 | 2,226 | 1,142 | 1,084 | 590 | 277 | 313 | 3.6 | 2.9 | 4.8 | 3.2 | 2.6 | 4.3 | 6.7 | 5.6 | 8.3 |
| 1969 | 2,831 | 1,403 | 1,428 | 2,261 | 1,137 | 1,124 | 570 | 266 | 304 | 3.5 | 2.8 | 4.7 | 3.1 | 2.5 | 4.2 | 6.4 | 5.3 | 7.8 |
| 1970 | 4,088 | 2,235 | 1,853 | 3,337 | 1,856 | 1,480 | 752 | 379 | 373 | 4.9 | 4.4 | 5.9 | 4.5 | 4.0 | 5.4 | 8.2 | 7.3 | 9.3 |
| 1971 | 4,993 | 2,776 | 2,217 | 4,074 | 2,302 | 1,772 | 919 | 474 | 445 | 5.9 | 5.3 | 6.9 | 5.4 | 4.9 | 6.3 | 9.9 | 9.1 | 10.8 |
| 1972 | 4,840 | 2,635 | 2,205 | 3,884 | 2,160 | 1,724 | 956 | 475 | 482 | 5.6 | 4.9 | 6.6 | 5.0 | 4.5 | 5.9 | 10.0 | 8.9 | 11.3 |

[1] Absolute numbers by color are not available prior to 1954 because of the absence of population controls by color, and rates by color are not available for 1947.

## Table A–15. Unemployed Persons 16 Years and Over and Unemployment Rates, by Sex and Age: Annual Averages, 1947–72

| Sex and year | Total, 16 years and over | 16 and 17 years | 18 and 19 years | 20 to 24 years | 25 to 34 years | 35 to 44 years | 45 to 54 years | 55 to 64 years | 65 years and over | 14 and 15 years |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number unemployed (thousands) | | | | | | | | | |
| MALE | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1947 | 1,692 | 114 | 156 | 392 | 349 | 250 | 203 | 162 | 67 | 28 |
| 1948 | 1,559 | 112 | 143 | 324 | 289 | 233 | 201 | 178 | 81 | 31 |
| 1949 | 2,572 | 145 | 207 | 485 | 539 | 414 | 347 | 310 | 125 | 30 |
| 1950 | 2,239 | 139 | 179 | 377 | 467 | 348 | 327 | 286 | 117 | 41 |
| 1951 | 1,221 | 102 | 89 | 155 | 241 | 192 | 193 | 162 | 87 | 29 |
| 1952 | 1,185 | 116 | 89 | 155 | 233 | 192 | 182 | 145 | 73 | 32 |
| 1953 | 1,202 | 94 | 90 | 152 | 236 | 208 | 196 | 167 | 60 | 26 |
| 1954 | 2,344 | 142 | 168 | 327 | 517 | 431 | 372 | 275 | 112 | 28 |
| 1955 | 1,854 | 134 | 140 | 248 | 353 | 328 | 285 | 265 | 102 | 35 |
| 1956 | 1,711 | 134 | 135 | 240 | 348 | 278 | 270 | 216 | 90 | 46 |
| 1957 | 1,841 | 140 | 159 | 283 | 349 | 304 | 302 | 220 | 83 | 52 |
| 1958 | 3,068 | 185 | 231 | 478 | 685 | 552 | 492 | 349 | 124 | 57 |
| 1959 | 2,420 | 191 | 207 | 343 | 483 | 407 | 390 | 287 | 112 | 53 |
| 1960 | 2,486 | 200 | 225 | 369 | 492 | 415 | 392 | 294 | 96 | 55 |
| 1961 | 2,997 | 221 | 258 | 457 | 585 | 507 | 473 | 374 | 122 | 63 |
| 1962 | 2,423 | 187 | 220 | 381 | 446 | 405 | 381 | 300 | 103 | 65 |
| 1963 | 2,472 | 248 | 252 | 396 | 444 | 386 | 358 | 289 | 97 | 65 |
| 1964 | 2,205 | 257 | 230 | 384 | 345 | 323 | 319 | 262 | 85 | 66 |
| 1965 | 1,914 | 247 | 232 | 311 | 293 | 284 | 253 | 221 | 75 | 66 |
| 1966 | 1,551 | 220 | 212 | 221 | 238 | 219 | 197 | 180 | 65 | 71 |
| 1967 | 1,508 | 241 | 207 | 235 | 219 | 185 | 199 | 164 | 60 | 87 |
| 1968 | 1,419 | 234 | 193 | 258 | 205 | 171 | 165 | 132 | 61 | 88 |
| 1969 | 1,403 | 244 | 197 | 270 | 205 | 155 | 157 | 127 | 48 | 86 |
| 1970 | 2,235 | 305 | 294 | 478 | 390 | 253 | 247 | 197 | 71 | 109 |
| 1971 | 2,776 | 345 | 346 | 635 | 508 | 319 | 313 | 239 | 71 | 119 |
| 1972 | 2,635 | 355 | 352 | 619 | 456 | 282 | 273 | 226 | 73 | 119 |
| FEMALE | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1947 | 619 | 63 | 81 | 124 | 134 | 99 | 72 | 39 | 10 | 18 |
| 1948 | 717 | 66 | 86 | 132 | 169 | 113 | 90 | 49 | 12 | 18 |
| 1949 | 1,065 | 93 | 130 | 195 | 237 | 189 | 124 | 74 | 21 | 18 |
| 1950 | 1,049 | 87 | 108 | 184 | 235 | 182 | 151 | 82 | 20 | 24 |
| 1951 | 834 | 66 | 79 | 118 | 194 | 162 | 125 | 76 | 16 | 17 |
| 1952 | 698 | 64 | 76 | 113 | 156 | 133 | 92 | 50 | 13 | 17 |
| 1953 | 632 | 56 | 67 | 104 | 143 | 117 | 84 | 51 | 10 | 10 |
| 1954 | 1,188 | 79 | 112 | 177 | 276 | 249 | 176 | 99 | 20 | 19 |
| 1955 | 998 | 77 | 99 | 148 | 224 | 193 | 151 | 90 | 18 | 18 |
| 1956 | 1,039 | 97 | 112 | 155 | 206 | 198 | 159 | 95 | 19 | 28 |
| 1957 | 1,018 | 90 | 107 | 147 | 224 | 195 | 146 | 80 | 28 | 25 |
| 1958 | 1,504 | 114 | 148 | 223 | 308 | 319 | 239 | 122 | 31 | 22 |
| 1959 | 1,320 | 110 | 146 | 200 | 242 | 266 | 214 | 119 | 23 | 20 |
| 1960 | 1,366 | 124 | 162 | 214 | 260 | 256 | 222 | 101 | 25 | 24 |
| 1961 | 1,717 | 142 | 207 | 265 | 304 | 342 | 278 | 141 | 36 | 22 |
| 1962 | 1,488 | 124 | 189 | 255 | 267 | 283 | 223 | 111 | 37 | 31 |
| 1963 | 1,598 | 172 | 211 | 262 | 286 | 287 | 231 | 120 | 29 | 31 |
| 1964 | 1,581 | 179 | 207 | 276 | 262 | 281 | 223 | 122 | 33 | 24 |
| 1965 | 1,452 | 164 | 231 | 246 | 236 | 263 | 183 | 101 | 27 | 24 |
| 1966 | 1,324 | 175 | 229 | 224 | 201 | 207 | 173 | 86 | 27 | 30 |
| 1967 | 1,468 | 160 | 231 | 277 | 261 | 237 | 185 | 93 | 26 | 38 |
| 1968 | 1,397 | 179 | 233 | 285 | 238 | 199 | 149 | 87 | 27 | 39 |
| 1969 | 1,428 | 192 | 220 | 290 | 247 | 203 | 163 | 89 | 24 | 43 |
| 1970 | 1,853 | 231 | 275 | 386 | 325 | 262 | 229 | 111 | 33 | 59 |
| 1971 | 2,217 | 249 | 318 | 486 | 416 | 310 | 260 | 141 | 38 | 65 |
| 1972 | 2,205 | 274 | 321 | 497 | 405 | 293 | 237 | 140 | 38 | 72 |

## Table A–15. Unemployed Persons 16 Years and Over and Unemployment Rates, by Sex and Age: Annual Averages, 1947–72—Continued

| Sex and year | Total, 16 years and over | 16 and 17 years | 18 and 19 years | 20 to 24 years | 25 to 34 years | 35 to 44 years | 45 to 54 years | 55 to 64 years | 65 years and over | 14 and 15 years |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Unemployment rate | | | | | | | | | |
| MALE | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1947 | 4.0 | 10.3 | 11.3 | 8.5 | 3.4 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 4.8 |
| 1948 | 3.6 | 10.1 | 9.6 | 6.9 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 3.1 | 3.4 | 5.4 |
| 1949 | 5.9 | 13.7 | 14.6 | 10.4 | 5.2 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 5.4 | 5.1 | 5.2 |
| 1950 | 5.1 | 13.3 | 12.3 | 8.1 | 4.4 | 3.6 | 4.0 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 6.6 |
| 1951 | 2.8 | 9.4 | 7.0 | 3.9 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 2.8 | 3.5 | 4.7 |
| 1952 | 2.8 | 10.5 | 7.4 | 4.6 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 3.0 | 5.5 |
| 1953 | 2.8 | 8.8 | 7.2 | 5.0 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 4.6 |
| 1954 | 5.3 | 13.9 | 13.2 | 10.7 | 4.8 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 4.9 |
| 1955 | 4.2 | 12.5 | 10.8 | 7.7 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 4.3 | 4.0 | 6.2 |
| 1956 | 3.8 | 11.7 | 10.4 | 6.9 | 3.3 | 2.6 | 3.0 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 6.9 |
| 1957 | 4.1 | 12.4 | 12.3 | 7.8 | 3.3 | 2.8 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 7.6 |
| 1958 | 6.8 | 16.3 | 17.8 | 12.7 | 6.5 | 5.1 | 5.3 | 5.5 | 5.2 | 8.4 |
| 1959 | 5.3 | 15.8 | 14.9 | 8.7 | 4.7 | 3.7 | 4.1 | 4.5 | 4.8 | 7.8 |
| 1960 | 5.4 | 15.5 | 15.0 | 8.9 | 4.8 | 3.8 | 4.1 | 4.6 | 4.2 | 8.6 |
| 1961 | 6.4 | 18.3 | 16.3 | 10.7 | 5.7 | 4.6 | 4.9 | 5.7 | 5.5 | 8.7 |
| 1962 | 5.2 | 15.9 | 13.8 | 8.9 | 4.5 | 3.6 | 3.9 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 8.3 |
| 1963 | 5.2 | 18.8 | 15.9 | 8.8 | 4.5 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 8.8 |
| 1964 | 4.6 | 17.1 | 14.6 | 8.1 | 3.5 | 2.9 | 3.2 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 9.0 |
| 1965 | 4.0 | 16.1 | 12.4 | 6.3 | 3.0 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 8.6 |
| 1966 | 3.2 | 13.7 | 10.2 | 4.6 | 2.4 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.6 | 3.1 | 8.9 |
| 1967 | 3.1 | 14.5 | 10.5 | 4.7 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 2.4 | 2.8 | 10.5 |
| 1968 | 2.9 | 13.9 | 9.7 | 5.1 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 2.9 | 10.3 |
| 1969 | 2.8 | 13.8 | 9.4 | 5.1 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 9.8 |
| 1970 | 4.4 | 16.9 | 13.4 | 8.4 | 3.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.8 | 3.3 | 12.2 |
| 1971 | 5.3 | 18.6 | 15.0 | 10.3 | 4.4 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 12.8 |
| 1972 | 4.9 | 18.2 | 14.0 | 9.2 | 3.7 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 3.2 | 3.6 | 12.7 |
| FEMALE | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1947 | 3.7 | 9.8 | 6.8 | 4.6 | 3.6 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.2 | 7.8 |
| 1948 | 4.1 | 9.8 | 7.4 | 4.9 | 4.3 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 2.3 | 7.3 |
| 1949 | 6.0 | 14.4 | 11.2 | 7.3 | 5.9 | 4.7 | 4.0 | 4.4 | 3.8 | 7.4 |
| 1950 | 5.7 | 14.2 | 9.8 | 6.9 | 5.7 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 3.4 | 9.0 |
| 1951 | 4.4 | 10.0 | 7.2 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 3.8 | 3.5 | 4.0 | 2.9 | 6.6 |
| 1952 | 3.6 | 9.1 | 7.3 | 4.5 | 3.6 | 3.0 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 7.0 |
| 1953 | 3.3 | 8.5 | 6.4 | 4.3 | 3.4 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 1.4 | 4.2 |
| 1954 | 6.0 | 12.7 | 10.5 | 7.3 | 6.6 | 5.3 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 3.0 | 7.5 |
| 1955 | 4.9 | 12.0 | 9.1 | 6.1 | 5.3 | 4.0 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 2.3 | 7.0 |
| 1956 | 4.8 | 13.2 | 9.9 | 6.3 | 4.8 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 2.3 | 8.9 |
| 1957 | 4.7 | 12.6 | 9.4 | 6.0 | 5.3 | 3.8 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 3.4 | 7.5 |
| 1958 | 6.8 | 16.6 | 12.9 | 8.9 | 7.3 | 6.2 | 4.9 | 4.5 | 3.8 | 6.6 |
| 1959 | 5.9 | 14.4 | 12.9 | 8.1 | 5.9 | 5.1 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 2.8 | 5.7 |
| 1960 | 5.9 | 15.4 | 13.0 | 8.3 | 6.3 | 4.8 | 4.2 | 3.4 | 2.8 | 7.9 |
| 1961 | 7.2 | 18.3 | 15.1 | 9.8 | 7.3 | 6.3 | 5.1 | 4.5 | 3.9 | 6.2 |
| 1962 | 6.2 | 16.8 | 13.5 | 9.1 | 6.5 | 5.2 | 4.1 | 3.5 | 4.1 | 6.7 |
| 1963 | 6.5 | 20.3 | 15.2 | 8.9 | 6.9 | 5.1 | 4.2 | 3.6 | 3.2 | 7.6 |
| 1964 | 6.2 | 18.8 | 15.1 | 8.6 | 6.3 | 5.0 | 3.9 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 5.9 |
| 1965 | 5.5 | 17.2 | 14.8 | 7.3 | 5.5 | 4.6 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 5.7 |
| 1966 | 4.8 | 16.6 | 12.6 | 6.3 | 4.5 | 3.6 | 2.9 | 2.3 | 2.8 | 6.3 |
| 1967 | 5.2 | 14.8 | 12.7 | 7.0 | 5.4 | 4.0 | 3.1 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 7.2 |
| 1968 | 4.8 | 15.9 | 12.9 | 6.7 | 4.7 | 3.4 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 7.0 |
| 1969 | 4.7 | 15.5 | 11.8 | 6.3 | 4.6 | 3.4 | 2.6 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 7.5 |
| 1970 | 5.9 | 17.4 | 14.4 | 7.9 | 5.7 | 4.4 | 3.5 | 2.7 | 3.1 | 9.3 |
| 1971 | 6.9 | 18.7 | 16.2 | 9.6 | 7.0 | 5.2 | 4.0 | 3.3 | 3.6 | 10.2 |
| 1972 | 6.6 | 18.8 | 15.2 | 9.3 | 6.2 | 4.9 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 3.8 | 10.8 |

## Table A–16. Unemployment Rates of Persons 16 Years and Over, by Color, Sex, and Age: Annual Averages, 1948–72

| Item | Total, 16 years and over | 16 and 17 years | 18 and 19 years | 20 to 24 years | 25 to 34 years | 35 to 44 years | 45 to 54 years | 55 to 64 years | 65 years and over | 14 and 15 years |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **WHITE** | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Male* | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1948 | 3.4 | 10.2 | 9.4 | 6.4 | 2.6 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 3.0 | 3.3 | 5.9 |
| 1949 | 5.6 | 13.4 | 14.2 | 9.8 | 4.9 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 5.3 | 5.0 | 5.1 |
| 1950 | 4.7 | 13.4 | 11.7 | 7.7 | 3.9 | 3.2 | 3.7 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 5.8 |
| 1951 | 2.6 | 9.5 | 6.7 | 3.6 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 3.4 | 4.7 |
| 1952 | 2.5 | 10.9 | 7.0 | 4.3 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 2.9 | 5.5 |
| 1953 | 2.5 | 8.9 | 7.1 | 4.5 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.7 | 2.3 | 4.6 |
| 1954 | 4.8 | 14.0 | 13.0 | 9.8 | 4.2 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.9 |
| 1955 | 3.7 | 12.2 | 10.4 | 7.0 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.9 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 5.1 |
| 1956 | 3.4 | 11.2 | 9.7 | 6.1 | 2.8 | 2.2 | 2.8 | 3.1 | 3.4 | 6.1 |
| 1957 | 3.6 | 11.9 | 11.2 | 7.1 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 3.0 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 6.8 |
| 1958 | 6.1 | 14.9 | 16.5 | 11.7 | 5.6 | 4.4 | 4.8 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 7.9 |
| 1959 | 4.6 | 15.0 | 13.0 | 7.5 | 3.8 | 3.2 | 3.7 | 4.2 | 4.5 | 7.2 |
| 1960 | 4.8 | 14.6 | 13.5 | 8.3 | 4.1 | 3.3 | 3.6 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 8.1 |
| 1961 | 5.7 | 16.5 | 15.1 | 10.0 | 4.9 | 4.0 | 4.4 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 8.0 |
| 1962 | 4.6 | 15.1 | 12.7 | 8.0 | 3.8 | 3.1 | 3.5 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 7.6 |
| 1963 | 4.7 | 17.8 | 14.2 | 7.8 | 3.9 | 2.9 | 3.3 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 7.9 |
| 1964 | 4.1 | 16.1 | 13.4 | 7.4 | 3.0 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 7.7 |
| 1965 | 3.6 | 14.7 | 11.4 | 5.9 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 3.1 | 3.4 | 7.1 |
| 1966 | 2.8 | 12.5 | 8.9 | 4.1 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 2.5 | 3.0 | 7.6 |
| 1967 | 2.7 | 12.7 | 9.0 | 4.2 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 8.9 |
| 1968 | 2.6 | 12.3 | 8.2 | 4.6 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 2.8 | 8.3 |
| 1969 | 2.5 | 12.5 | 7.9 | 4.6 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 8.5 |
| 1970 | 4.0 | 15.7 | 12.0 | 7.8 | 3.1 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.7 | 3.2 | 10.1 |
| 1971 | 4.9 | 17.1 | 13.5 | 9.4 | 4.0 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 10.8 |
| 1972 | 4.5 | 16.4 | 12.4 | 8.5 | 3.4 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 3.0 | 3.3 | 10.7 |
| *Female* | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1948 | 3.8 | 9.7 | 6.8 | 4.2 | 3.8 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 2.4 | 7.6 |
| 1949 | 5.7 | 13.6 | 10.7 | 6.7 | 5.5 | 4.5 | 4.0 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 7.5 |
| 1950 | 5.3 | 13.8 | 9.4 | 6.1 | 5.2 | 4.0 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 3.1 | 8.0 |
| 1951 | 4.2 | 9.6 | 6.5 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 4.0 | 3.3 | 7.1 |
| 1952 | 3.3 | 9.3 | 6.2 | 3.8 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 7.6 |
| 1953 | 3.1 | 8.3 | 6.0 | 4.1 | 3.1 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 1.4 | 4.0 |
| 1954 | 5.6 | 12.0 | 9.4 | 6.4 | 5.7 | 4.9 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 2.8 | 6.8 |
| 1955 | 4.3 | 11.6 | 7.7 | 5.1 | 4.3 | 3.8 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 2.2 | 7.1 |
| 1956 | 4.2 | 12.1 | 8.3 | 5.1 | 4.0 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 2.3 | 7.8 |
| 1957 | 4.3 | 11.9 | 7.9 | 5.1 | 4.7 | 3.7 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.5 | 6.8 |
| 1958 | 6.2 | 15.6 | 11.0 | 7.4 | 6.6 | 5.6 | 4.9 | 4.3 | 3.5 | 5.8 |
| 1959 | 5.3 | 13.3 | 11.1 | 6.7 | 5.0 | 4.7 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 3.4 | 5.2 |
| 1960 | 5.3 | 14.5 | 11.5 | 7.2 | 5.7 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 3.3 | 2.8 | 6.3 |
| 1961 | 6.5 | 17.0 | 13.6 | 8.4 | 6.6 | 5.6 | 4.8 | 4.3 | 3.7 | 6.6 |
| 1962 | 5.5 | 15.6 | 11.3 | 7.7 | 5.4 | 4.5 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 4.0 | 5.6 |
| 1963 | 5.8 | 18.1 | 13.2 | 7.4 | 5.8 | 4.6 | 3.9 | 3.5 | 3.0 | 5.9 |
| 1964 | 5.5 | 17.1 | 13.2 | 7.1 | 5.2 | 4.5 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 4.1 |
| 1965 | 5.0 | 15.0 | 13.4 | 6.3 | 4.8 | 4.1 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 4.4 |
| 1966 | 4.3 | 14.5 | 10.7 | 5.3 | 3.7 | 3.3 | 2.7 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 4.4 |
| 1967 | 4.6 | 12.9 | 10.6 | 6.0 | 4.7 | 3.7 | 2.9 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 5.2 |
| 1968 | 4.3 | 13.9 | 11.0 | 5.9 | 3.9 | 3.1 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.7 | 5.4 |
| 1969 | 4.2 | 13.8 | 10.0 | 5.5 | 4.2 | 3.2 | 2.4 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 6.4 |
| 1970 | 5.4 | 15.3 | 11.9 | 6.9 | 5.3 | 4.3 | 3.4 | 2.6 | 3.3 | 7.4 |
| 1971 | 6.3 | 16.7 | 14.1 | 8.5 | 6.3 | 4.9 | 3.9 | 3.3 | 3.6 | 8.3 |
| 1972 | 5.9 | 17.0 | 12.3 | 8.2 | 5.5 | 4.5 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 3.7 | 8.1 |
| **NEGRO AND OTHER RACES** | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Male* | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1948 | 5.8 | 9.4 | 10.5 | 11.7 | 4.7 | 5.2 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 4.6 | 3.2 |
| 1949 | 9.6 | 15.8 | 17.1 | 15.8 | 8.5 | 8.1 | 7.9 | 7.0 | 6.2 | 6.1 |
| 1950 | 9.4 | 12.1 | 17.7 | 12.6 | 10.0 | 7.9 | 7.4 | 8.0 | 7.0 | 10.8 |
| 1951 | 4.9 | 8.7 | 9.6 | 6.7 | 5.5 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 4.1 | 4.7 | 4.9 |
| 1952 | 5.2 | 8.0 | 10.0 | 7.9 | 5.5 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 3.7 | 4.7 | 5.5 |
| 1953 | 4.8 | 8.3 | 8.1 | 8.1 | 4.3 | 3.6 | 5.1 | 3.6 | 3.1 | 5.1 |
| 1954 | 10.3 | 13.4 | 14.7 | 16.9 | 10.1 | 9.0 | 9.3 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 5.1 |
| 1955 | 8.8 | 14.8 | 12.9 | 12.4 | 8.6 | 8.2 | 6.4 | 9.0 | 7.1 | 12.7 |
| 1956 | 7.9 | 15.7 | 14.9 | 12.0 | 7.6 | 6.6 | 5.4 | 8.1 | 4.9 | 13.0 |
| 1957 | 8.3 | 16.3 | 20.0 | 12.7 | 8.5 | 6.4 | 6.2 | 5.5 | 5.9 | 14.1 |
| 1958 | 13.8 | 27.1 | 26.7 | 19.5 | 14.7 | 11.4 | 10.3 | 10.1 | 9.0 | 13.0 |
| 1959 | 11.5 | 22.3 | 27.2 | 16.3 | 12.3 | 8.9 | 7.9 | 8.7 | 8.4 | 12.7 |
| 1960 | 10.7 | 22.7 | 25.1 | 13.1 | 10.7 | 8.2 | 8.5 | 9.5 | 6.3 | 13.3 |
| 1961 | 12.8 | 31.0 | 23.9 | 15.3 | 12.9 | 10.7 | 10.2 | 10.5 | 9.4 | 14.3 |
| 1962 | 10.9 | 21.9 | 21.8 | 14.6 | 10.5 | 8.6 | 8.3 | 9.6 | 11.9 | 15.2 |
| 1963 | 10.5 | 27.0 | 27.4 | 15.5 | 9.5 | 8.0 | 7.1 | 7.4 | 10.1 | 16.9 |
| 1964 | 8.9 | 25.9 | 23.1 | 12.6 | 7.7 | 6.2 | 5.9 | 8.1 | 8.3 | 19.1 |
| 1965 | 7.4 | 27.1 | 20.2 | 9.3 | 6.2 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.4 | 5.2 | 20.3 |
| 1966 | 6.3 | 22.5 | 20.5 | 7.9 | 4.9 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.4 | 4.9 | 20.0 |
| 1967 | 6.0 | 28.9 | 20.1 | 8.0 | 4.4 | 3.1 | 3.4 | 4.1 | 5.1 | 24.1 |
| 1968 | 5.6 | 26.6 | 19.0 | 8.3 | 3.8 | 2.9 | 2.5 | 3.6 | 4.0 | 26.0 |
| 1969 | 5.3 | 24.7 | 19.0 | 8.4 | 3.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 22.1 |
| 1970 | 7.3 | 27.8 | 23.1 | 12.6 | 6.1 | 3.9 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.8 | 29.0 |
| 1971 | 9.1 | 33.4 | 26.0 | 16.2 | 7.4 | 4.9 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 3.4 | 32.2 |
| 1972 | 8.9 | 35.1 | 26.2 | 14.7 | 6.8 | 4.8 | 3.8 | 4.6 | 6.9 | 31.8 |

## Table A–16. Unemployment Rates of Persons 16 Years and Over, by Color, Sex, and Age: Annual Averages, 1948–72—Continued

| Item | Total, 16 years and over | 16 and 17 years | 18 and 19 years | 20 to 24 years | 25 to 34 years | 35 to 44 years | 45 to 54 years | 55 to 64 years | 65 years and over | 14 and 15 years |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NEGRO AND OTHER RACES—Continued | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Female* | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1948 | 6.1 | 11.8 | 14.6 | 10.2 | 7.3 | 4.0 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 1.6 | (1) |
| 1949 | 7.9 | 20.3 | 15.9 | 12.5 | 8.5 | 6.2 | 4.0 | 5.6 | 1.6 | (1) |
| 1950 | 8.4 | 17.6 | 14.1 | 13.0 | 9.1 | 6.6 | 5.9 | 4.8 | 5.7 | (1) |
| 1951 | 6.1 | 13.0 | 15.1 | 8.8 | 7.1 | 5.6 | 2.8 | 3.4 | 1.6 | (1) |
| 1952 | 5.7 | 6.3 | 16.8 | 10.7 | 6.2 | 4.0 | 3.5 | 2.4 | 1.5 | (1) |
| 1953 | 4.1 | 10.3 | 9.9 | 5.5 | 4.9 | 3.5 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 1.6 | (1) |
| 1954 | 9.3 | 19.1 | 21.6 | 13.2 | 10.9 | 7.3 | 5.9 | 4.9 | 5.1 | (1) |
| 1955 | 8.4 | 15.4 | 21.4 | 13.0 | 10.2 | 5.5 | 5.2 | 5.5 | 3.3 | (1) |
| 1956 | 8.9 | 22.0 | 23.4 | 14.8 | 9.1 | 6.8 | 5.6 | 5.3 | 2.8 | (1) |
| 1957 | 7.3 | 18.3 | 21.3 | 12.2 | 8.1 | 4.7 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 4.3 | (1) |
| 1958 | 10.8 | 25.4 | 30.0 | 18.9 | 11.1 | 9.2 | 4.9 | 6.2 | 5.6 | (1) |
| 1959 | 9.4 | 25.8 | 29.9 | 14.9 | 9.7 | 7.6 | 6.1 | 5.0 | 2.3 | (1) |
| 1960 | 9.4 | 25.7 | 24.5 | 15.3 | 9.1 | 8.6 | 5.7 | 4.3 | 4.1 | (1) |
| 1961 | 11.8 | 31.1 | 28.2 | 19.5 | 11.1 | 10.7 | 7.4 | 6.3 | 6.5 | (1) |
| 1962 | 11.0 | 27.8 | 31.2 | 18.2 | 11.5 | 8.9 | 7.1 | 3.6 | 3.7 | (1) |
| 1963 | 11.2 | 40.1 | 31.9 | 18.7 | 11.7 | 8.2 | 6.1 | 4.8 | 3.6 | (1) |
| 1964 | 10.6 | 36.5 | 29.2 | 18.3 | 11.2 | 7.8 | 6.1 | 3.8 | 2.2 | (1) |
| 1965 | 9.2 | 37.8 | 27.8 | 13.7 | 8.4 | 7.6 | 4.4 | 3.9 | 3.1 | (1) |
| 1966 | 8.6 | 34.8 | 29.2 | 12.6 | 8.1 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 3.3 | 4.0 | (1) |
| 1967 | 9.1 | 32.0 | 28.3 | 13.8 | 8.7 | 6.2 | 4.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 27.1 |
| 1968 | 8.3 | 33.7 | 26.2 | 12.3 | 8.4 | 5.0 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 28.9 |
| 1969 | 7.8 | 31.2 | 25.7 | 12.0 | 6.6 | 4.5 | 3.7 | 2.9 | 1.1 | 23.1 |
| 1970 | 9.3 | 36.9 | 32.9 | 15.0 | 7.9 | 4.8 | 4.0 | 3.2 | 1.9 | 30.9 |
| 1971 | 10.8 | 38.5 | 33.7 | 17.3 | 10.7 | 6.9 | 4.2 | 3.5 | 3.9 | 33.3 |
| 1972 | 11.3 | 38.3 | 38.7 | 17.4 | 10.2 | 7.2 | 4.7 | 4.0 | 2.0 | 39.3 |

[1] Rate not shown where base is less than 50,000.



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## Table A–17. Unemployment Rates of Persons 16 Years and Over and Percent Distribution of the Unemployed, by Occupation Group: Annual Averages, 1958–72 [1]

| Year | Total unemployed | Experienced workers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Persons with no previous work experience [2] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | White-collar workers | | | | | Blue-collar workers | | | | | Service workers | | | Farmers and farm laborers | | |
| | | Total | Professional and technical | Managers and administrators | Sales workers | Clerical workers | Total | Craftsmen and kindred | Operatives | | | Nonfarm laborers | Total | Private household workers | Other service workers | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Total | Except transport | Transport equipment | | | | | | |
| | Unemployment rate | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1958 | 6.8 | 3.1 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 4.1 | 4.4 | 10.2 | 6.8 | 11.0 | (3) | (3) | 15.0 | 6.9 | 5.6 | 7.4 | 3.2 | ..... |
| 1959 | 5.5 | 2.6 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 7.6 | 5.3 | 7.6 | (3) | (3) | 12.6 | 6.1 | 5.2 | 6.4 | 2.6 | ..... |
| 1960 | 5.5 | 2.7 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 7.8 | 5.3 | 8.0 | (3) | (3) | 12.6 | 5.8 | 5.3 | 6.0 | 2.7 | ..... |
| 1961 | 6.7 | 3.3 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 4.9 | 4.6 | 9.2 | 6.3 | 9.6 | (3) | (3) | 14.7 | 7.2 | 6.4 | 7.4 | 2.8 | ..... |
| 1962 | 5.5 | 2.8 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 4.3 | 4.0 | 7.4 | 5.1 | 7.5 | (3) | (3) | 12.5 | 6.2 | 5.5 | 6.5 | 2.3 | ..... |
| 1963 | 5.7 | 2.9 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 4.3 | 4.0 | 7.3 | 4.8 | 7.5 | (3) | (3) | 12.4 | 6.1 | 5.8 | 6.3 | 3.0 | ..... |
| 1964 | 5.2 | 2.6 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 6.3 | 4.1 | 6.6 | (3) | (3) | 10.8 | 6.0 | 5.4 | 6.1 | 3.1 | ..... |
| 1965 | 4.5 | 2.3 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 5.3 | 3.6 | 5.5 | (3) | (3) | 8.6 | 5.3 | 4.7 | 5.5 | 2.6 | ..... |
| 1966 | 3.8 | 2.0 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 4.2 | 2.8 | 4.4 | (3) | (3) | 7.4 | 4.6 | 4.1 | 4.8 | 2.2 | ..... |
| 1967 | 3.8 | 2.2 | 1.3 | .9 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 4.4 | 2.5 | 5.0 | (3) | (3) | 7.6 | 4.5 | 4.1 | 4.6 | 2.3 | ..... |
| 1968 | 3.6 | 2.0 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 4.1 | 2.4 | 4.5 | (3) | (3) | 7.2 | 4.4 | 3.9 | 4.6 | 2.1 | ..... |
| 1969 | 3.5 | 2.1 | 1.3 | .9 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 3.9 | 2.2 | 4.4 | (3) | (3) | 6.7 | 4.2 | 3.6 | 4.3 | 1.9 | ..... |
| 1970 | 4.9 | 2.8 | 2.0 | 1.3 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 6.2 | 3.8 | 7.1 | (3) | (3) | 9.5 | 5.3 | 4.2 | 5.5 | 2.6 | ..... |
| 1971 | 5.9 | 3.5 | 2.9 | 1.6 | 4.3 | 4.8 | 7.4 | 4.7 | 8.3 | (3) | (3) | 10.8 | 6.3 | 4.5 | 6.6 | 2.6 | ..... |
| 1972 | 5.6 | 3.4 | 2.4 | 1.8 | 4.3 | 4.7 | 6.5 | 4.3 | 6.9 | 7.6 | 4.7 | 10.3 | 6.3 | 4.0 | 6.6 | 2.6 | ..... |
| | Percent distribution | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1958 | 100.0 | 18.4 | 3.0 | 2.6 | 3.7 | 9.1 | 57.4 | 13.4 | 30.6 | (3) | (3) | 13.4 | 12.1 | 2.5 | 9.5 | 3.8 | 8.3 |
| 1959 | 100.0 | 19.7 | 3.3 | 2.4 | 4.5 | 9.5 | 52.6 | 12.7 | 26.0 | (3) | (3) | 14.0 | 13.4 | 2.9 | 10.5 | 3.8 | 10.5 |
| 1960 | 100.0 | 20.2 | 3.4 | 2.5 | 4.3 | 10.0 | 52.8 | 12.3 | 27.1 | (3) | (3) | 13.3 | 12.9 | 2.9 | 10.0 | 3.7 | 10.4 |
| 1961 | 100.0 | 21.0 | 3.4 | 2.8 | 4.6 | 10.1 | 51.1 | 12.4 | 26.5 | (3) | (3) | 12.3 | 13.6 | 3.0 | 10.6 | 3.1 | 11.3 |
| 1962 | 100.0 | 21.7 | 3.6 | 2.8 | 4.7 | 10.6 | 49.2 | 11.8 | 24.9 | (3) | (3) | 12.4 | 14.2 | 3.0 | 11.2 | 2.7 | 12.1 |
| 1963 | 100.0 | 21.7 | 3.8 | 2.7 | 4.6 | 10.6 | 47.7 | 11.2 | 24.7 | (3) | (3) | 11.9 | 13.9 | 3.0 | 10.9 | 3.3 | 13.4 |
| 1964 | 100.0 | 21.6 | 3.9 | 2.7 | 4.1 | 10.8 | 45.3 | 10.3 | 23.9 | (3) | (3) | 11.1 | 14.9 | 3.1 | 11.8 | 3.6 | 14.7 |
| 1965 | 100.0 | 22.3 | 4.0 | 2.5 | 4.8 | 11.1 | 43.4 | 10.2 | 22.9 | (3) | (3) | 10.3 | 14.9 | 2.9 | 12.0 | 3.3 | 16.1 |
| 1966 | 100.0 | 23.6 | 4.3 | 2.6 | 4.6 | 12.1 | 41.5 | 9.7 | 21.9 | (3) | (3) | 9.9 | 15.5 | 2.9 | 12.7 | 2.8 | 16.6 |
| 1967 | 100.0 | 25.3 | 4.5 | 2.3 | 5.1 | 13.4 | 42.6 | 8.4 | 24.5 | (3) | (3) | 9.7 | 14.8 | 2.5 | 12.3 | 2.9 | 14.5 |
| 1968 | 100.0 | 25.7 | 4.5 | 2.7 | 4.7 | 13.9 | 41.7 | 8.7 | 23.2 | (3) | (3) | 9.8 | 15.5 | 2.5 | 13.0 | 2.6 | 14.5 |
| 1969 | 100.0 | 27.6 | 5.1 | 2.7 | 4.9 | 14.8 | 40.8 | 8.0 | 23.4 | (3) | (3) | 9.4 | 14.8 | 2.2 | 12.7 | 2.2 | 14.6 |
| 1970 | 100.0 | 27.2 | 5.6 | 2.7 | 4.8 | 14.2 | 45.1 | 9.7 | 25.8 | (3) | (3) | 9.6 | 13.2 | 1.7 | 11.5 | 2.0 | 12.4 |
| 1971 | 100.0 | 27.8 | 6.7 | 2.9 | 4.5 | 13.7 | 43.6 | 10.2 | 23.7 | (3) | (3) | 9.8 | 14.4 | 1.4 | 13.0 | 1.6 | 12.6 |
| 1972 | 100.0 | 28.3 | 5.8 | 3.0 | 4.9 | 14.5 | 40.8 | 10.0 | 20.8 | 17.6 | 3.3 | 10.0 | 15.2 | 1.2 | 14.0 | 1.7 | 14.0 |

[1] See footnote 1, table A–11.
[2] Unemployed persons who never held a full-time civilian job.
[3] Not available.

NOTE: Unemployment rates by occupation group are not considered significantly affected by the changes in the occupational classification system for the 1970 Census of Population that were introduced into the Current Population Survey in January 1971 and the question that was added to the survey in December 1971. However, the new classification system does affect the comparability of the percent distribution of unemployment. For further explanation, see the Note on Historic Comparability of Labor Force Statistics at the beginning of the Statistical Appendix.

## Table A–18. Unemployment Rates of Persons 16 Years and Over and Percent Distribution of the Unemployed, by Major Industry Group: Annual Averages, 1948–72

| Year | Total unemployed [1] | Experienced wage and salary workers | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total | Agriculture | Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers | | | | | | | | | | Government |
| | | | | Total | Mining | Construction | Manufacturing | | | Transportation and public utilities | Wholesale and retail trade | Finance, insurance, real estate | Service industries | |
| | | | | | | | Total | Durable goods | Nondurable goods | | | | | |
| | Unemployment rate | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1948 | 3.8 | 4.3 | 5.5 | 4.5 | 3.0 | 8.7 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 4.4 | 3.5 | 4.7 | 1.8 | 4.8 | 2.2 |
| 1949 | 5.9 | 6.8 | 7.1 | 7.3 | 8.9 | 13.9 | 8.0 | 8.1 | 7.8 | 5.9 | 6.2 | 2.1 | 6.7 | 3.1 |
| 1950 | 5.3 | 6.0 | 9.0 | 3.9 | 6.7 | 12.2 | 6.2 | 5.7 | 6.7 | 4.6 | 6.0 | 2.2 | 6.4 | 3.0 |
| 1951 | 3.3 | 3.7 | 4.3 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 7.2 | 3.8 | 3.1 | 4.7 | 2.3 | 3.9 | 1.5 | 4.2 | 1.8 |
| 1952 | 3.0 | 3.3 | 4.8 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 6.7 | 3.5 | 3.0 | 4.1 | 2.3 | 3.5 | 1.7 | 3.6 | 1.6 |
| 1953 | 2.9 | 3.2 | 5.6 | 3.4 | 4.6 | 7.2 | 3.1 | 2.6 | 3.8 | 2.2 | 3.4 | 1.7 | 3.4 | 1.5 |
| 1954 | 5.5 | 7.0 | 8.9 | 6.7 | 14.4 | 12.9 | 7.1 | 7.3 | 6.9 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 2.3 | 5.5 | 2.2 |
| 1955 | 4.4 | 4.8 | 7.2 | 5.1 | 9.0 | 10.9 | 4.7 | 4.4 | 5.2 | 4.0 | 4.7 | 2.3 | 5.2 | 2.0 |
| 1956 | 4.1 | 4.4 | 7.3 | 4.7 | 6.8 | 10.0 | 4.7 | 4.4 | 5.2 | 3.0 | 4.5 | 1.7 | 4.6 | 1.7 |
| 1957 | 4.3 | 4.6 | 6.9 | 4.9 | 5.8 | 10.9 | 5.1 | 4.9 | 5.3 | 3.3 | 4.5 | 1.8 | 4.2 | 1.9 |
| 1958 | 6.8 | 7.3 | 10.3 | 7.9 | 10.9 | 15.3 | 9.3 | 10.6 | 7.7 | 6.1 | 6.8 | 2.8 | 5.7 | 2.5 |
| 1959 | 5.5 | 5.7 | 9.0 | 6.1 | 9.7 | 13.4 | 6.1 | 6.2 | 6.0 | 4.4 | 5.8 | 2.5 | 5.3 | 2.2 |
| 1960 | 5.5 | 5.7 | 8.3 | 6.2 | 9.5 | 13.5 | 6.2 | 6.4 | 6.1 | 4.6 | 5.9 | 2.4 | 5.1 | 2.4 |
| 1961 | 6.7 | 6.8 | 9.6 | 7.5 | 11.1 | 15.7 | 7.8 | 8.5 | 6.8 | 5.3 | 7.3 | 3.3 | 6.2 | 2.5 |
| 1962 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 7.5 | 6.1 | 7.7 | 13.5 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 6.0 | 4.1 | 6.3 | 3.0 | 5.5 | 2.1 |
| 1963 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 9.2 | 6.1 | 7.3 | 13.3 | 5.7 | 5.5 | 6.0 | 4.2 | 6.2 | 2.7 | 5.7 | 2.2 |
| 1964 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 9.7 | 5.4 | 6.7 | 11.2 | 5.0 | 4.7 | 5.4 | 3.5 | 5.7 | 2.6 | 5.3 | 2.1 |
| 1965 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 7.5 | 4.6 | 5.3 | 10.1 | 4.0 | 3.5 | 4.7 | 2.9 | 5.0 | 2.3 | 4.6 | 1.9 |
| 1966 | 3.8 | 3.5 | 6.6 | 3.8 | 3.5 | 7.1 | 3.2 | 2.7 | 3.8 | 2.0 | 4.4 | 2.1 | 3.9 | 1.8 |
| 1967 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 6.9 | 3.9 | 3.4 | 6.6 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 4.1 | 2.3 | 4.2 | 2.5 | 3.9 | 1.8 |
| 1968 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 6.3 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 6.9 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 3.7 | 1.9 | 4.0 | 2.2 | 3.6 | 1.8 |
| 1969 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 6.0 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 6.0 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 3.7 | 2.1 | 4.1 | 2.1 | 3.5 | 1.9 |
| 1970 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 7.5 | 5.2 | 3.1 | 9.7 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 3.2 | 5.3 | 2.8 | 4.7 | 2.2 |
| 1971 | 5.9 | 5.7 | 7.9 | 6.2 | 4.1 | 10.4 | 6.8 | 7.0 | 6.5 | 3.8 | 6.4 | 3.3 | 5.6 | 2.9 |
| 1972 | 5.6 | 5.3 | 7.6 | 5.7 | 3.2 | 10.3 | 5.6 | 5.4 | 5.7 | 3.5 | 6.4 | 3.4 | 5.3 | 2.9 |
| | Percent distribution | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1948 | 100.0 | 89.7 | 4.2 | 80.4 | 1.2 | 10.1 | 29.8 | 14.9 | 14.9 | 6.5 | 18.2 | 1.3 | 13.2 | 5.2 |
| 1949 | 100.0 | 90.9 | 3.6 | 82.5 | 2.0 | 10.4 | 34.1 | 17.9 | 16.2 | 6.9 | 15.9 | 1.0 | 12.1 | 4.8 |
| 1950 | 100.0 | 90.7 | 4.9 | 80.4 | 1.8 | 10.6 | 29.8 | 14.2 | 15.6 | 5.7 | 17.6 | 1.2 | 13.7 | 5.4 |
| 1951 | 100.0 | 90.1 | 3.4 | 81.3 | 1.7 | 10.6 | 30.9 | 13.1 | 17.8 | 4.6 | 18.2 | 1.3 | 14.0 | 5.4 |
| 1952 | 100.0 | 90.3 | 3.8 | 81.1 | 1.9 | 11.6 | 30.4 | 14.1 | 16.3 | 5.0 | 17.3 | 1.7 | 13.3 | 5.4 |
| 1953 | 100.0 | 90.7 | 4.4 | 80.9 | 2.5 | 12.3 | 29.2 | 13.7 | 15.4 | 4.9 | 17.1 | 1.8 | 13.1 | 5.4 |
| 1954 | 100.0 | 91.3 | 3.7 | 83.3 | 3.0 | 10.9 | 34.9 | 20.4 | 14.5 | 6.5 | 15.5 | 1.3 | 11.2 | 4.2 |
| 1955 | 100.0 | 89.8 | 4.3 | 80.5 | 2.4 | 11.8 | 28.8 | 15.3 | 13.5 | 5.7 | 16.2 | 1.7 | 14.0 | 4.9 |
| 1956 | 100.0 | 88.7 | 4.5 | 79.8 | 1.8 | 11.4 | 30.2 | 16.3 | 13.9 | 4.6 | 16.7 | 1.4 | 13.8 | 4.3 |
| 1957 | 100.0 | 88.8 | 4.1 | 79.8 | 1.4 | 12.2 | 31.5 | 17.6 | 13.9 | 4.9 | 16.1 | 1.4 | 12.3 | 4.9 |
| 1958 | 100.0 | 88.9 | 3.9 | 80.9 | 1.5 | 11.4 | 34.9 | 22.5 | 12.4 | 5.3 | 15.3 | 1.5 | 11.0 | 4.1 |
| 1959 | 100.0 | 86.8 | 4.2 | 77.9 | 1.6 | 12.5 | 28.2 | 16.3 | 11.8 | 4.8 | 16.5 | 1.7 | 12.8 | 4.7 |
| 1960 | 100.0 | 86.5 | 4.1 | 77.4 | 1.5 | 12.0 | 28.6 | 16.3 | 12.4 | 5.0 | 16.5 | 1.6 | 12.1 | 5.0 |
| 1961 | 100.0 | 86.0 | 3.6 | 77.9 | 1.4 | 11.5 | 29.2 | 17.7 | 11.5 | 4.6 | 16.6 | 1.9 | 12.6 | 4.5 |
| 1962 | 100.0 | 85.3 | 3.2 | 77.3 | 1.2 | 11.9 | 28.7 | 14.7 | 12.0 | 4.2 | 17.3 | 2.1 | 13.9 | 4.8 |
| 1963 | 100.0 | 83.8 | 3.9 | 75.0 | 1.0 | 11.2 | 26.1 | 14.1 | 12.0 | 4.2 | 16.9 | 1.8 | 13.8 | 4.9 |
| 1964 | 100.0 | 82.4 | 4.1 | 73.3 | 1.0 | 10.3 | 24.9 | 13.2 | 11.7 | 3.8 | 17.1 | 2.0 | 14.3 | 5.2 |
| 1965 | 100.0 | 81.0 | 3.4 | 72.0 | .8 | 10.8 | 23.0 | 11.3 | 11.7 | 3.5 | 17.3 | 2.0 | 14.4 | 5.7 |
| 1966 | 100.0 | 80.8 | 3.1 | 71.0 | .7 | 9.9 | 22.6 | 11.3 | 11.3 | 3.1 | 18.3 | 2.1 | 14.3 | 6.7 |
| 1967 | 100.0 | 83.6 | 3.2 | 73.5 | .6 | 9.1 | 26.2 | 14.2 | 12.0 | 3.6 | 17.6 | 2.8 | 14.5 | 7.1 |
| 1968 | 100.0 | 83.7 | 3.1 | 72.8 | .6 | 9.2 | 24.7 | 13.2 | 11.5 | 3.4 | 18.3 | 2.7 | 15.1 | 7.7 |
| 1969 | 100.0 | 83.8 | 2.7 | 73.0 | .5 | 8.3 | 25.0 | 13.6 | 11.5 | 3.8 | 18.9 | 2.6 | 14.8 | 8.1 |
| 1970 | 100.0 | 86.2 | 2.3 | 77.0 | .4 | 9.3 | 29.2 | 17.6 | 11.6 | 3.7 | 17.9 | 2.5 | 14.0 | 6.9 |
| 1971 | 100.0 | 85.7 | 2.0 | 76.0 | .5 | 8.5 | 28.0 | 16.8 | 11.2 | 3.5 | 18.9 | 2.6 | 14.1 | 7.7 |
| 1972 | 100.0 | 84.4 | 2.1 | 74.0 | .4 | 9.2 | 23.7 | 13.4 | 10.3 | 3.5 | 20.4 | 2.8 | 14.1 | 8.3 |

[1] Also includes the self-employed, unpaid family workers, and those with no previous work experience, not shown separately.

## Table A–19. Unemployment Rates by Sex and Marital Status: Annual Averages, 1957–72 [1]

[Persons 14 years and over for 1957–66, 16 years and over for 1966 forward]

| Year | Both sexes | Male | | | | Female | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total | Single | Married, wife present | Widowed, divorced, separated | Total | Single | Married, husband present | Widowed, divorced, separated |
| 1957 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 9.2 | 2.8 | 6.8 | 4.7 | 5.6 | 4.3 | 4.7 |
| 1958 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 13.3 | 5.1 | 11.2 | 6.8 | 7.4 | 6.5 | 6.7 |
| 1959 | 5.5 | 5.3 | 11.6 | 3.6 | 8.6 | 5.9 | 7.1 | 5.2 | 6.2 |
| 1960 | 5.6 | 5.4 | 11.7 | 3.7 | 8.4 | 5.9 | 7.5 | 5.2 | 5.9 |
| 1961 | 6.7 | 6.5 | 13.1 | 4.6 | 10.3 | 7.2 | 8.7 | 6.4 | 7.4 |
| 1962 | 5.6 | 5.3 | 11.2 | 3.6 | 9.9 | 6.2 | 7.9 | 5.4 | 6.4 |
| 1963 | 5.7 | 5.3 | 12.4 | 3.4 | 9.6 | 6.5 | 8.9 | 5.4 | 6.7 |
| 1964 | 5.2 | 4.7 | 11.5 | 2.8 | 8.9 | 6.2 | 8.7 | 5.1 | 6.4 |
| 1965 | 4.6 | 4.0 | 10.1 | 2.4 | 7.2 | 5.5 | 8.2 | 4.5 | 5.4 |
| 1966 | 3.9 | 3.3 | 8.6 | 1.9 | 5.6 | 4.9 | 7.8 | 3.7 | 4.7 |
| 1966 [2] | 3.8 | 3.2 | 8.6 | 1.9 | 5.5 | 4.9 | 7.9 | 3.7 | 4.7 |
| 1967 | 3.8 | 3.1 | 8.3 | 1.8 | 4.9 | 5.2 | 7.8 | 4.5 | 4.6 |
| 1968 | 3.6 | 2.9 | 8.0 | 1.6 | 4.2 | 4.8 | 7.6 | 3.9 | 4.2 |
| 1969 | 3.5 | 2.8 | 8.0 | 1.5 | 4.0 | 4.7 | 7.3 | 3.9 | 4.0 |
| 1970 | 4.9 | 4.4 | 11.2 | 2.6 | 6.4 | 5.9 | 9.0 | 4.9 | 5.2 |
| 1971 | 5.9 | 5.3 | 13.2 | 3.2 | 7.4 | 6.9 | 10.5 | 5.7 | 6.3 |
| 1972 | 5.6 | 4.9 | 12.4 | 2.8 | 7.0 | 6.6 | 10.1 | 5.4 | 6.1 |

[1] Comparable annual averages are not available prior to 1957; data for 1 month of each year beginning 1947 are shown in table B–1.

[2] Data revised to refer to persons 16 years and over in accordance with the changes in age limit and concepts introduced in 1967.

## Table A–20. Unemployed Persons 16 Years and Over and Percent Distribution of the Unemployed, by Duration of Unemployment: Annual Averages, 1947–72

| Year | Total | Less than 5 weeks | 5 and 6 weeks | 7 to 10 weeks | 11 to 14 weeks | 15 weeks and over | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Total | 15 to 26 weeks | 27 weeks and over |
| | Number unemployed (thousands) | | | | | | | |
| 1947 | 2,311 | 1,210 | 203 | 308 | 193 | 398 | 234 | 134 |
| 1948 | 2,276 | 1,300 | 208 | 297 | 164 | 309 | 193 | 161 |
| 1949 | 3,637 | 1,756 | 309 | 555 | 331 | 683 | 427 | 216 |
| 1950 | 3,288 | 1,450 | 275 | 479 | 301 | 782 | 425 | 357 |
| 1951 | 2,055 | 1,177 | 169 | 252 | 153 | 303 | 166 | 137 |
| 1952 | 1,883 | 1,135 | 168 | 223 | 126 | 232 | 148 | 84 |
| 1953 | 1,834 | 1,142 | 149 | 209 | 124 | 211 | 132 | 89 |
| 1954 | 3,532 | 1,605 | 306 | 504 | 305 | 812 | 495 | 377 |
| 1955 | 2,852 | 1,335 | 230 | 368 | 217 | 703 | 367 | 316 |
| 1956 | 2,750 | 1,412 | 234 | 360 | 211 | 533 | 301 | 232 |
| 1957 | 2,859 | 1,408 | 258 | 392 | 240 | 560 | 321 | 239 |
| 1958 | 4,602 | 1,753 | 363 | 596 | 438 | 1,452 | 785 | 637 |
| 1959 | 3,740 | 1,585 | 304 | 474 | 335 | 1,040 | 469 | 561 |
| 1960 | 3,852 | 1,719 | 324 | 499 | 353 | 956 | 502 | 474 |
| 1961 | 4,714 | 1,806 | 377 | 587 | 411 | 1,532 | 728 | 854 |
| 1962 | 3,911 | 1,650 | 334 | 478 | 323 | 1,119 | 534 | 505 |
| 1963 | 4,070 | 1,751 | 358 | 519 | 354 | 1,088 | 535 | 583 |
| 1964 | 3,786 | 1,697 | 314 | 483 | 319 | 973 | 490 | 452 |
| 1965 | 3,366 | 1,628 | 286 | 422 | 276 | 755 | 404 | 381 |
| 1966 | 2,875 | 1,535 | 252 | 346 | 206 | 536 | 295 | 251 |
| 1967 | 2,975 | 1,635 | 278 | 397 | 218 | 449 | 271 | 147 |
| 1968 | 2,817 | 1,594 | 247 | 367 | 197 | 412 | 236 | 176 |
| 1969 | 2,831 | 1,629 | 263 | 364 | 200 | 375 | 242 | 153 |
| 1970 | 4,088 | 2,137 | 394 | 564 | 331 | 662 | 427 | 235 |
| 1971 | 4,993 | 2,234 | 456 | 687 | 435 | 1,181 | 665 | 517 |
| 1972 | 4,840 | 2,223 | 425 | 664 | 369 | 1,158 | 597 | 562 |
| | Percent distribution | | | | | | | |
| 1947 | 100.0 | 52.4 | 8.8 | 13.3 | 8.4 | 17.2 | 10.1 | 7.1 |
| 1948 | 100.0 | 57.1 | 9.1 | 13.0 | 7.2 | 13.6 | 8.5 | 5.1 |
| 1949 | 100.0 | 48.3 | 8.5 | 15.3 | 9.1 | 18.8 | 11.8 | 7.0 |
| 1950 | 100.0 | 44.1 | 8.4 | 14.6 | 9.2 | 23.8 | 12.9 | 10.9 |
| 1951 | 100.0 | 57.3 | 8.2 | 12.3 | 7.4 | 14.7 | 8.1 | 6.7 |
| 1952 | 100.0 | 60.2 | 8.9 | 11.8 | 6.7 | 12.3 | 7.9 | 4.5 |
| 1953 | 100.0 | 62.2 | 8.1 | 11.4 | 6.8 | 11.5 | 7.2 | 4.3 |
| 1954 | 100.0 | 45.4 | 8.7 | 14.3 | 8.6 | 23.0 | 14.0 | 9.0 |
| 1955 | 100.0 | 46.8 | 8.1 | 12.9 | 7.6 | 24.6 | 12.9 | 11.8 |
| 1956 | 100.0 | 51.3 | 8.5 | 13.1 | 7.7 | 19.4 | 10.9 | 8.4 |
| 1957 | 100.0 | 49.3 | 9.0 | 13.7 | 8.4 | 19.6 | 11.2 | 8.4 |
| 1958 | 100.0 | 38.1 | 7.9 | 13.0 | 9.5 | 31.6 | 17.1 | 14.5 |
| 1959 | 100.0 | 42.4 | 8.1 | 12.7 | 9.0 | 27.8 | 12.5 | 15.3 |
| 1960 | 100.0 | 44.6 | 8.4 | 13.0 | 9.2 | 24.8 | 13.0 | 11.8 |
| 1961 | 100.0 | 38.3 | 8.0 | 12.5 | 8.7 | 32.5 | 15.4 | 17.1 |
| 1962 | 100.0 | 42.4 | 8.5 | 12.2 | 8.3 | 28.6 | 13.6 | 15.0 |
| 1963 | 100.0 | 43.0 | 8.8 | 12.8 | 8.7 | 26.7 | 13.1 | 13.6 |
| 1964 | 100.0 | 44.8 | 8.3 | 12.8 | 8.4 | 25.7 | 12.9 | 12.7 |
| 1965 | 100.0 | 48.4 | 8.5 | 12.5 | 8.2 | 22.4 | 12.0 | 10.4 |
| 1966 | 100.0 | 53.4 | 8.8 | 12.0 | 7.2 | 18.6 | 10.3 | 8.4 |
| 1967 | 100.0 | 54.9 | 9.3 | 13.3 | 7.3 | 15.1 | 9.1 | 5.9 |
| 1968 | 100.0 | 56.6 | 8.8 | 13.0 | 7.0 | 14.6 | 9.1 | 5.5 |
| 1969 | 100.0 | 57.5 | 9.3 | 12.9 | 7.1 | 13.2 | 8.5 | 4.7 |
| 1970 | 100.0 | 52.3 | 9.6 | 13.8 | 8.1 | 16.2 | 10.4 | 5.7 |
| 1971 | 100.0 | 44.7 | 9.1 | 13.8 | 8.7 | 23.7 | 13.3 | 10.4 |
| 1972 | 100.0 | 45.9 | 8.8 | 13.7 | 7.6 | 23.9 | 12.3 | 11.6 |

## Table A–21. Unemployed Persons 16 years and Over and Unemployment Rates, by Reason for Unemployment: Annual Averages, 1967–72

| Item | Total unemployed | Lost last job | Left last job | Reentered labor force | Never worked before |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1967** | | | | | |
| UNEMPLOYED | | | | | |
| Number (thousands) | [1] 3,008 | 1,229 | 438 | 945 | 396 |
| Percent distribution | 100.0 | 40.9 | 14.6 | 31.4 | 13.1 |
| **1968** | | | | | |
| UNEMPLOYED | | | | | |
| *Number (thousands)* | | | | | |
| Total | 2,817 | 1,070 | 431 | 909 | 407 |
| Both sexes, 16 to 19 years | 839 | 130 | 97 | 281 | 330 |
| Male, 20 years and over | 903 | 599 | 167 | 205 | 22 |
| Female, 20 years and over | 985 | 341 | 167 | 422 | 55 |
| White | 2,226 | 849 | 346 | 718 | 313 |
| Negro and other races | 590 | 221 | 85 | 190 | 94 |
| *Percent distribution* | | | | | |
| Total | 100.0 | 38.0 | 15.3 | 32.3 | 14.4 |
| Both sexes, 16 to 19 years | 100.0 | 15.5 | 11.6 | 33.5 | 39.4 |
| Male, 20 years and over | 100.0 | 60.4 | 16.8 | 20.7 | 2.2 |
| Female, 20 years and over | 100.0 | 34.7 | 17.0 | 42.9 | 5.6 |
| White | 100.0 | 38.1 | 15.5 | 32.3 | 14.1 |
| Negro and other races | 100.0 | 37.4 | 14.5 | 33.2 | 15.9 |
| UNEMPLOYMENT RATE [2] | | | | | |
| Total | 3.6 | 1.3 | .5 | 1.2 | .5 |
| Both sexes, 16 to 19 years | 12.7 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 4.2 | 5.0 |
| Male, 20 years and over | 2.2 | 1.3 | .4 | .4 | [3] |
| Female, 20 years and over | 3.8 | 1.3 | .6 | 1.6 | .2 |
| White | 3.2 | 1.2 | .5 | 1.0 | .4 |
| Negro and other races | 6.7 | 2.5 | 1.0 | 2.2 | 1.1 |
| **1969** | | | | | |
| UNEMPLOYED | | | | | |
| *Number (thousands)* | | | | | |
| Total | 2,831 | 1,017 | 436 | 965 | 413 |
| Both sexes, 16 to 19 years | 853 | 126 | 101 | 294 | 331 |
| Male, 20 years and over | 963 | 556 | 164 | 216 | 27 |
| Female, 20 years, and over | 1,015 | 335 | 171 | 455 | 55 |
| White | 2,261 | 816 | 357 | 767 | 321 |
| Negro and other races | 570 | 200 | 79 | 198 | 93 |
| *Percent distribution* | | | | | |
| Total | 100.0 | 35.9 | 15.4 | 34.1 | 14.6 |
| Both sexes, 16 to 19 years | 100.0 | 14.8 | 11.9 | 34.5 | 38.8 |
| Male, 20 years and over | 100.0 | 57.8 | 17.0 | 22.4 | 2.8 |
| Female, 20 years and over | 100.0 | 33.0 | 16.8 | 44.8 | 5.5 |
| White | 100.0 | 36.1 | 15.8 | 33.9 | 14.2 |
| Negro and other races | 100.0 | 35.1 | 13.9 | 34.7 | 16.2 |
| UNEMPLOYMENT RATE [2] | | | | | |
| Total | 3.5 | 1.2 | .5 | 1.2 | .5 |
| Both sexes, 16 to 19 years | 12.2 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 4.2 | 4.8 |
| Male, 20 years and over | 2.1 | 1.2 | .4 | .5 | .1 |
| Female, 20 years and over | 3.7 | 1.2 | .6 | 1.7 | .2 |
| White | 3.1 | 1.1 | .5 | 1.1 | .4 |
| Negro and other races | 6.4 | 2.3 | .9 | 2.2 | 1.0 |

Footnotes at end of table.

## Table A–21. Unemployed Persons 16 years and Over and Unemployment Rates, by Reason for Unemployment: Annual Averages, 1967–72—Continued

| Item | Total unemployed | Lost last job | Left last job | Reentered labor force | Never worked before |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1970** | | | | | |
| UNEMPLOYED | | | | | |
| *Number (thousands)* | | | | | |
| Total | 4,088 | 1,809 | 549 | 1,227 | 503 |
| Both sexes, 16 to 19 years | 1,105 | 200 | 126 | 379 | 401 |
| Male, 20 years and over | 1,636 | 1,065 | 209 | 318 | 44 |
| Female, 20 years and over | 1,347 | 545 | 214 | 530 | 58 |
| White | 3,337 | 1,502 | 456 | 982 | 396 |
| Negro and other races | 752 | 308 | 93 | 244 | 107 |
| *Percent distribution* | | | | | |
| Total | 100.0 | 44.3 | 13.4 | 30.0 | 12.3 |
| Both sexes, 16 to 19 years | 100.0 | 18.1 | 11.4 | 34.3 | 36.2 |
| Male, 20 years and over | 100.0 | 65.1 | 12.8 | 19.4 | 2.7 |
| Female, 20 years and over | 100.0 | 40.4 | 15.9 | 39.4 | 4.3 |
| White | 100.0 | 45.0 | 13.7 | 29.4 | 11.9 |
| Negro and other races | 100.0 | 40.9 | 12.3 | 32.5 | 14.3 |
| UNEMPLOYMENT RATE [3] | | | | | |
| Total | 4.9 | 2.2 | .7 | 1.5 | .6 |
| Both sexes, 16 to 19 years | 15.3 | 2.8 | 1.7 | 5.2 | 5.5 |
| Male, 20 years and over | 3.5 | 2.2 | .4 | .7 | .1 |
| Female, 20 years and over | 4.8 | 1.9 | .8 | 1.9 | .2 |
| White | 4.5 | 2.1 | .6 | 1.3 | .5 |
| Negro and other races | 8.2 | 3.3 | 1.0 | 2.7 | 1.2 |
| **1971** | | | | | |
| UNEMPLOYED | | | | | |
| *Number (thousands)* | | | | | |
| Total | 4,993 | 2,313 | 587 | 1,466 | 627 |
| Both sexes, 16 to 19 years | 1,257 | 232 | 116 | 409 | 500 |
| Male, 20 years and over | 2,086 | 1,384 | 237 | 409 | 56 |
| Female, 20 years and over | 1,650 | 697 | 234 | 648 | 71 |
| White | 4,074 | 1,923 | 484 | 1,176 | 491 |
| Negro and other races | 919 | 390 | 103 | 291 | 136 |
| *Percent distribution* | | | | | |
| Total | 100.0 | 46.3 | 11.8 | 29.4 | 12.6 |
| Both sexes, 16 to 19 years | 100.0 | 18.5 | 9.2 | 32.5 | 39.8 |
| Male 20 years and over | 100.0 | 66.3 | 11.4 | 19.6 | 2.7 |
| Female, 20 years and over | 100.0 | 42.2 | 14.2 | 39.3 | 4.3 |
| White | 100.0 | 47.2 | 11.9 | 28.9 | 12.1 |
| Negro and other races | 100.0 | 42.4 | 11.2 | 31.6 | 14.8 |
| UNEMPLOYMENT RATE [3] | | | | | |
| Total | 5.9 | 2.7 | .7 | 1.7 | .7 |
| Both sexes, 16 to 19 years | 16.9 | 3.1 | 1.6 | 5.5 | 6.7 |
| Male, 20 years and over | 4.4 | 2.9 | .5 | .9 | .1 |
| Female, 20 years and over | 5.7 | 2.4 | .8 | 2.3 | .2 |
| White | 5.4 | 2.6 | .6 | 1.6 | .7 |
| Negro and other races | 9.9 | 4.2 | 1.1 | 3.1 | 1.5 |

Footnotes at end of table.

## Table A–21. Unemployed Persons 16 Years and Over and Unemployment Rates, by Reason for Unemployment: Annual Averages, 1967–72—Continued

| Item | Total unemployed | Lost last job | Left last job | Reentered labor force | Never worked before |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1972** | | | | | |
| UNEMPLOYED | | | | | |
| *Number (thousands)* | | | | | |
| Total | 4,840 | 2,080 | 635 | 1,444 | 672 |
| Both sexes, 16 to 19 years | 1,302 | 247 | 129 | 393 | 533 |
| Male, 20 years and over | 1,928 | 1,207 | 245 | 416 | 59 |
| Female, 20 years and over | 1,610 | 635 | 262 | 635 | 79 |
| White | 3,884 | 1,709 | 527 | 1,130 | 518 |
| Negro and other races | 956 | 379 | 109 | 314 | 154 |
| *Percent distribution* | | | | | |
| Total | 100.0 | 43.1 | 13.1 | 29.8 | 13.9 |
| Both sexes, 16 to 19 years | 100.0 | 18.9 | 9.9 | 30.2 | 41.0 |
| Male, 20 years and over | 100.0 | 62.6 | 12.7 | 21.6 | 3.1 |
| Female, 20 years and over | 100.0 | 39.4 | 16.2 | 39.4 | 4.9 |
| White | 100.0 | 44.0 | 13.6 | 29.1 | 13.3 |
| Negro and other races | 100.0 | 39.7 | 11.4 | 32.8 | 16.1 |
| UNEMPLOYMENT RATE [1] | | | | | |
| Total | 5.6 | 2.4 | .7 | 1.7 | .8 |
| Both sexes, 16 to 19 years | 16.2 | 3.1 | 1.6 | 4.9 | 6.6 |
| Male, 20 years and over | 4.0 | 2.5 | .5 | .9 | .1 |
| Female, 20 years and over | 5.4 | 2.2 | .9 | 2.1 | .3 |
| White | 5.0 | 2.3 | .7 | 1.5 | .7 |
| Negro and other races | 10.0 | 4.0 | 1.1 | 3.3 | 1.6 |

[1] Differs slightly from the 1967 total published elsewhere because of technical reasons connected with the introduction of a new series.
[2] For the reasons categories, unemployment rates are computed as a percent of the total civilian labor force and thus will sum to the total rate shown.
[3] Less than 0.05 percent.

## Table A–22. Long-Term Unemployment Compared With Total Unemployment, by Sex, Age, and Color: Annual Averages, 1962–72 [1]

[Persons 14 years and over for 1962–66, 16 years and over for 1966 forward; numbers in thousands]

| Item | 1972 | 1971 | 1970 | 1969 | 1968 | 1967 | 1966 [2] | 1966 | 1965 | 1964 | 1963 | 1962 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total unemployed | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total: Number | 4,840 | 4,993 | 4,088 | 2,831 | 2,817 | 2,975 | 2,875 | 2,976 | 3,456 | 3,876 | 4,166 | 4,007 |
| Percent | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| SEX AND AGE | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 54.4 | 55.6 | 54.7 | 49.6 | 50.4 | 50.7 | 54.0 | 54.6 | 57.3 | 58.6 | 60.9 | 62.1 |
| Under 20 years | 14.6 | 13.8 | 14.7 | 15.6 | 15.2 | 15.0 | 15.0 | 16.9 | 15.8 | 14.3 | 13.6 | 11.8 |
| Under 18 | 7.3 | 6.9 | 7.5 | 8.6 | 8.3 | 8.1 | 7.6 | 9.8 | 9.1 | 8.3 | 7.5 | 6.3 |
| 18 and 19 | 7.3 | 6.9 | 7.2 | 7.0 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 7.4 | 7.1 | 6.7 | 5.9 | 6.1 | 5.5 |
| 20 to 24 years | 12.8 | 12.7 | 11.7 | 9.5 | 9.2 | 7.9 | 7.7 | 7.4 | 9.0 | 9.9 | 9.5 | 9.5 |
| 25 to 44 years | 15.2 | 16.6 | 15.7 | 12.7 | 13.4 | 13.6 | 15.9 | 15.4 | 16.7 | 17.2 | 19.9 | 21.2 |
| 45 to 64 years | 10.3 | 11.1 | 10.9 | 10.0 | 10.5 | 12.2 | 13.1 | 12.7 | 13.7 | 15.0 | 15.5 | 17.0 |
| 65 years and over | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.6 |
| Female | 45.6 | 44.4 | 45.3 | 50.4 | 49.6 | 49.3 | 46.0 | 45.4 | 42.7 | 41.4 | 39.1 | 37.9 |
| Under 20 years | 12.3 | 11.4 | 12.4 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 13.1 | 14.0 | 14.6 | 12.1 | 10.6 | 9.9 | 8.6 |
| Under 18 | 5.7 | 5.0 | 5.7 | 6.8 | 6.4 | 5.4 | 6.1 | 6.9 | 5.4 | 5.2 | 4.9 | 3.9 |
| 18 and 19 | 6.6 | 6.4 | 6.7 | 7.8 | 8.3 | 7.8 | 8.0 | 7.7 | 6.7 | 5.3 | 5.1 | 4.7 |
| 20 to 24 years | 10.3 | 9.7 | 9.4 | 10.2 | 10.1 | 9.3 | 7.8 | 7.5 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 6.3 | 6.4 |
| 25 to 44 years | 14.4 | 14.5 | 14.4 | 15.9 | 15.5 | 16.7 | 14.2 | 13.7 | 14.4 | 14.0 | 13.8 | 13.7 |
| 45 to 64 years | 7.8 | 8.0 | 8.3 | 8.9 | 8.4 | 9.3 | 9.0 | 8.7 | 8.2 | 8.9 | 8.4 | 8.3 |
| 65 years and over | .8 | .8 | .8 | .8 | 1.0 | .9 | .9 | .9 | .8 | .9 | .7 | .9 |
| COLOR AND SEX | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 80.2 | 81.6 | 81.6 | 79.9 | 79.0 | 78.6 | 78.4 | 78.2 | 79.7 | 79.1 | 78.8 | 78.1 |
| Male | 44.6 | 46.1 | 45.4 | 40.2 | 40.6 | 40.6 | 43.1 | 43.5 | 46.4 | 47.2 | 48.7 | 49.1 |
| Female | 35.6 | 35.5 | 36.2 | 39.7 | 38.5 | 38.0 | 35.2 | 34.7 | 33.3 | 31.9 | 30.1 | 28.9 |
| Negro and other races | 19.8 | 18.4 | 18.4 | 20.1 | 21.0 | 21.4 | 21.6 | 21.8 | 20.3 | 20.9 | 21.2 | 21.9 |
| Male | 9.8 | 9.5 | 9.3 | 9.4 | 9.8 | 10.1 | 10.8 | 11.0 | 10.9 | 11.4 | 12.2 | 12.9 |
| Female | 10.0 | 8.9 | 9.1 | 10.7 | 11.1 | 11.4 | 10.8 | 10.8 | 9.4 | 9.5 | 9.0 | 9.0 |
| | Unemployed 15 weeks and over | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total: Number | 1,158 | 1,181 | 662 | 375 | 412 | 449 | 525 | 536 | 755 | 973 | 1,088 | 1,119 |
| Percent | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| SEX AND AGE | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 61.7 | 62.1 | 60.1 | 54.0 | 55.0 | 56.8 | 61.6 | 61.6 | 60.8 | 62.3 | 65.7 | 67.4 |
| Under 20 years | 9.1 | 9.3 | 9.2 | 9.1 | 8.5 | 10.2 | 9.7 | 11.0 | 10.6 | 9.8 | 9.7 | 8.1 |
| Under 18 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.5 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 5.3 | 4.4 | 5.8 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 4.3 | 3.7 |
| 18 and 19 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 4.7 | 4.3 | 3.6 | 4.9 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 4.9 | 4.2 | 5.3 | 4.4 |
| 20 to 24 years | 12.6 | 12.1 | 10.0 | 7.5 | 6.1 | 5.5 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 6.8 | 7.6 | 8.1 | 8.4 |
| 25 to 44 years | 20.5 | 21.2 | 18.9 | 15.2 | 16.5 | 16.6 | 18.8 | 18.4 | 18.3 | 17.9 | 21.2 | 22.2 |
| 45 to 64 years | 16.6 | 16.8 | 17.8 | 18.4 | 18.7 | 19.5 | 22.4 | 22.0 | 21.1 | 22.9 | 22.6 | 24.2 |
| 65 years and over | 2.9 | 2.7 | 4.2 | 3.7 | 5.1 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 4.5 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.6 |
| Female | 38.3 | 37.9 | 39.9 | 46.0 | 45.0 | 43.2 | 38.4 | 38.4 | 39.2 | 37.7 | 34.3 | 32.6 |
| Under 20 years | 6.6 | 5.8 | 7.1 | 8.6 | 9.5 | 9.1 | 8.4 | 8.9 | 8.2 | 6.1 | 5.6 | 4.9 |
| Under 18 | 2.5 | 1.9 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 4.4 | 2.7 | 3.6 | 4.3 | 3.1 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 1.8 |
| 18 and 19 | 4.1 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 5.3 | 5.1 | 6.4 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 5.2 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 3.1 |
| 20 to 24 years | 6.8 | 7.1 | 6.9 | 7.2 | 7.5 | 6.4 | 4.6 | 4.3 | 4.9 | 5.9 | 4.3 | 4.2 |
| 25 to 44 years | 13.4 | 14.2 | 14.0 | 15.8 | 16.1 | 14.2 | 12.7 | 12.7 | 14.0 | 13.9 | 13.2 | 13.0 |
| 45 to 64 years | 10.3 | 9.8 | 10.6 | 12.8 | 10.2 | 11.8 | 11.0 | 10.8 | 10.7 | 10.4 | 10.2 | 9.3 |
| 65 years and over | 1.4 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 1.4 | .9 | 1.2 |
| COLOR AND SEX | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 80.6 | 81.0 | 81.3 | 78.9 | 79.3 | 76.7 | 76.4 | 76.3 | 77.0 | 77.1 | 74.0 | 74.1 |
| Male | 50.5 | 51.0 | 50.0 | 44.5 | 45.5 | 44.9 | 48.5 | 48.5 | 47.9 | 49.2 | 49.4 | 50.7 |
| Female | 30.1 | 29.9 | 31.3 | 34.4 | 33.8 | 31.8 | 27.9 | 27.8 | 29.2 | 27.9 | 24.6 | 23.4 |
| Negro and other races | 19.4 | 19.0 | 18.7 | 21.1 | 20.7 | 23.3 | 23.6 | 23.7 | 22.9 | 22.9 | 26.0 | 25.9 |
| Male | 11.1 | 11.0 | 10.0 | 9.6 | 9.7 | 11.8 | 13.1 | 13.2 | 13.0 | 13.3 | 16.4 | 16.7 |
| Female | 8.3 | 8.0 | 8.8 | 11.5 | 10.9 | 11.6 | 10.5 | 10.4 | 9.9 | 9.7 | 9.7 | 9.2 |

Footnotes at end of table.

## Table A–22. Long-Term Unemployment Compared With Total Unemployment, by Sex, Age, and Color: Annual Averages, 1962–72 [1]—Continued

| Item | 1972 | 1971 | 1970 | 1969 | 1968 | 1967 | 1966 [2] | 1966 | 1965 | 1964 | 1963 | 1962 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Unemployed 27 weeks and over | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total: Number | 562 | 517 | 235 | 133 | 156 | 179 | 239 | 241 | 351 | 482 | 553 | 585 |
| Percent | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| SEX AND AGE | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 62.3 | 62.2 | 62.4 | 56.1 | 61.1 | 61.5 | 66.4 | 66.9 | 65.0 | 64.8 | 69.3 | 69.8 |
| Under 20 years | 6.9 | 7.1 | 5.5 | 5.3 | 7.0 | 8.4 | 6.7 | 7.5 | 9.1 | 8.8 | 9.0 | 7.3 |
| Under 18 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 3.4 | 2.3 | 4.5 | 3.9 | 2.1 | 2.9 | 5.1 | 4.7 | 3.8 | 3.4 |
| 18 and 19 | 3.9 | 4.4 | 2.1 | 3.0 | 2.5 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 5.2 | 3.9 |
| 20 to 24 years | 10.9 | 11.0 | 9.3 | 6.1 | 7.0 | 5.0 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 6.6 | 6.4 | 7.8 | 7.7 |
| 25 to 44 years | 21.9 | 21.2 | 20.3 | 16.7 | 17.2 | 15.1 | 21.4 | 21.3 | 19.1 | 16.0 | 20.4 | 23.0 |
| 45 to 64 years | 18.9 | 19.3 | 21.5 | 22.7 | 22.9 | 25.7 | 29.0 | 28.9 | 25.1 | 28.0 | 26.4 | 26.6 |
| 65 years and over | 3.7 | 3.5 | 5.9 | 5.3 | 7.0 | 7.3 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 5.1 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.3 |
| Female | 37.7 | 37.8 | 37.6 | 43.9 | 38.9 | 38.5 | 33.6 | 33.1 | 35.0 | 35.2 | 30.7 | 30.2 |
| Under 20 years | 4.3 | 5.0 | 4.2 | 8.3 | 7.0 | 6.7 | 6.3 | 6.7 | 5.1 | 4.9 | 4.2 | 4.1 |
| Under 18 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 2.5 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 1.2 |
| 18 and 19 | 2.5 | 3.5 | 3.0 | 6.1 | 4.5 | 5.0 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 2.4 | 2.9 |
| 20 to 24 years | 6.0 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 6.1 | 7.0 | 4.5 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 5.6 | 4.0 | 3.7 |
| 25 to 44 years | 14.1 | 14.1 | 13.9 | 15.2 | 12.1 | 11.2 | 10.1 | 9.6 | 13.7 | 12.1 | 11.4 | 11.8 |
| 45 to 64 years | 11.7 | 11.4 | 11.8 | 12.9 | 11.5 | 12.8 | 10.9 | 10.9 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.3 | 9.0 |
| 65 years and over | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 3.4 | 2.5 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 2.1 | .9 | 1.5 |
| COLOR AND SEX | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 81.3 | 81.4 | 79.3 | 78.2 | 78.8 | 74.7 | 75.3 | 75.4 | 74.6 | 74.7 | 71.8 | 71.6 |
| Male | 51.2 | 51.6 | 51.9 | 45.9 | 50.0 | 46.6 | 52.3 | 52.5 | 49.6 | 50.2 | 50.8 | 50.4 |
| Female | 30.1 | 29.8 | 27.4 | 32.3 | 28.8 | 28.1 | 23.0 | 22.9 | 25.1 | 24.5 | 21.0 | 21.2 |
| Negro and other races | 18.6 | 18.6 | 19.8 | 21.8 | 21.2 | 25.3 | 24.7 | 24.6 | 25.4 | 25.3 | 28.2 | 28.4 |
| Male | 11.0 | 10.6 | 10.1 | 10.5 | 11.5 | 15.2 | 14.2 | 14.2 | 15.4 | 14.7 | 18.4 | 19.3 |
| Female | 7.5 | 7.9 | 9.7 | 11.3 | 9.6 | 10.1 | 10.5 | 10.4 | 10.0 | 10.6 | 9.8 | 9.1 |

[1] Data for 1957–61 were published in the *1970 Manpower Report*.

[2] Data revised to refer to persons 16 years and over in accordance with the changes in age limit and concepts introduced in 1967; prior to this, the items "under 20 years" and "under 18" referred to persons 14 to 19 years and 14 to 17 years, respectively.

## Table A–23. Long-Term Unemployment by Major Industry and Occupation Group: Annual Averages, 1962–72 [1]

[Persons 14 years and over for 1962–66, 16 years and over for 1966 forward; numbers in thousands]

| Industry and occupation group | 1972 | 1971 | 1970 | 1969 | 1968 | 1967 | 1966 [2] | 1966 | 1965 | 1964 | 1963 | 1962 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Unemployed 15 weeks and over | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total: Number | 1,158 | 1,181 | 662 | 375 | 412 | 449 | 525 | 536 | 755 | 973 | 1,088 | 1,119 |
| Percent | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| INDUSTRY GROUP | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Agriculture | 1.3 | 1.3 | 2.1 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.5 | 4.4 | 4.7 | 3.7 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 2.1 |
| Nonagricultural industries | 89.0 | 90.1 | 88.5 | 87.0 | 85.4 | 84.9 | 83.3 | 81.7 | 82.4 | 84.0 | 84.8 | 86.5 |
| Wage and salary workers | 87.7 | 88.3 | 87.2 | 85.1 | 83.2 | 82.8 | 80.0 | 78.5 | 79.9 | 81.5 | 82.3 | 84.1 |
| Mining | .5 | .4 | .3 | .8 | 1.2 | .8 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 2.3 | 1.5 | 2.0 |
| Construction | 10.0 | 8.1 | 10.6 | 9.0 | 10.0 | 10.7 | 10.1 | 9.9 | 10.6 | 9.2 | 10.8 | 11.2 |
| Manufacturing | 31.9 | 36.4 | 35.1 | 28.6 | 29.2 | 29.8 | 24.0 | 23.3 | 25.2 | 28.6 | 29.9 | 29.4 |
| Durable goods | 20.1 | 24.9 | 22.4 | 16.4 | 16.3 | 16.7 | 12.0 | 11.6 | 13.3 | 16.5 | 17.8 | 17.6 |
| Nondurable goods | 11.7 | 11.5 | 12.6 | 12.2 | 12.9 | 13.0 | 12.0 | 11.8 | 12.0 | 12.2 | 12.1 | 11.7 |
| Transportation and public utilities | 4.4 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 3.6 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 4.8 | 4.4 | 5.1 | 5.2 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 18.0 | 18.2 | 15.7 | 18.0 | 15.8 | 16.6 | 17.3 | 17.0 | 17.0 | 16.7 | 15.6 | 17.8 |
| Finance and service | 20.5 | 18.9 | 18.9 | 21.5 | 20.4 | 18.5 | 20.0 | 20.0 | 18.9 | 17.2 | 16.1 | 15.8 |
| Public administration | 2.3 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 2.1 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.1 | 3.1 | 3.4 | 2.7 |
| Self-employed and unpaid family workers | 1.4 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.4 |
| Persons with no previous work experience | 9.8 | 8.6 | 9.5 | 9.8 | 11.4 | 11.6 | 12.4 | 13.6 | 13.8 | 12.8 | 12.1 | 11.4 |
| OCCUPATION GROUP | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Professional and technical | 6.7 | 8.5 | 6.9 | 5.6 | 4.9 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 3.3 | 2.9 |
| Farmers and farm managers | | | .2 | .3 | .2 | .2 | .8 | .7 | .5 | .4 | .4 | .1 |
| Managers and administrators ex. farm | 4.4 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 3.8 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 3.6 |
| Sales workers | 4.7 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 5.3 | 3.6 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 4.1 |
| Clerical workers | 14.6 | 13.4 | 13.4 | 13.3 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 9.3 | 9.2 | 10.3 | 12.3 | 10.6 | 9.9 |
| Craftsmen and kindred | 12.2 | 12.1 | 11.9 | 8.8 | 10.7 | 9.6 | 10.7 | 10.5 | 10.9 | 10.6 | 11.4 | 12.3 |
| Operatives, total | 24.7 | 27.8 | 27.6 | 27.7 | 26.7 | 26.6 | 22.3 | 21.9 | 24.3 | 24.6 | 26.5 | 25.4 |
| Except transport | 20.8 | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) |
| Transport equipment | 3.9 | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) |
| Private household workers | .8 | .7 | .9 | 1.9 | 2.4 | 1.8 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.7 |
| Service workers ex. private household | 11.7 | 11.1 | 10.7 | 12.8 | 12.4 | 12.2 | 13.9 | 13.8 | 12.5 | 12.0 | 10.8 | 11.9 |
| Farm laborers and foremen | .9 | .8 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 2.7 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 1.8 |
| Nonfarm laborers | 9.8 | 9.0 | 9.5 | 8.3 | 9.2 | 10.9 | 11.8 | 11.6 | 10.5 | 11.5 | 13.2 | 14.4 |
| Persons with no previous work experience | 9.8 | 8.6 | 9.5 | 9.9 | 11.4 | 11.6 | 12.4 | 13.6 | 13.8 | 12.8 | 12.1 | 11.2 |
| | Unemployed 27 weeks and over | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total: Number | 562 | 517 | 235 | 133 | 156 | 177 | 239 | 241 | 351 | 482 | 553 | 585 |
| Percent | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| INDUSTRY GROUP | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Agriculture | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 3.2 | 3.9 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 3.7 | 2.7 | 2.2 | 1.7 |
| Nonagricultural industries | 89.9 | 90.7 | 90.6 | 88.7 | 86.0 | 84.3 | 84.3 | 83.7 | 83.5 | 84.2 | 84.8 | 87.0 |
| Wage and salary workers | 88.3 | 88.2 | 88.9 | 85.7 | 83.4 | 81.0 | 80.1 | 79.5 | 79.8 | 81.3 | 82.6 | 84.8 |
| Mining | .5 | .4 | .4 | .8 | 2.5 | .6 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 3.5 | 1.8 | 2.1 |
| Construction | 7.1 | 6.4 | 7.2 | 6.8 | 9.6 | 10.9 | 8.1 | 7.9 | 6.8 | 7.7 | 9.2 | 8.7 |
| Manufacturing | 34.2 | 38.1 | 37.6 | 28.6 | 27.4 | 29.7 | 24.6 | 24.7 | 26.5 | 29.5 | 28.4 | 30.1 |
| Durable goods | 23.1 | 27.1 | 24.1 | 15.8 | 17.8 | 17.1 | 12.3 | 12.1 | 14.2 | 17.5 | 16.5 | 19.0 |
| Nondurable goods | 11.0 | 11.0 | 13.5 | 12.8 | 9.6 | 12.6 | 12.3 | 12.6 | 12.3 | 12.1 | 12.0 | 11.1 |
| Transportation and public utilities | 5.3 | 3.7 | 5.1 | 5.3 | 4.5 | 3.6 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 5.7 | 5.0 | 6.0 | 6.3 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 17.4 | 17.2 | 14.3 | 19.5 | 14.6 | 15.4 | 16.9 | 16.3 | 17.7 | 15.6 | 15.8 | 18.8 |
| Finance and service | 21.5 | 19.1 | 21.3 | 21.1 | 21.7 | 18.5 | 20.9 | 20.9 | 18.5 | 17.3 | 17.8 | 16.2 |
| Public administration | 2.1 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 3.8 | 3.2 | 2.2 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 3.6 | 2.6 |
| Self-employed and unpaid family workers | 1.6 | 2.5 | 1.7 | 3.0 | 2.5 | 3.4 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 3.7 | 2.9 | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| Persons with no previous work experience | 8.9 | 8.3 | 8.1 | 9.8 | 10.8 | 11.8 | 11.4 | 12.1 | 12.8 | 13.1 | 13.0 | 11.3 |
| OCCUPATION GROUP | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Professional and technical | 7.5 | 9.1 | 9.3 | 5.3 | 5.1 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 4.3 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.1 |
| Farmers and farm managers | | | .4 | | | .6 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.1 | .4 | .5 | .2 |
| Managers and administrators ex. farm | 4.6 | 4.4 | 5.5 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 5.9 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.3 | 4.0 | 3.4 | 3.9 |
| Sales workers | 4.8 | 3.9 | 4.2 | 6.1 | 3.2 | 5.4 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.5 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 4.8 |
| Clerical workers | 14.8 | 13.5 | 12.7 | 15.2 | 12.2 | 11.0 | 8.4 | 8.3 | 10.5 | 11.2 | 9.9 | 10.2 |
| Craftsmen and kindred | 11.4 | 12.8 | 11.9 | 7.6 | 10.9 | 9.0 | 11.3 | 11.2 | 10.8 | 10.0 | 10.7 | 10.9 |
| Operatives, total | 25.1 | 27.5 | 27.1 | 26.5 | 26.3 | 25.1 | 23.1 | 22.9 | 22.7 | 25.4 | 25.7 | 25.7 |
| Except transport | 21.2 | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) |
| Transport equipment | 3.9 | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) |
| Private household workers | .9 | .6 | .8 | 1.5 | 2.6 | 2.0 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 3.4 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.7 |
| Service workers ex. private household | 11.9 | 11.0 | 10.2 | 15.2 | 12.2 | 10.7 | 14.3 | 14.2 | 13.9 | 12.9 | 11.9 | 12.3 |
| Farm laborers and foremen | .7 | .6 | 1.3 | .8 | 1.3 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 1.4 | 1.2 |
| Nonfarm laborers | 9.3 | 8.3 | 8.5 | 7.6 | 10.9 | 12.4 | 12.2 | 12.1 | 9.7 | 11.2 | 13.4 | 13.8 |
| Persons with no previous work experience | 8.9 | 8.3 | 8.1 | 9.8 | 10.8 | 11.8 | 11.4 | 12.1 | 12.8 | 13.1 | 13.0 | 11.3 |

[1] Data for 1957–61 were published in the *1970 Manpower Report*.

[2] Data revised to refer to persons 16 years and over in accordance with changes in the age limit and concepts introduced in 1967.

[3] Not available.

NOTE: See notes on tables A–11 and A–17 regarding comparability of occupational data for 1971–72 with earlier years.

## Table A–24. Nonagricultural Workers on Full-Time Schedules or on Voluntary Part Time, by Selected Characteristics: Annual Averages, 1962–72 [1]

[Persons 14 years and over for 1962–66, 16 years and over for 1968 forward; numbers in thousands]

| Item | 1972 | 1971 | 1970 | 1969 | 1968 | 1967 | 1966 [2] | 1966 | 1965 | 1964 | 1963 | 1962 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | On full-time schedules [3] | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total: Number | 61,317 | 59,203 | 59,102 | 59,181 | 57,877 | 56,865 | 56,348 | 56,410 | 54,692 | 52,872 | 51,439 | 50,619 |
| Percent | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| SEX AND AGE | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 66.7 | 67.0 | 66.8 | 66.8 | 67.5 | 67.8 | 68.1 | 68.1 | 68.9 | 69.3 | 69.6 | 69.6 |
| Under 18 years | .5 | .5 | .5 | .6 | .6 | .5 | .6 | .7 | .6 | .6 | .5 | .5 |
| 18 to 24 years [4] | 9.9 | 9.3 | 8.8 | 8.7 | 8.5 | 8.7 | 8.8 | 8.8 | 8.7 | 8.2 | 7.9 | 7.8 |
| 25 to 44 years | 31.6 | 31.5 | 31.6 | 31.7 | 32.2 | 32.3 | 32.4 | 32.4 | 33.1 | 33.8 | 34.3 | 34.6 |
| 45 to 64 years | 23.3 | 24.1 | 24.2 | 24.2 | 24.5 | 24.5 | 24.5 | 24.5 | 24.7 | 25.0 | 25.1 | 24.8 |
| 65 years and over | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 2.0 |
| Female | 33.3 | 33.0 | 33.2 | 33.2 | 32.5 | 32.2 | 31.9 | 31.9 | 31.1 | 30.7 | 30.4 | 30.4 |
| Under 18 years | .3 | .3 | .3 | .3 | .3 | .3 | .3 | .4 | .3 | .3 | .3 | .4 |
| 18 to 24 years [4] | 7.5 | 7.3 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 7.0 | 6.9 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.2 | 5.9 | 5.6 | 5.7 |
| 25 to 44 years | 13.1 | 12.6 | 12.7 | 12.6 | 12.6 | 12.5 | 12.3 | 12.3 | 12.2 | 12.1 | 12.3 | 12.3 |
| 45 to 64 years | 11.7 | 12.1 | 12.1 | 12.1 | 11.8 | 11.8 | 11.7 | 11.7 | 11.6 | 11.5 | 11.4 | 11.2 |
| 65 years and over | .7 | .7 | .8 | .8 | .8 | .8 | .8 | .8 | .8 | .8 | .8 | .8 |
| COLOR AND SEX | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 89.5 | 89.5 | 89.5 | 89.5 | 89.6 | 89.8 | 89.8 | 89.8 | 90.1 | 90.3 | 90.6 | 90.8 |
| Male | 60.4 | 60.6 | 60.4 | 60.4 | 61.1 | 61.4 | 61.7 | 61.7 | 62.6 | 63.2 | 63.6 | 63.7 |
| Female | 29.2 | 28.9 | 29.1 | 29.1 | 28.5 | 28.4 | 28.1 | 28.1 | 27.4 | 27.2 | 27.0 | 27.1 |
| Negro and other races | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.4 | 10.2 | 10.2 | 10.2 | 9.9 | 9.7 | 9.4 | 9.2 |
| Male | 6.3 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 6.0 | 5.9 |
| Female | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.3 |
| SEX AND MARITAL STATUS | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Single | 9.4 | 8.9 | 8.7 | 8.6 | 8.5 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 8.5 | 8.6 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 8.5 |
| Married, wife present | 53.6 | 54.6 | 54.6 | 54.8 | 55.7 | 56.1 | 56.3 | 56.3 | 56.9 | 57.6 | 57.8 | 57.9 |
| Widowed, divorced, separated | 3.7 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 |
| Female: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Single | 7.2 | 7.0 | 7.2 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 7.1 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 7.1 |
| Married, husband present | 19.3 | 19.2 | 19.3 | 19.1 | 18.5 | 18.0 | 17.6 | 17.6 | 17.1 | 16.9 | 16.4 | 16.4 |
| Widowed, divorced, separated | 6.9 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 6.7 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 6.9 | 6.8 | 7.0 | 6.8 |
| INDUSTRY GROUP | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wage and salary workers | 93.0 | 92.7 | 92.8 | 92.6 | 92.6 | 92.4 | 90.9 | 90.9 | 90.4 | 90.0 | 89.9 | 89.5 |
| Construction | 6.3 | 6.2 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 6.1 |
| Manufacturing | 28.4 | 28.7 | 30.5 | 31.6 | 31.9 | 32.1 | 32.0 | 32.0 | 31.1 | 30.7 | 30.7 | 30.0 |
| Durable goods | 16.8 | 17.1 | 18.3 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.3 | 19.0 | 19.0 | 18.1 | 17.8 | 17.9 | 17.3 |
| Nondurable goods | 11.6 | 11.6 | 12.2 | 12.4 | 12.7 | 12.8 | 13.0 | 13.0 | 12.9 | 12.8 | 12.8 | 12.8 |
| Transportation and public utilities | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 7.3 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 7.5 | 7.7 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 16.3 | 16.3 | 15.4 | 14.9 | 15.2 | 15.3 | 15.0 | 15.0 | 15.4 | 15.4 | 15.4 | 15.4 |
| Finance and service | 27.4 | 26.9 | 26.1 | 25.2 | 24.7 | 24.4 | 23.5 | 23.5 | 23.3 | 23.3 | 23.1 | 23.0 |
| Other industries [5] | 7.2 | 7.2 | 7.6 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.2 |
| Self-employed and unpaid family workers | 7.0 | 7.3 | 7.2 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 7.6 | 9.1 | 9.1 | 9.6 | 10.0 | 10.1 | 10.5 |

Footnotes at end of table.

## Table A–24. Nonagricultural Workers on Full-Time Schedules or on Voluntary Part Time, by Selected Characteristics: Annual Averages, 1962–72 [1]—Continued

| Item | 1972 | 1971 | 1970 | 1969 | 1968 | 1967 | 1966 [2] | 1966 | 1965 | 1964 | 1963 | 1962 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | On voluntary part-time schedules [3] | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total: Number | 9,937 | 9,503 | 9,387 | 9,027 | 8,452 | 8,048 | 7,441 | 8,256 | 7,607 | 7,263 | 6,808 | 6,597 |
| Percent | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **Sex and Age** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 32.5 | 32.3 | 32.2 | 32.8 | 32.4 | 32.9 | 32.7 | 35.0 | 35.0 | 34.8 | 34.3 | 34.1 |
| Under 18 years | 8.9 | 9.1 | 9.2 | 9.5 | 9.3 | 9.7 | 9.9 | 14.4 | 14.5 | 14.3 | 13.4 | 13.7 |
| 18 to 24 years [4] | 11.5 | 11.2 | 11.0 | 11.3 | 11.1 | 10.8 | 10.4 | 9.3 | 8.7 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 7.2 |
| 25 to 44 years | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.9 |
| 45 to 64 years | 3.5 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 4.0 |
| 65 years and over | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 5.5 | 5.7 | 6.1 | 6.2 | 6.2 |
| Female | 67.5 | 67.7 | 67.8 | 67.2 | 67.6 | 67.1 | 67.3 | 65.0 | 65.1 | 65.2 | 65.7 | 65.9 |
| Under 18 years | 8.3 | 8.2 | 8.2 | 8.0 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 8.0 | 11.6 | 11.3 | 11.2 | 10.5 | 10.6 |
| 18 to 24 years [4] | 13.1 | 12.6 | 12.2 | 11.6 | 11.2 | 11.0 | 10.0 | 9.0 | 8.4 | 7.9 | 7.8 | 7.5 |
| 25 to 44 years | 23.6 | 23.5 | 23.9 | 23.4 | 23.7 | 23.7 | 24.2 | 21.8 | 22.1 | 22.2 | 23.2 | 23.5 |
| 45 to 64 years | 18.2 | 18.8 | 19.1 | 19.6 | 20.2 | 19.8 | 20.4 | 18.3 | 18.7 | 19.3 | 19.6 | 19.5 |
| 65 years and over | 4.4 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 4.2 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.7 |
| **Color and Sex** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 90.7 | 90.9 | 90.4 | 90.0 | 90.1 | 89.4 | 88.9 | 89.5 | 89.9 | 89.5 | 89.5 | 90.1 |
| Male | 29.7 | 29.7 | 29.4 | 30.0 | 29.7 | 30.0 | 29.7 | 31.9 | 32.1 | 31.8 | 31.5 | 31.8 |
| Female | 61.0 | 61.2 | 61.1 | 60.1 | 60.4 | 59.4 | 59.2 | 57.6 | 57.8 | 57.6 | 58.0 | 58.3 |
| Negro and other races | 9.3 | 9.1 | 9.6 | 10.0 | 9.9 | 10.6 | 11.1 | 10.5 | 10.1 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 9.9 |
| Male | 2.8 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.3 |
| Female | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.7 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 7.7 | 8.1 | 7.4 | 7.2 | 7.6 | 7.7 | 7.6 |
| **Sex and Marital Status** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Single | 20.4 | 20.1 | 20.0 | 20.6 | 20.4 | 20.6 | 20.2 | 23.7 | 23.4 | 22.4 | 21.4 | 21.4 |
| Married, wife present | 10.4 | 10.7 | 10.6 | 10.5 | 10.4 | 10.7 | 10.9 | 9.8 | 10.2 | 10.6 | 11.1 | 11.1 |
| Widowed, divorced, separated | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.7 |
| Female: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Single | 18.7 | 18.2 | 18.0 | 17.5 | 16.7 | 16.6 | 16.4 | 19.1 | 18.1 | 18.0 | 17.4 | 17.3 |
| Married, husband present | 40.2 | 40.8 | 41.2 | 40.5 | 41.4 | 40.8 | 41.1 | 37.1 | 38.0 | 37.7 | 38.3 | 39.0 |
| Widowed, divorced, separated | 8.6 | 8.7 | 8.6 | 9.3 | 9.6 | 9.7 | 9.8 | 8.8 | 8.9 | 9.5 | 10.0 | 9.6 |
| **Industry Group** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wage and salary workers | 90.2 | 90.0 | 90.3 | 90.2 | 90.1 | 89.0 | 87.7 | 87.6 | 86.3 | 86.2 | 85.7 | 85.4 |
| Construction | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.5 |
| Manufacturing | 5.5 | 5.4 | 5.9 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 7.1 | 6.7 | 7.2 | 7.7 | 8.0 |
| Durable goods | 2.2 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| Nondurable goods | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 5.4 | 5.7 | 6.0 |
| Transportation and public utilities | 2.9 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.0 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 32.6 | 32.0 | 31.4 | 31.0 | 30.7 | 29.9 | 29.0 | 27.6 | 27.4 | 25.9 | 26.2 | 25.3 |
| Finance and service | 45.0 | 45.6 | 45.7 | 45.2 | 46.0 | 45.8 | 45.1 | 46.2 | 46.0 | 46.9 | 45.4 | 46.3 |
| Other industries [5] | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.4 |
| Self-employed and unpaid family workers | 9.8 | 10.0 | 9.7 | 9.8 | 9.9 | 11.0 | 12.3 | 12.4 | 13.8 | 13.8 | 14.3 | 14.6 |

[1] Data for 1957–61 were published in the *1970 Manpower Report*.

[2] Data revised to refer to persons 16 years and over in accordance with the changes in age limit and concepts introduced in 1967; prior to this, the item "under 18 years" referred to persons 14 to 17 years.

[3] Includes persons who worked 35 hours or more during the survey week and those who usually work full time but worked part time because of illness, bad weather, holidays, personal business, or other temporary noneconomic reasons.

[4] Data not available for the usual 20- to 24-year age group because the breakdown for the 18- and 19-year age group is not readily available from 1960.

[5] Includes mining and public administration.

[6] Includes persons who wanted only part-time work.

## Table A–25. Persons on Part Time for Economic Reasons,[1] by Type of Industry, Sex, and Age: Annual Averages, 1957–72

[Thousands of persons 14 years and over for 1957–66, 16 years and over for 1966 forward]

| Year | Total | Agriculture | Nonagricultural industries | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Total | Male | | | | | | Female | | | | | |
| | | | | Total | Under 18 years [2] | 18 to 24 years [3] | 25 to 44 years | 45 to 64 years | 65 years and over | Total | Under 18 years [2] | 18 to 24 years [3] | 25 to 44 years | 45 to 64 years | 65 years and over |
| 1957 | 2,469 | 300 | 2,169 | 1,263 | 99 | 181 | 488 | 418 | 76 | 906 | 58 | 117 | 383 | 315 | 32 |
| 1958 | 3,280 | 327 | 2,953 | 1,793 | 114 | 257 | 727 | 607 | 88 | 1,161 | 57 | 166 | 482 | 413 | 42 |
| 1959 | 2,640 | 304 | 2,336 | 1,320 | 115 | 223 | 494 | 419 | 67 | 1,016 | 62 | 140 | 405 | 367 | 41 |
| 1960 | 2,860 | 300 | 2,560 | 1,476 | 114 | 251 | 552 | 489 | 70 | 1,083 | 75 | 167 | 420 | 385 | 36 |
| 1961 | 3,142 | 329 | 2,813 | 1,625 | 127 | 305 | 598 | 527 | 66 | 1,188 | 65 | 178 | 460 | 443 | 40 |
| 1962 | 2,661 | 325 | 2,336 | 1,308 | 113 | 243 | 476 | 422 | 55 | 1,029 | 65 | 171 | 386 | 372 | 34 |
| 1963 | 2,620 | 332 | 2,288 | 1,263 | 106 | 255 | 436 | 407 | 59 | 1,025 | 65 | 183 | 384 | 355 | 38 |
| 1964 | 2,455 | 318 | 2,137 | 1,154 | 106 | 235 | 398 | 368 | 49 | 982 | 60 | 177 | 350 | 359 | 30 |
| 1965 | 2,209 | 281 | 1,928 | 1,005 | 108 | 226 | 322 | 310 | 40 | 923 | 55 | 205 | 308 | 325 | 37 |
| 1966 | 1,960 | 246 | 1,714 | 896 | 108 | 195 | 277 | 273 | 43 | 818 | 65 | 164 | 286 | 279 | 27 |
| 1966 [4] | 1,894 | 230 | 1,664 | 863 | 75 | 195 | 277 | 273 | 43 | 801 | 47 | 164 | 286 | 279 | 23 |
| 1967 | 2,163 | 250 | 1,913 | 987 | 81 | 214 | 331 | 310 | 51 | 925 | 52 | 199 | 312 | 331 | 33 |
| 1968 | 1,970 | 255 | 1,715 | 830 | 90 | 194 | 250 | 250 | 47 | 886 | 55 | 201 | 286 | 314 | 30 |
| 1969 | 2,056 | 246 | 1,810 | 888 | 98 | 210 | 284 | 252 | 45 | 921 | 64 | 212 | 311 | 308 | 27 |
| 1970 | 2,443 | 247 | 2,196 | 1,105 | 98 | 284 | 373 | 303 | 46 | 1,090 | 70 | 269 | 355 | 362 | 35 |
| 1971 | 2,675 | 236 | 2,439 | 1,202 | 104 | 336 | 401 | 317 | 46 | 1,236 | 79 | 320 | 408 | 390 | 40 |
| 1972 | 2,624 | 216 | 2,408 | 1,168 | 135 | 365 | 358 | 268 | 42 | 1,239 | 93 | 337 | 408 | 359 | 41 |

[1] Includes persons who worked less than 35 hours during the survey week because of slack work, job changing during the week, material shortages, inability to find full-time work, etc.

[2] Data refer to persons 14 to 17 years for the period 1957–66, and persons 16 and 17 years beginning 1966.

[3] See footnote 4, table A–24.

[4] See footnote 2, table A–19.

## Table A–26. Nonagricultural Workers on Part Time for Economic Reasons, by Usual Full-Time or Part-Time Status and Selected Characteristics: Annual Averages, 1962–72 [1]

[Persons 14 years and over for 1961–66, 16 years and over for 1966 forward; numbers in thousands]

| Item | 1972 | 1971 | 1970 | 1969 | 1968 | 1967 | 1966 [2] | 1966 | 1965 | 1964 | 1963 | 1962 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Usually work full time [2] | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total: Number | 1,081 | 1,184 | 1,201 | 955 | 895 | 1,060 | 871 | 873 | 897 | 986 | 1,069 | 1,049 |
| Percent | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| SEX AND AGE | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 58.5 | 57.8 | 58.4 | 56.1 | 55.4 | 59.8 | 60.9 | 60.9 | 60.2 | 61.0 | 63.0 | 64.7 |
| Under 18 years | 2.0 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| 18 to 24 years [4] | 15.6 | 13.5 | 13.6 | 12.6 | 12.5 | 12.1 | 13.6 | 13.5 | 13.2 | 11.8 | 11.6 | 9.7 |
| 25 to 44 years | 23.0 | 23.1 | 23.8 | 22.3 | 20.3 | 23.6 | 23.3 | 23.2 | 24.1 | 26.1 | 26.7 | 28.1 |
| 45 to 64 years | 16.5 | 18.1 | 17.7 | 17.2 | 18.2 | 20.1 | 20.4 | 20.4 | 20.2 | 19.9 | 21.6 | 22.9 |
| 65 years and over | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.9 |
| Female | 41.4 | 42.2 | 41.6 | 43.9 | 44.6 | 40.2 | 39.1 | 39.1 | 39.8 | 39.0 | 37.0 | 35.3 |
| Under 18 years | .9 | .8 | 1.1 | 1.3 | .9 | .7 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.0 | .6 | .8 | .9 |
| 18 to 24 years [4] | 9.8 | 9.7 | 9.7 | 9.9 | 9.9 | 8.6 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 8.7 | 6.9 | 7.0 | 6.1 |
| 25 to 44 years | 16.1 | 16.3 | 15.4 | 17.4 | 17.2 | 15.6 | 16.3 | 16.3 | 15.5 | 16.2 | 16.1 | 15.6 |
| 45 to 64 years | 13.5 | 14.5 | 14.5 | 14.6 | 15.4 | 14.3 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 13.9 | 14.6 | 12.2 | 11.7 |
| 65 years and over | 1.1 | .8 | 1.0 | .7 | 1.2 | 1.0 | .9 | .9 | .7 | .7 | .8 | 1.0 |
| COLOR AND SEX | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 84.5 | 83.3 | 83.2 | 83.4 | 81.1 | 81.1 | 81.6 | 81.6 | 81.7 | 82.2 | 83.6 | 84.1 |
| Male | 49.6 | 48.1 | 48.4 | 46.1 | 44.4 | 47.7 | 49.1 | 49.1 | 48.7 | 49.8 | 52.0 | 54.1 |
| Female | 34.9 | 35.2 | 34.8 | 37.2 | 36.8 | 33.4 | 32.5 | 32.4 | 33.0 | 32.4 | 31.7 | 30.0 |
| Negro and other races | 15.4 | 16.7 | 16.8 | 16.6 | 18.9 | 18.9 | 18.4 | 18.4 | 18.3 | 17.8 | 16.4 | 15.9 |
| Male | 8.9 | 9.8 | 10.0 | 9.9 | 10.9 | 12.1 | 11.8 | 11.9 | 11.5 | 11.2 | 11.0 | 10.7 |
| Female | 6.6 | 6.9 | 6.8 | 6.7 | 7.9 | 6.8 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.8 | 6.6 | 5.3 | 5.2 |
| SEX AND MARITAL STATUS | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Single | 16.4 | 13.4 | 13.4 | 14.0 | 13.9 | 12.9 | 14.1 | 14.2 | 14.4 | 13.0 | 13.0 | 11.2 |
| Married, wife present | 36.9 | 40.0 | 40.5 | 37.2 | 37.4 | 42.1 | 42.0 | 42.0 | 41.1 | 44.2 | 45.3 | 48.8 |
| Widowed, divorced, separated | 5.2 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.8 | 4.0 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 3.9 | 4.7 | 4.8 |
| Female: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Single | 8.4 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 7.8 | 7.9 | 6.9 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.7 | 6.1 | 6.3 | 6.0 |
| Married, husband present | 24.4 | 26.1 | 25.4 | 27.3 | 27.9 | 24.6 | 23.7 | 23.7 | 23.5 | 24.7 | 23.3 | 20.8 |
| Widowed, divorced separated | 8.6 | 8.5 | 8.7 | 8.9 | 8.8 | 8.7 | 8.8 | 8.8 | 9.6 | 8.1 | 7.5 | 8.5 |

Footnotes at end of table.

## Table A–26. Nonagricultural Workers on Part Time for Economic Reasons, by Usual Full-Time or Part-Time Status and Selected Characteristics: Annual Averages, 1962–72 [1]—Continued

| Item | 1972 | 1971 | 1970 | 1969 | 1968 | 1967 | 1966 [2] | 1966 | 1965 | 1964 | 1963 | 1962 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Usually work full time [3]—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | |
| INDUSTRY GROUP | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wage and salary workers | 88.4 | 89.5 | 90.3 | 89.0 | 90.0 | 89.2 | 89.2 | 89.2 | 88.7 | 89.1 | 88.2 | 89.7 |
| Construction | 15.0 | 13.5 | 13.2 | 12.9 | 12.4 | 13.8 | 15.5 | 15.5 | 14.6 | 15.7 | 15.5 | 15.4 |
| Manufacturing | 33.2 | 39.0 | 42.2 | 37.8 | 38.6 | 40.8 | 35.6 | 35.6 | 37.2 | 37.6 | 39.1 | 39.3 |
| Durable goods | 12.8 | 16.0 | 18.3 | 14.8 | 14.6 | 19.1 | 13.8 | 13.8 | 14.3 | 13.4 | 15.6 | 16.2 |
| Nondurable goods | 20.5 | 23.0 | 23.9 | 23.0 | 24.0 | 21.7 | 21.8 | 21.9 | 23.0 | 24.2 | 23.5 | 23.1 |
| Transportation and public utilities | 6.1 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 6.0 | 5.6 | 5.9 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 6.2 | 5.5 | 5.7 | 5.8 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 15.8 | 14.0 | 12.3 | 13.3 | 14.1 | 12.2 | 14.0 | 14.1 | 12.9 | 11.4 | 12.1 | 11.9 |
| Finance and service | 16.6 | 16.1 | 15.6 | 16.5 | 16.7 | 13.9 | 16.3 | 16.3 | 15.9 | 16.0 | 13.3 | 13.9 |
| Other industries [4] | 1.8 | 1.5 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 1.8 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 3.3 |
| Self-employed and unpaid family workers | 11.5 | 10.5 | 9.7 | 11.0 | 10.0 | 10.8 | 10.8 | 10.8 | 11.3 | 10.9 | 11.8 | 10.3 |
| | Usually work part time [5] | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total: Number | 1,327 | 1,256 | 995 | 855 | 820 | 853 | 793 | 841 | 1,031 | 1,151 | 1,219 | 1,287 |
| Percent | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| SEX AND AGE | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 40.4 | 41.3 | 40.5 | 41.2 | 40.8 | 41.4 | 41.9 | 43.2 | 45.2 | 48.1 | 48.4 | 48.9 |
| Under 18 years | 8.5 | 6.8 | 7.9 | 8.9 | 8.3 | 7.3 | 7.4 | 10.7 | 9.1 | 7.8 | 7.6 | 7.7 |
| 18 to 24 years [6] | 14.8 | 14.0 | 12.2 | 10.5 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 9.7 | 9.1 | 10.5 | 10.3 | 10.8 | 10.9 |
| 25 to 44 years | 8.2 | 10.1 | 8.8 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 9.4 | 9.3 | 8.8 | 10.3 | 12.2 | 12.3 | 13.4 |
| 45 to 64 years | 6.8 | 8.1 | 9.1 | 10.3 | 10.6 | 11.4 | 11.9 | 11.3 | 12.5 | 14.9 | 14.4 | 14.1 |
| 65 years and over | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.6 | 3.3 | 3.7 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 3.3 | 2.7 |
| Female | 59.6 | 58.7 | 59.5 | 58.8 | 59.2 | 58.6 | 58.1 | 56.8 | 54.8 | 51.9 | 51.6 | 51.1 |
| Under 18 years | 6.3 | 5.5 | 5.7 | 6.1 | 5.7 | 5.2 | 4.8 | 6.5 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 4.3 |
| 18 to 24 years [6] | 17.4 | 16.3 | 15.4 | 13.7 | 13.6 | 12.7 | 11.4 | 10.8 | 12.3 | 9.5 | 8.9 | 8.3 |
| 25 to 44 years | 17.6 | 17.1 | 17.1 | 16.9 | 16.1 | 17.1 | 18.1 | 17.1 | 16.4 | 16.5 | 17.4 | 17.2 |
| 45 to 64 years | 16.1 | 17.4 | 18.9 | 19.7 | 21.4 | 21.0 | 21.4 | 20.2 | 19.4 | 18.7 | 18.4 | 19.3 |
| 65 years and over | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 1.9 |
| COLOR AND SEX | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 79.0 | 78.4 | 74.1 | 73.1 | 71.1 | 67.8 | 66.3 | 67.4 | 65.6 | 65.3 | 66.2 | 65.2 |
| Male | 33.1 | 33.4 | 31.8 | 31.5 | 30.7 | 29.9 | 30.2 | 31.7 | 32.3 | 33.0 | 34.4 | 34.3 |
| Female | 45.9 | 45.0 | 42.3 | 41.6 | 40.4 | 37.9 | 36.1 | 35.7 | 33.3 | 32.3 | 31.8 | 30.9 |
| Negro and other races | 20.9 | 21.6 | 25.9 | 26.9 | 28.9 | 32.2 | 33.7 | 32.6 | 34.4 | 34.7 | 33.8 | 34.8 |
| Male | 7.2 | 7.8 | 8.9 | 9.8 | 10.0 | 11.6 | 11.7 | 11.4 | 12.8 | 15.0 | 14.0 | 14.5 |
| Female | 13.7 | 13.8 | 17.0 | 17.1 | 18.9 | 20.6 | 22.0 | 21.2 | 21.6 | 19.7 | 19.9 | 20.3 |
| SEX AND MARITAL STATUS | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Single | 24.9 | 22.9 | 21.7 | 21.8 | 20.7 | 19.4 | 20.2 | 22.6 | 21.6 | 21.7 | 20.7 | 21.1 |
| Married, wife present | 12.7 | 15.1 | 15.6 | 15.7 | 15.6 | 17.9 | 17.1 | 16.2 | 18.5 | 20.3 | 22.0 | 22.4 |
| Widowed, divorced, separated | 2.8 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.9 | 4.5 | 4.2 | 4.7 | 4.4 | 4.9 | 6.0 | 5.7 | 5.4 |
| Female: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Single | 20.8 | 18.9 | 18.6 | 17.3 | 16.8 | 16.1 | 14.4 | 15.6 | 15.6 | 13.8 | 12.9 | 12.7 |
| Married, husband present | 26.6 | 26.5 | 25.7 | 26.5 | 26.7 | 26.6 | 25.1 | 23.7 | 23.5 | 22.1 | 22.9 | 23.0 |
| Widowed, divorced, separated | 13.2 | 13.2 | 15.1 | 14.9 | 15.7 | 15.8 | 18.6 | 17.6 | 15.8 | 16.1 | 15.8 | 15.4 |
| INDUSTRY GROUP | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wage and salary workers | 92.2 | 91.6 | 91.9 | 90.8 | 92.3 | 90.9 | 91.9 | 92.2 | 91.9 | 91.5 | 91.2 | 91.1 |
| Construction | 5.0 | 6.1 | 6.2 | 5.6 | 5.9 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 6.1 | 7.1 | 8.3 | 8.0 | 7.7 |
| Manufacturing | 6.8 | 8.6 | 9.6 | 8.5 | 10.1 | 10.6 | 7.8 | 7.6 | 8.9 | 9.9 | 11.2 | 11.0 |
| Durable goods | 1.8 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 2.5 | 3.2 | 3.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 3.1 | 3.4 | 4.1 | 4.7 |
| Nondurable goods | 5.0 | 5.4 | 6.5 | 6.1 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 5.3 | 5.1 | 5.8 | 6.5 | 7.1 | 6.3 |
| Transportation and public utilities | 3.4 | 3.6 | 3.9 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 3.5 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 3.6 | 4.8 | 4.1 | 4.3 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 32.5 | 30.0 | 26.5 | 26.2 | 25.2 | 23.8 | 25.2 | 25.0 | 24.2 | 22.5 | 22.1 | 22.3 |
| Finance and service | 42.3 | 41.4 | 43.4 | 44.5 | 45.7 | 44.7 | 46.0 | 47.0 | 46.5 | 44.1 | 44.1 | 43.2 |
| Other industries [4] | 2.3 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.6 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 2.6 |
| Self-employed and unpaid family workers | 7.8 | 8.4 | 8.1 | 9.2 | 7.7 | 9.1 | 8.1 | 7.8 | 8.1 | 8.5 | 8.8 | 8.9 |

[1] Data for 1957–61 were published in the *1970 Manpower Report*.
[2] See footnote 2, table A–24.
[3] Mainly persons who worked less than 35 hours during the survey week because of slack work, job changing during the week, material shortages, etc.
[4] See footnote 4, table A–24.
[5] See footnote 5, table A–24.
[6] Mainly persons who could find only part-time work.

## Table B–1. Employment Status of the Population,[1] by Marital Status and Sex, 1947–72

[Numbers in thousands]

| Marital status and date | Male | | | | | | Female | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Population | Labor force | | | | | Population | Labor force | | | | |
| | | Total | | Employed | Unemployed | | | Total | | Employed | Unemployed | |
| | | Number | Percent of population | | Number | Percent of labor force | | Number | Percent of population | | Number | Percent of labor force |
| SINGLE | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| April 1947 | 14,760 | 9,375 | 63.5 | 8,500 | 849 | 9.1 | 12,078 | 6,181 | 51.2 | 5,991 | 190 | 3.1 |
| April 1948 | 14,734 | 9,440 | 64.1 | 8,699 | (3) | ..... | 11,623 | 5,943 | 51.1 | 5,697 | 246 | 4.1 |
| April 1949 | 13,952 | 8,957 | 64.2 | 8,048 | 863 | 9.6 | 11,174 | 5,682 | 50.9 | 5,395 | 287 | 5.1 |
| March 1950 | 14,212 | 8,898 | 62.6 | 7,638 | 1,188 | 13.4 | 11,126 | 5,621 | 50.5 | 5,272 | 349 | 6.2 |
| April 1951 | 12,984 | 8,036 | 61.9 | 7,550 | 427 | 5.3 | 10,946 | 5,430 | 49.6 | 5,228 | 202 | 3.7 |
| April 1952 | 12,868 | 7,836 | 60.9 | 7,254 | 444 | 5.7 | 11,068 | 5,532 | 50.0 | 5,360 | 168 | 3.0 |
| April 1953 | 13,000 | 7,825 | 60.2 | 7,347 | 390 | 5.0 | 10,774 | 5,223 | 48.5 | 5,089 | 130 | 2.5 |
| April 1954 | 13,004 | 7,924 | 60.9 | 7,099 | 697 | 8.8 | 11,043 | 5,412 | 49.0 | 5,095 | 317 | 5.9 |
| April 1955 | 13,522 | 8,276 | 61.2 | 7,495 | 653 | 7.9 | 10,962 | 5,087 | 46.4 | 4,865 | 222 | 4.4 |
| March 1956 | 13,516 | 8,086 | 59.8 | 7,400 | 625 | 7.7 | 11,126 | 5,167 | 46.4 | 4,919 | 248 | 4.8 |
| March 1957 | 13,754 | 7,958 | 57.9 | 7,166 | 716 | 9.0 | 11,487 | 5,378 | 46.8 | 5,139 | 239 | 4.4 |
| March 1958 | 14,331 | 8,174 | 57.0 | 6,959 | 1,122 | 13.7 | 11,822 | 5,365 | 45.4 | 5,078 | 287 | 5.3 |
| March 1959 | 14,768 | 8,416 | 57.0 | 7,263 | 1,083 | 12.9 | 11,884 | 5,162 | 43.4 | 4,832 | 330 | 6.4 |
| March 1960 | 15,274 | 8,473 | 55.5 | 7,327 | 1,067 | 12.6 | 12,252 | 5,401 | 44.1 | 5,079 | 322 | 6.0 |
| March 1961 | 15,886 | 8,837 | 55.6 | 7,533 | 1,246 | 14.1 | 12,764 | 5,663 | 44.4 | 5,235 | 428 | 7.6 |
| March 1962 | 15,708 | 8,121 | 51.7 | 7,134 | 922 | 11.4 | 13,134 | 5,481 | 41.7 | 5,096 | 385 | 7.0 |
| March 1963 | 16,361 | 8,267 | 50.5 | 7,059 | 1,124 | 13.6 | 13,692 | 5,614 | 41.0 | 5,218 | 396 | 7.1 |
| March 1964 | 16,968 | 8,617 | 50.8 | 7,428 | 1,085 | 12.6 | 14,132 | 5,781 | 40.9 | 5,366 | 415 | 7.2 |
| March 1965 | 17,338 | 8,719 | 50.3 | 7,765 | 898 | 10.3 | 14,607 | 5,912 | 40.5 | 5,491 | 421 | 7.1 |
| March 1966 | 17,684 | 8,781 | 49.7 | 7,914 | 799 | 9.1 | 14,981 | 6,106 | 40.8 | 5,729 | 377 | 6.2 |
| March 1967 | 17,754 | 9,001 | 50.7 | 8,151 | 706 | 7.8 | 15,311 | 6,323 | 41.3 | 5,958 | 365 | 5.8 |
| March 1967 [4] | 13,987 | 8,350 | 59.7 | 7,553 | 654 | 7.8 | 11,664 | 5,915 | 50.7 | 5,566 | 349 | 5.9 |
| March 1968 | 14,596 | 8,695 | 59.6 | 7,816 | 707 | 8.1 | 12,381 | 6,357 | 51.3 | 5,944 | 413 | 6.5 |
| March 1969 | 14,890 | 8,797 | 59.1 | 8,000 | 675 | 7.7 | 12,689 | 6,501 | 51.2 | 6,093 | 408 | 6.3 |
| March 1970 | 15,722 | 9,545 | 60.7 | 8,552 | 869 | 9.1 | 13,141 | 6,965 | 53.0 | 6,473 | 492 | 7.1 |
| March 1971 | 16,547 | 9,963 | 60.2 | 8,508 | 1,310 | 13.1 | 13,632 | 7,187 | 52.7 | 6,488 | 699 | 9.7 |
| March 1972 | 16,573 | 10,693 | 64.5 | 9,068 | 1,476 | 13.8 | 13,610 | 7,477 | 54.9 | 6,740 | 737 | 9.9 |
| MARRIED, SPOUSE PRESENT | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| April 1947 | 33,389 | 30,927 | 92.6 | 29,865 | 837 | 2.7 | 33,458 | 6,676 | 20.0 | 6,502 | 174 | 2.6 |
| April 1948 | 34,289 | 31,713 | 92.5 | 30,563 | (3) | ..... | 34,289 | 7,553 | 22.0 | 7,369 | 184 | 2.4 |
| April 1949 | 35,323 | 32,559 | 92.2 | 31,101 | 1,115 | 3.4 | 35,323 | 7,959 | 22.5 | 7,637 | 322 | 4.0 |
| March 1950 | 35,925 | 32,912 | 91.6 | 30,938 | 1,503 | 4.6 | 35,925 | 8,550 | 23.8 | 8,038 | 512 | 6.0 |
| April 1951 | 35,998 | 32,998 | 91.7 | 31,968 | 480 | 1.5 | 35,998 | 9,086 | 25.2 | 8,750 | 336 | 3.7 |
| April 1952 | 36,510 | 33,482 | 91.7 | 32,222 | 464 | 1.4 | 36,510 | 9,222 | 25.3 | 8,946 | 266 | 2.9 |
| April 1953 | 37,106 | 33,950 | 91.5 | 32,540 | 564 | 1.7 | 37,106 | 9,763 | 26.3 | 9,525 | 236 | 2.4 |
| April 1954 | 37,346 | 34,153 | 91.5 | 32,139 | 1,328 | 3.9 | 37,346 | 9,923 | 26.6 | 9,388 | 535 | 5.4 |
| April 1955 | 37,570 | 34,064 | 90.7 | 32,207 | 1,171 | 3.4 | 37,570 | 10,423 | 27.7 | 10,021 | 402 | 3.9 |
| March 1956 | 38,306 | 34,855 | 91.0 | 33,046 | 1,016 | 2.9 | 38,306 | 11,126 | 29.0 | 10,676 | 450 | 4.0 |
| March 1957 | 38,940 | 35,280 | 90.6 | 33,536 | 1,024 | 2.9 | 38,940 | 11,529 | 29.6 | 11,036 | 493 | 4.3 |
| March 1958 | 39,182 | 35,327 | 90.2 | 32,283 | 2,267 | 6.4 | 39,182 | 11,826 | 30.2 | 10,993 | 833 | 7.0 |
| March 1959 | 39,529 | 35,437 | 89.6 | 32,928 | 1,583 | 4.5 | 39,529 | 12,205 | 30.9 | 11,516 | 689 | 5.6 |
| March 1960 | 40,205 | 35,757 | 88.9 | 33,179 | 1,564 | 4.4 | 40,205 | 12,253 | 30.5 | 11,587 | 666 | 5.4 |
| March 1961 | 40,524 | 36,201 | 89.3 | 33,080 | 2,137 | 5.9 | 40,524 | 13,266 | 32.7 | 12,337 | 929 | 7.0 |
| March 1962 | 41,218 | 36,396 | 88.3 | 33,883 | 1,605 | 4.4 | 41,218 | 13,485 | 32.7 | 12,716 | 769 | 5.7 |
| March 1963 | 41,705 | 36,740 | 88.1 | 34,305 | 1,567 | 4.3 | 41,705 | 14,061 | 33.7 | 13,303 | 758 | 5.4 |
| March 1964 | 42,045 | 36,898 | 87.8 | 34,667 | 1,310 | 3.6 | 42,045 | 14,461 | 34.4 | 13,626 | 835 | 5.8 |
| March 1965 | 42,367 | 37,140 | 87.7 | 35,185 | 1,088 | 2.9 | 42,367 | 14,708 | 34.7 | 13,959 | 749 | 5.1 |
| March 1966 | 42,826 | 37,346 | 87.2 | 35,685 | 888 | 2.4 | 42,826 | 15,178 | 35.4 | 14,623 | 555 | 3.7 |
| March 1967 | 43,225 | 37,596 | 87.0 | 35,964 | 792 | 2.1 | 43,225 | 15,908 | 36.8 | 15,189 | 719 | 4.5 |
| March 1967 [4] | 43,225 | 37,588 | 87.0 | 35,963 | 790 | 2.1 | 43,225 | 15,908 | 36.8 | 15,189 | 719 | 4.5 |
| March 1968 | 43,947 | 38,225 | 87.0 | 36,552 | 787 | 2.1 | 43,947 | 16,821 | 38.3 | 16,199 | 622 | 3.7 |
| March 1969 | 44,440 | 38,623 | 86.9 | 37,065 | 662 | 1.7 | 44,440 | 17,595 | 39.6 | 16,947 | 648 | 3.7 |
| March 1970 | 45,055 | 39,138 | 86.9 | 37,103 | 1,020 | 2.6 | 45,055 | 18,377 | 40.8 | 17,497 | 880 | 4.8 |
| March 1971 | 45,443 | 39,058 | 85.9 | 36,620 | 1,441 | 3.7 | 45,443 | 18,530 | 40.8 | 17,445 | 1,085 | 5.9 |
| March 1972 | 46,400 | 39,654 | 85.5 | 37,311 | 1,326 | 3.3 | 46,400 | 19,249 | 41.5 | 18,217 | 1,032 | 5.4 |

Footnotes at end of table.

## Table B–1. Employment Status of the Population,[1] by Marital Status and Sex, 1947–72—Continued

[Numbers in thousands]

| Marital status and date | Male | | | | | | Female | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Population | Labor force | | | | | Population | Labor force | | | | |
| | | Total | | Employed | Unemployed | | | Total | | Employed | Unemployed | |
| | | Number | Percent of population | | Number | Percent of labor force | | Number | Percent of population | | Number | Percent of labor force |
| WIDOWED, DIVORCED, SEPARATED | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| April 1947 | 4,201 | 2,760 | 65.7 | 2,548 | 211 | 7.6 | 9,270 | 3,466 | 37.4 | 3,309 | 157 | 4.5 |
| April 1948 | 4,204 | 2,689 | 64.0 | 2,539 | (2) | ..... | 9,452 | 3,659 | 38.7 | 3,463 | 196 | 5.4 |
| April 1949 | 4,174 | 2,545 | 61.0 | 2,314 | 227 | 8.9 | 9,505 | 3,526 | 37.1 | 3,324 | 202 | 5.7 |
| March 1950 | 4,149 | 2,616 | 63.1 | 2,301 | 311 | 11.9 | 9,584 | 3,624 | 37.8 | 3,364 | 260 | 7.2 |
| April 1951 | 4,438 | 2,754 | 62.1 | 2,616 | 121 | 4.4 | 10,410 | 4,086 | 39.2 | 3,910 | 176 | 4.3 |
| April 1952 | 4,186 | 2,602 | 62.2 | 2,422 | 140 | 5.4 | 10,456 | 4,058 | 38.8 | 3,928 | 130 | 3.2 |
| April 1953 | 4,678 | 3,060 | 65.4 | 2,870 | 150 | 4.9 | 11,060 | 4,319 | 39.0 | 4,205 | 112 | 2.6 |
| April 1954 | 4,947 | 3,061 | 62.3 | 2,755 | 318 | 10.3 | 11,153 | 4,391 | 39.4 | 4,120 | 269 | 6.1 |
| April 1955 | 4,902 | 2,976 | 60.7 | 2,699 | 269 | 9.0 | 11,718 | 4,643 | 39.6 | 4,398 | 245 | 5.3 |
| March 1956 | 4,922 | 3,001 | 61.0 | 2,737 | 246 | 8.2 | 11,543 | 4,549 | 39.4 | 4,300 | 249 | 5.5 |
| March 1957 | 4,776 | 2,795 | 58.5 | 2,571 | 211 | 7.5 | 11,436 | 4,617 | 40.4 | 4,417 | 200 | 4.3 |
| March 1958 | 4,949 | 2,903 | 58.7 | 2,524 | 354 | 12.2 | 11,780 | 4,810 | 40.8 | 4,474 | 336 | 7.0 |
| March 1959 | 4,961 | 2,967 | 59.8 | 2,651 | 305 | 10.3 | 12,148 | 5,009 | 41.2 | 4,637 | 372 | 7.4 |
| March 1960 | 4,794 | 2,845 | 59.3 | 2,542 | 279 | 9.8 | 12,150 | 4,861 | 40.0 | 4,553 | 308 | 6.3 |
| March 1961 | 4,828 | 2,829 | 58.6 | 2,490 | 326 | 11.5 | 12,559 | 5,270 | 42.0 | 4,841 | 429 | 8.1 |
| March 1962 | 5,203 | 2,989 | 57.4 | 2,629 | 355 | 11.9 | 12,814 | 5,012 | 39.1 | 4,681 | 331 | 6.6 |
| March 1963 | 5,174 | 2,932 | 56.7 | 2,598 | 322 | 11.0 | 12,995 | 5,000 | 38.5 | 4,665 | 335 | 6.7 |
| March 1964 | 5,205 | 2,933 | 56.3 | 2,635 | 286 | 9.8 | 13,326 | 5,157 | 38.7 | 4,794 | 363 | 7.0 |
| March 1965 | 5,438 | 3,032 | 55.8 | 2,724 | 297 | 9.8 | 13,717 | 5,332 | 38.9 | 5,044 | 288 | 5.4 |
| March 1966 | 5,278 | 2,959 | 56.1 | 2,794 | 160 | 5.4 | 14,021 | 5,536 | 39.5 | 5,278 | 258 | 4.7 |
| March 1967 | 5,525 | 3,027 | 54.8 | 2,819 | 190 | 6.3 | 14,551 | 5,724 | 39.3 | 5,473 | 251 | 4.4 |
| March 1967 [3] | 5,512 | 3,025 | 54.9 | 2,817 | 190 | 6.3 | 14,521 | 5,722 | 39.4 | 5,471 | 251 | 4.4 |
| March 1968 | 5,278 | 2,816 | 53.4 | 2,682 | 124 | 4.4 | 14,351 | 5,600 | 39.0 | 5,325 | 275 | 4.9 |
| March 1969 | 5,501 | 2,977 | 54.1 | 2,842 | 124 | 4.2 | 14,791 | 5,802 | 39.2 | 5,573 | 229 | 3.9 |
| March 1970 | 5,416 | 2,938 | 54.2 | 2,724 | 192 | 6.5 | 15,065 | 5,891 | 39.1 | 5,611 | 280 | 4.8 |
| March 1971 | 5,688 | 3,129 | 55.0 | 2,850 | 257 | 8.2 | 15,505 | 5,964 | 38.5 | 5,582 | 382 | 6.4 |
| March 1972 | 5,299 | 3,322 | 62.7 | 3,023 | 274 | 8.2 | 15,496 | 6,213 | 40.1 | 5,838 | 375 | 6.0 |

[1] Data relate to the civilian population (including institutional) 14 years and over until 1967, 16 and over beginning 1967; beginning 1972, data relate to the civilian noninstitutional population. Male members of the Armed Forces living off post or with their families on post are included in the male population and labor force figures.

[2] Not available.

[3] See footnote 1 concerning raising the lower age limit.

## Table B–2. Labor Force Participation Rates,[1] by Marital Status, Sex, and Age, 1947–72

| Marital status and date | Male | | | | | | | | Female | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total [2] | Under 20 years [2] | 20 to 24 years | 25 to 34 years | 35 to 44 years | 45 to 64 years | | | 65 years and over | Total [2] | Under 20 years [2] | 20 to 24 years | 25 to 34 years | 35 to 44 years | 45 to 64 years | | | 65 years and over |
| | | | | | | Total | 45 to 54 | 55 to 64 | | | | | | | Total | 45 to 54 | 55 to 64 | |
| SINGLE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| April 1947 | 63.5 | (2) | (2) | 85.0 | 85.5 | 79.1 | (2) | (2) | 40.2 | 51.2 | (2) | (2) | 78.2 | 79.4 | 66.3 | (2) | (2) | 22.7 |
| April 1948 | 64.1 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | 51.1 | 29.3 | 78.8 | 81.8 | 78.1 | 61.6 | (2) | (2) | 23.2 |
| April 1949 | 64.2 | 45.3 | 77.1 | 86.6 | 85.1 | 75.1 | (2) | (2) | 42.1 | 50.9 | 28.8 | 75.8 | 81.0 | 80.4 | 66.8 | (2) | (2) | 24.3 |
| March 1950 | 62.6 | 42.1 | 78.7 | 84.1 | 83.6 | 74.1 | (2) | (2) | 41.0 | 50.5 | 26.3 | 74.9 | 84.6 | 83.6 | 70.6 | (2) | (2) | 23.8 |
| April 1951 | 61.9 | 42.7 | 77.1 | 84.3 | 83.0 | 73.5 | (2) | (2) | 36.8 | 49.6 | 28.4 | 75.6 | 82.0 | 81.7 | 65.0 | (2) | (2) | 18.9 |
| April 1952 | 60.9 | 40.7 | 79.2 | 86.8 | 83.7 | 76.6 | 85.0 | 66.2 | 28.2 | 50.0 | 28.0 | 75.9 | 83.0 | 78.4 | 71.9 | 78.5 | 63.1 | 16.4 |
| April 1953 | 60.2 | 41.7 | 75.5 | 86.1 | 81.0 | 74.8 | 78.1 | 70.8 | 30.2 | 48.5 | 27.4 | 76.2 | 81.3 | 77.3 | 68.3 | 72.9 | 62.7 | 23.2 |
| April 1954 | 60.9 | 40.8 | 78.6 | 89.2 | 83.2 | 81.8 | 84.1 | 78.6 | 28.9 | 49.0 | 27.5 | 77.2 | 88.7 | 77.0 | 70.8 | 76.9 | 61.1 | 17.3 |
| April 1955 | 61.2 | 39.4 | 76.5 | 89.1 | 82.2 | 86.7 | 88.8 | 83.6 | 31.6 | 46.4 | 24.6 | 69.6 | 80.9 | 81.2 | 74.8 | 79.4 | 69.1 | 26.0 |
| March 1956 | 59.8 | 39.2 | 75.9 | 89.7 | 85.4 | 76.3 | 82.0 | 67.9 | 25.9 | 46.4 | 24.7 | 72.2 | 85.5 | 78.5 | 70.1 | 74.7 | 63.8 | 24.3 |
| March 1957 | 57.9 | 38.9 | 73.2 | 86.5 | 82.9 | 77.0 | 83.1 | 68.9 | 26.8 | 46.8 | 26.8 | 74.6 | 79.5 | 81.9 | 72.9 | 78.0 | 66.7 | 24.5 |
| March 1958 | 57.0 | 36.0 | 73.9 | 87.5 | 82.8 | 78.1 | 83.7 | 72.1 | 28.9 | 45.4 | 24.7 | 72.9 | 80.1 | 79.1 | 72.4 | 77.3 | 66.1 | 26.7 |
| March 1959 | 57.0 | 36.5 | 75.3 | 88.2 | 85.1 | 75.3 | 79.7 | 69.6 | 25.3 | 43.4 | 24.0 | 70.7 | 76.4 | 81.8 | 71.1 | 74.4 | 66.4 | 20.3 |
| March 1960 | 55.5 | 34.4 | 76.6 | 85.3 | 85.3 | 74.4 | 77.5 | 69.7 | 24.3 | 44.1 | 25.3 | 73.4 | 79.9 | 79.7 | 75.1 | 80.6 | 67.0 | 21.6 |
| March 1961 | 55.6 | 34.3 | 76.3 | 87.5 | 88.2 | 77.5 | 82.6 | 69.0 | 23.0 | 44.4 | 26.1 | 76.5 | 79.9 | 77.5 | 76.0 | 81.8 | 68.6 | 20.8 |
| March 1962 | 51.7 | 32.4 | 73.9 | 87.0 | 80.3 | 73.4 | 76.0 | 70.0 | 24.8 | 41.7 | 25.0 | 70.9 | 79.8 | 77.3 | 71.0 | 74.1 | 67.2 | 17.3 |
| March 1963 | 50.5 | 31.7 | 74.1 | 85.5 | 81.0 | 72.6 | 75.7 | 69.0 | 18.2 | 41.0 | 23.6 | 71.9 | 81.4 | 82.5 | 73.7 | 79.2 | 67.6 | 16.9 |
| March 1964 | 50.8 | 33.0 | 70.6 | 83.6 | 82.8 | 73.9 | 81.4 | 64.5 | 20.3 | 40.9 | 23.5 | 74.0 | 87.2 | 83.0 | 71.3 | 75.0 | 67.0 | 19.2 |
| March 1965 | 50.3 | 32.0 | 72.3 | 85.3 | 84.6 | 72.0 | 78.5 | 65.1 | 18.1 | 40.5 | 23.6 | 72.3 | 83.4 | 77.0 | 71.8 | 75.7 | 68.1 | 21.3 |
| March 1966 | 49.7 | 34.5 | 69.0 | 85.1 | 84.8 | 67.6 | 71.6 | 63.0 | 15.7 | 40.8 | 25.5 | 72.6 | 80.9 | 75.4 | 69.7 | 73.6 | 65.6 | 18.0 |
| March 1967 | 50.7 | 35.8 | 69.8 | 85.7 | 84.6 | 69.3 | 76.6 | 61.8 | 16.2 | 41.3 | 27.3 | 70.3 | 80.9 | 74.5 | 67.8 | 72.2 | 63.2 | 17.3 |
| March 1967 [3] | 50.7 | 46.6 | 69.8 | 85.7 | 84.6 | 69.3 | 76.6 | 61.8 | 16.2 | 50.7 | 37.2 | 70.3 | 80.9 | 74.5 | 67.8 | 72.2 | 63.2 | 17.3 |
| March 1968 | 50.6 | 46.7 | 67.7 | 85.2 | 80.8 | 67.9 | 74.8 | 57.3 | 15.4 | 51.3 | 37.4 | 68.7 | 79.8 | 77.2 | 70.0 | 74.9 | 64.8 | 18.2 |
| March 1969 | 50.1 | 46.9 | 67.5 | 84.0 | 79.2 | 69.2 | 76.6 | 57.8 | 18.7 | 51.2 | 37.1 | 69.4 | 80.9 | 72.3 | 67.9 | 72.8 | 62.8 | 18.4 |
| March 1970 | 50.7 | 49.0 | 69.0 | 86.2 | 82.3 | 66.6 | 71.5 | 60.2 | 21.0 | 53.0 | 39.5 | 71.1 | 80.7 | 73.3 | 67.8 | 72.3 | 63.7 | 17.6 |
| March 1971 | 50.2 | 47.0 | 68.5 | 84.4 | 79.3 | 69.6 | 76.8 | 57.9 | 21.4 | 52.7 | 39.6 | 69.1 | 77.6 | 72.8 | 69.4 | 74.1 | 65.2 | 17.4 |
| March 1972 | 64.5 | 51.1 | 73.3 | 87.5 | 86.2 | 71.6 | 81.2 | 58.6 | 24.6 | 54.9 | 41.9 | 69.9 | 84.7 | 71.5 | 71.0 | 73.0 | 69.1 | 19.0 |

Footnotes at end of table.



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## Table B–2. Labor Force Participation Rates,[1] by Marital Status, Sex, and Age, 1947–72—Continued

| Marital status and date | Male | | | | | | | | Female | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total [2] | Under 20 years [2] | 20 to 24 years | 25 to 34 years | 35 to 44 years | 45 to 64 years | | | 65 years and over | Total [2] | Under 20 years [2] | 20 to 24 years | 25 to 34 years | 35 to 44 years | 45 to 64 years | | | 65 years and over |
| | | | | | | Total | 45 to 54 | 55 to 64 | | | | | | | Total | 45 to 54 | 55 to 64 | |
| **MARRIED, SPOUSE PRESENT** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| April 1947 | 92.6 | ([3]) | ([3]) | 97.7 | 98.8 | 95.0 | ([3]) | ([3]) | 54.5 | 20.0 | ([3]) | ([3]) | 19.3 | 25.8 | 18.4 | ([3]) | ([3]) | 4.1 |
| April 1948 | 92.5 | ([3]) | ([3]) | ([3]) | ([3]) | ([3]) | ([3]) | ([3]) | ([3]) | 22.0 | 21.2 | 24.9 | 22.2 | 27.3 | 19.4 | ([3]) | ([3]) | 6.1 |
| April 1949 | 92.2 | ([3]) | 94.9 | 97.7 | 98.7 | 94.3 | ([3]) | ([3]) | 51.9 | 22.5 | 18.6 | 24.5 | 22.7 | 28.5 | 20.6 | ([3]) | ([3]) | 5.2 |
| March 1950 | 91.6 | 92.6 | 94.5 | 97.0 | 98.8 | 92.8 | ([3]) | ([3]) | 53.4 | 23.8 | 24.0 | 28.5 | 23.8 | 28.5 | 21.8 | ([3]) | ([3]) | 6.4 |
| April 1951 | 91.7 | 96.7 | 95.6 | 98.2 | 98.4 | 93.5 | ([3]) | ([3]) | 50.9 | 25.2 | 17.6 | 29.1 | 25.6 | 30.5 | 23.7 | ([3]) | ([3]) | 6.5 |
| April 1952 | 91.7 | 97.0 | 97.9 | 99.0 | 98.8 | 93.8 | 97.1 | 89.3 | 47.8 | 25.3 | 21.9 | 25.8 | 25.4 | 31.7 | 24.1 | 29.0 | 16.9 | 5.9 |
| April 1953 | 91.5 | 100.0 | 96.1 | 98.7 | 98.8 | 94.9 | 97.6 | 91.0 | 46.2 | 26.3 | 20.8 | 28.2 | 25.2 | 33.6 | 25.7 | 30.8 | 17.6 | 6.0 |
| April 1954 | 91.5 | 91.6 | 98.0 | 98.9 | 99.0 | 94.9 | 97.8 | 90.9 | 47.1 | 26.6 | 20.9 | 25.6 | 26.3 | 33.1 | 26.9 | 31.0 | 20.7 | 5.4 |
| April 1955 | 90.7 | 98.8 | 94.5 | 98.8 | 98.8 | 93.8 | 97.4 | 88.8 | 44.2 | 27.7 | 19.8 | 29.4 | 26.0 | 33.7 | 29.0 | 33.9 | 21.3 | 7.5 |
| March 1956 | 91.0 | 95.5 | 95.5 | 98.7 | 99.2 | 94.6 | 97.8 | 90.1 | 44.8 | 29.0 | 27.6 | 30.9 | 26.3 | 34.3 | 31.5 | 36.5 | 23.5 | 7.8 |
| March 1957 | 90.6 | 97.9 | 95.9 | 98.7 | 98.7 | 94.4 | 97.6 | 90.1 | 42.4 | 29.6 | 24.0 | 30.2 | 27.1 | 35.7 | 32.2 | 37.2 | 24.6 | 6.3 |
| March 1958 | 90.2 | 95.5 | 96.6 | 98.7 | 98.7 | 94.0 | 97.2 | 89.4 | 40.6 | 30.2 | 25.9 | 30.7 | 27.4 | 36.7 | 32.6 | 38.2 | 23.8 | 6.7 |
| March 1959 | 89.6 | 95.7 | 95.6 | 98.6 | 98.9 | 94.0 | 97.3 | 89.3 | 38.2 | 30.9 | 28.1 | 30.6 | 28.5 | 36.9 | 33.9 | 40.3 | 24.0 | 6.4 |
| March 1960 | 88.9 | 96.0 | 97.5 | 98.6 | 98.4 | 93.0 | 96.6 | 87.9 | 37.1 | 30.5 | 25.3 | 30.0 | 27.7 | 36.2 | 34.2 | 40.5 | 24.3 | 5.9 |
| March 1961 | 89.3 | 98.3 | 97.4 | 99.0 | 98.6 | 93.7 | 97.0 | 89.1 | 37.6 | 32.7 | 27.8 | 32.4 | 29.2 | 38.4 | 37.3 | 42.4 | 29.3 | 7.3 |
| March 1962 | 88.3 | 95.2 | 96.0 | 98.7 | 98.6 | 93.6 | 97.1 | 88.8 | 35.0 | 32.7 | 27.5 | 31.6 | 29.4 | 39.0 | 37.2 | 42.5 | 29.0 | 7.6 |
| March 1963 | 88.1 | 97.8 | 96.5 | 98.6 | 98.9 | 93.6 | 97.3 | 88.4 | 32.3 | 33.7 | 29.8 | 33.2 | 30.0 | 39.8 | 38.9 | 44.4 | 30.4 | 6.4 |
| March 1964 | 87.8 | 95.3 | 96.7 | 98.5 | 98.4 | 93.2 | 97.4 | 87.4 | 31.0 | 34.4 | 31.1 | 36.6 | 30.6 | 39.4 | 39.5 | 44.8 | 31.3 | 7.6 |
| March 1965 | 87.7 | 94.3 | 96.6 | 98.5 | 98.2 | 92.8 | 96.8 | 87.1 | 31.1 | 34.7 | 27.0 | 35.6 | 32.1 | 40.6 | 39.0 | 44.0 | 31.4 | 7.6 |
| March 1966 | 87.2 | 91.5 | 96.9 | 98.6 | 98.1 | 92.5 | 96.6 | 86.7 | 29.8 | 35.4 | 34.3 | 38.1 | 32.5 | 41.3 | 39.5 | 44.9 | 31.3 | 6.8 |
| March 1967 | 87.0 | 93.9 | 96.6 | 96.5 | 98.2 | 92.1 | 96.6 | 86.0 | 28.8 | 36.8 | 30.6 | 41.1 | 35.0 | 42.7 | 40.4 | 44.9 | 33.5 | 6.6 |
| March 1967 [3] | 87.0 | 93.8 | 96.6 | 98.5 | 98.2 | 92.1 | 96.6 | 86.0 | 28.8 | 36.8 | 31.5 | 41.1 | 35.0 | 42.7 | 40.4 | 44.9 | 33.5 | 6.6 |
| March 1968 | 86.9 | 94.7 | 95.3 | 98.5 | 98.4 | 92.2 | 96.3 | 86.8 | 29.6 | 38.3 | 36.3 | 42.7 | 36.6 | 43.9 | 42.2 | 46.9 | 35.1 | 6.5 |
| March 1969 | 86.9 | 95.6 | 95.0 | 98.3 | 98.2 | 91.6 | 95.9 | 86.0 | 30.9 | 39.6 | 35.4 | 47.9 | 36.9 | 45.4 | 43.1 | 48.2 | 35.4 | 7.6 |
| March 1970 | 86.9 | 95.5 | 95.0 | 98.2 | 98.1 | 91.6 | 96.1 | 85.7 | 30.2 | 40.8 | 36.0 | 47.4 | 39.3 | 47.2 | 44.1 | 49.5 | 35.8 | 7.9 |
| March 1971 | 85.9 | 90.9 | 94.8 | 97.8 | 97.9 | 91.2 | 96.0 | 85.1 | 27.8 | 40.8 | 37.0 | 47.0 | 39.9 | 47.6 | 44.0 | 48.9 | 36.7 | 7.4 |
| March 1972 | 85.5 | 93.5 | 95.2 | 98.0 | 97.9 | 90.6 | 95.3 | 84.5 | 26.6 | 41.5 | 39.0 | 48.5 | 41.3 | 48.6 | 44.2 | 50.5 | 38.4 | 7.3 |
| **WIDOWED, DIVORCED, SEPARATED** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| April 1947 | 65.7 | ([3]) | ([3]) | 85.2 | 89.6 | 78.8 | ([3]) | ([3]) | 32.8 | 37.4 | ([3]) | ([3]) | 63.8 | 67.6 | 45.4 | ([3]) | ([3]) | 7.6 |
| April 1948 | 64.0 | ([3]) | ([3]) | ([3]) | ([3]) | ([3]) | ([3]) | ([3]) | ([3]) | 38.7 | 41.0 | 57.9 | 64.7 | 67.9 | 48.9 | ([3]) | ([3]) | 8.5 |
| April 1949 | 60.9 | ([4]) | 69.9 | 78.0 | 87.1 | 74.9 | ([3]) | ([3]) | 32.2 | 37.1 | 39.7 | 47.6 | 59.2 | 68.4 | 46.7 | ([3]) | ([3]) | 8.6 |
| March 1950 | 63.0 | ([4]) | 75.0 | 83.8 | 83.4 | 83.1 | ([3]) | ([3]) | 30.2 | 37.8 | ([3]) | 45.5 | 62.3 | 65.4 | 50.2 | ([3]) | ([3]) | 8.8 |
| April 1951 | 62.1 | ([4]) | 81.7 | 81.8 | 87.4 | 77.8 | ([3]) | ([3]) | 27.6 | 39.3 | 39.1 | 45.3 | 58.7 | 69.0 | 51.5 | ([3]) | ([3]) | 9.2 |
| April 1952 | 62.2 | ([4]) | 78.2 | 81.1 | 88.2 | 79.0 | 79.1 | 78.9 | 27.3 | 38.8 | 41.0 | 59.0 | 63.0 | 68.7 | 49.6 | 61.5 | 39.5 | 8.2 |
| April 1953 | 65.4 | ([4]) | ([4]) | 82.9 | 92.1 | 84.2 | 89.6 | 79.9 | 29.2 | 39.1 | 47.8 | 52.9 | 61.2 | 67.2 | 52.4 | 64.7 | 42.6 | 9.1 |
| April 1954 | 62.3 | ([4]) | 82.2 | 76.3 | 90.6 | 78.8 | 83.7 | 74.4 | 22.7 | 39.4 | 48.6 | 47.6 | 62.7 | 69.3 | 52.0 | 61.8 | 44.6 | 9.8 |
| April 1955 | 60.7 | ([4]) | ([4]) | 80.9 | 83.5 | 78.6 | 85.6 | 72.7 | 26.4 | 39.6 | 37.3 | 55.1 | 60.5 | 64.6 | 53.3 | 64.1 | 45.1 | 10.7 |
| March 1956 | 61.0 | ([4]) | 82.8 | 79.7 | 86.5 | 78.0 | 80.5 | 75.3 | 27.2 | 39.4 | 35.3 | 49.5 | 60.6 | 66.8 | 55.8 | 63.0 | 50.6 | 10.2 |
| March 1957 | 58.5 | ([4]) | 85.8 | 81.2 | 86.8 | 76.3 | 82.8 | 69.7 | 24.5 | 40.4 | 35.5 | 53.1 | 62.1 | 69.4 | 56.0 | 66.4 | 47.8 | 12.3 |
| March 1958 | 58.7 | ([4]) | 77.2 | 79.0 | 87.1 | 77.3 | 80.5 | 74.5 | 23.0 | 40.8 | 31.8 | 59.6 | 62.6 | 69.9 | 58.3 | 68.2 | 50.9 | 11.2 |
| March 1959 | 59.8 | ([4]) | 69.2 | 89.0 | 87.1 | 77.2 | 82.8 | 72.4 | 20.8 | 41.2 | 34.5 | 57.6 | 61.4 | 65.7 | 60.3 | 68.6 | 53.9 | 11.0 |
| March 1960 | 59.3 | ([4]) | 88.6 | 82.3 | 84.1 | 78.1 | 84.3 | 72.6 | 18.2 | 40.0 | 37.3 | 54.6 | 55.5 | 67.4 | 58.3 | 68.2 | 50.7 | 11.0 |
| March 1961 | 58.6 | ([4]) | 81.0 | 81.3 | 81.6 | 78.2 | 83.1 | 73.1 | 21.2 | 42.0 | 42.3 | 58.5 | 61.5 | 72.2 | 59.7 | 69.9 | 51.5 | 12.0 |
| March 1962 | 57.4 | ([4]) | 70.7 | 80.8 | 85.0 | 77.4 | 82.6 | 71.7 | 16.7 | 39.1 | 34.0 | 54.7 | 57.5 | 63.3 | 60.2 | 71.0 | 52.0 | 11.2 |
| March 1963 | 56.7 | ([4]) | 71.8 | 79.0 | 82.4 | 77.2 | 83.4 | 70.6 | 16.3 | 38.5 | 36.6 | 58.1 | 56.5 | 66.8 | 59.1 | 67.8 | 52.5 | 9.8 |
| March 1964 | 56.3 | ([4]) | 79.7 | 82.9 | 81.5 | 77.3 | 82.6 | 71.8 | 17.1 | 38.7 | 28.7 | 50.3 | 60.3 | 63.7 | 60.4 | 70.2 | 53.1 | 10.3 |
| March 1965 | 55.8 | ([4]) | 65.0 | 79.0 | 82.1 | 77.2 | 81.6 | 72.6 | 18.8 | 38.9 | 35.2 | 58.6 | 62.8 | 65.0 | 59.8 | 67.9 | 53.3 | 10.0 |
| March 1966 | 56.1 | ([4]) | 85.6 | 82.4 | 84.6 | 75.3 | 80.5 | 70.9 | 14.8 | 39.5 | 45.0 | 55.3 | 58.5 | 67.2 | 61.3 | 69.0 | 55.4 | 10.7 |
| March 1967 | 54.8 | ([4]) | 78.4 | 81.0 | 82.6 | 74.6 | 81.4 | 68.0 | 15.2 | 39.3 | 38.7 | 60.9 | 62.4 | 68.9 | 60.2 | 69.1 | 53.5 | 9.6 |
| March 1967 [3] | 54.9 | ([4]) | 78.4 | 81.0 | 82.6 | 74.6 | 81.4 | 68.0 | 15.2 | 39.4 | 41.1 | 60.9 | 62.4 | 68.9 | 60.2 | 69.1 | 53.5 | 9.6 |
| March 1968 | 53.6 | ([4]) | 68.4 | 81.9 | 85.4 | 72.4 | 80.7 | 64.0 | 14.0 | 39.0 | 51.1 | 62.0 | 61.1 | 68.8 | 60.4 | 69.2 | 54.1 | 9.4 |
| March 1969 | 54.1 | ([4]) | 72.9 | 80.7 | 82.5 | 73.6 | 85.1 | 60.1 | 14.9 | 39.2 | 51.8 | 62.9 | 63.5 | 66.4 | 60.8 | 68.5 | 55.0 | 10.2 |
| March 1970 | 54.2 | ([4]) | 73.2 | 74.5 | 80.6 | 73.9 | 83.6 | 67.8 | 16.5 | 39.1 | 46.5 | 59.7 | 65.1 | 67.9 | 60.7 | 69.1 | 54.6 | 9.9 |
| March 1971 | 55.0 | ([4]) | 84.6 | 83.9 | 80.6 | 71.0 | 77.8 | 63.7 | 13.0 | 38.5 | 44.1 | 59.9 | 60.9 | 67.9 | 60.2 | 68.4 | 53.9 | 8.9 |
| March 1972 | 62.7 | ([4]) | 88.4 | 91.5 | 91.0 | 73.9 | 83.6 | 64.4 | 17.0 | 40.1 | 44.6 | 57.6 | 62.1 | 71.7 | 61.1 | 69.1 | 54.9 | 9.8 |

[1] Percent of population in the labor force. See footnote 1, table B–1.
[2] Prior to the raising of the lower age limit in 1967, the total included persons 14 years and over and the column showing "under 20 years" included persons 14 to 19 years; in accordance with the change introduced in 1967, only persons 16 years and over are included.
[3] Not available.
[4] Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000.
[5] Percent not shown where base is less than 75,000.

## Table B–3. Employment Status of Head in Husband-Wife Families,[1] by Employment Status of Family Members, Selected Dates, 1955–72

| Employment status of head and date | Total (thousands) | Percent distribution | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total | Family member in labor force | | | | | No family member in labor force |
| | | | Total | By relationship to head | | By employment status | | |
| | | | | Wife only | Wife and other member | Other member only | At least one member employed[2] | All unemployed |
| **HEAD IN LABOR FORCE[3]** | | | | | | | | |
| April 1955 | 34,064 | 100.0 | 39.9 | 23.9 | 4.9 | 11.2 | 38.2 | 1.8 | 60.1 |
| March 1958 | 34,412 | 100.0 | 41.9 | 26.0 | 5.4 | 10.5 | 38.8 | 3.0 | 58.1 |
| March 1959 | 34,625 | 100.0 | 43.3 | 26.1 | 6.1 | 11.2 | 40.1 | 3.2 | 56.7 |
| March 1960 | 35,041 | 100.0 | 43.0 | 25.8 | 6.2 | 11.1 | 40.1 | 2.9 | 57.0 |
| March 1961 | 35,453 | 100.0 | 45.0 | 27.6 | 6.6 | 10.8 | 41.2 | 3.8 | 55.0 |
| March 1962 | 35,713 | 100.0 | 45.0 | 28.1 | 6.5 | 10.4 | 42.0 | 3.0 | 55.0 |
| March 1963 | 36,079 | 100.0 | 46.5 | 28.7 | 6.9 | 10.8 | 43.3 | 3.2 | 53.5 |
| March 1964 | 36,286 | 100.0 | 47.6 | 28.8 | 7.6 | 11.1 | 44.3 | 3.3 | 52.4 |
| March 1965 | 36,545 | 100.0 | 47.4 | 29.6 | 7.3 | 10.5 | 44.6 | 2.9 | 52.6 |
| March 1966 | 36,763 | 100.0 | 48.7 | 29.8 | 8.2 | 10.7 | 46.2 | 2.4 | 51.3 |
| March 1967 | 37,060 | 100.0 | 50.4 | 30.7 | 8.8 | 10.9 | 47.9 | 2.5 | 49.6 |
| March 1968 | 37,668 | 100.0 | 50.7 | 32.6 | 8.3 | 9.8 | 48.5 | 2.1 | 49.3 |
| March 1969 | 38,144 | 100.0 | 51.8 | 33.4 | 8.9 | 9.4 | 49.8 | 1.9 | 48.2 |
| March 1970 | 38,639 | 100.0 | 53.1 | 34.5 | 9.3 | 9.3 | 50.7 | 2.5 | 46.9 |
| March 1971 | 38,496 | 100.0 | 53.5 | 34.7 | 9.2 | 9.6 | 50.3 | 3.2 | 46.5 |
| March 1972 | 39,116 | 100.0 | 54.6 | 35.1 | 9.9 | 9.6 | 51.6 | 3.0 | 45.4 |
| **HEAD EMPLOYED[4]** | | | | | | | | | |
| April 1955 | 32,893 | 100.0 | 39.6 | 23.6 | 4.8 | 11.2 | 38.0 | 1.6 | 60.4 |
| March 1958 | 32,298 | 100.0 | 41.4 | 25.5 | 5.3 | 10.5 | 38.8 | 2.6 | 58.6 |
| March 1959 | 33,149 | 100.0 | 43.1 | 25.8 | 6.0 | 11.3 | 40.1 | 2.9 | 56.9 |
| March 1960 | 33,579 | 100.0 | 42.7 | 25.5 | 6.1 | 11.2 | 40.0 | 2.7 | 57.3 |
| March 1961 | 33,428 | 100.0 | 44.6 | 27.3 | 6.6 | 10.8 | 41.2 | 3.5 | 55.4 |
| March 1962 | 34,185 | 100.0 | 44.7 | 27.8 | 6.4 | 10.5 | 41.9 | 2.8 | 55.3 |
| March 1963 | 34,595 | 100.0 | 46.2 | 28.6 | 6.9 | 10.8 | 43.2 | 3.0 | 53.8 |
| March 1964 | 35,052 | 100.0 | 47.3 | 28.6 | 7.6 | 11.2 | 44.3 | 3.1 | 52.7 |
| March 1965 | 35,512 | 100.0 | 47.2 | 29.4 | 7.3 | 10.5 | 44.5 | 2.7 | 52.8 |
| March 1966 | 35,918 | 100.0 | 48.6 | 29.7 | 8.1 | 10.8 | 46.3 | 2.3 | 51.4 |
| March 1967 | 36,305 | 100.0 | 50.3 | 30.5 | 8.8 | 10.9 | 47.9 | 2.4 | 49.7 |
| March 1968 | 36,945 | 100.0 | 50.6 | 32.5 | 8.3 | 9.8 | 48.6 | 2.0 | 49.4 |
| March 1969 | 37,523 | 100.0 | 51.8 | 33.4 | 8.9 | 9.5 | 49.9 | 1.9 | 48.2 |
| March 1970 | 37,667 | 100.0 | 53.1 | 34.3 | 9.3 | 9.4 | 50.7 | 2.4 | 46.9 |
| March 1971 | 37,146 | 100.0 | 53.4 | 34.5 | 9.1 | 9.8 | 50.4 | 3.0 | 46.6 |
| March 1972 | 37,855 | 100.0 | 54.5 | 34.9 | 9.9 | 9.7 | 51.7 | 2.8 | 45.5 |
| **HEAD UNEMPLOYED** | | | | | | | | | |
| April 1955 | 1,171 | 100.0 | 48.8 | 31.3 | 6.6 | 10.8 | 42.4 | 6.4 | 51.2 |
| March 1958 | 2,114 | 100.0 | 49.0 | 32.4 | 6.9 | 9.7 | 39.3 | 9.7 | 51.0 |
| March 1959 | 1,477 | 100.0 | 49.0 | 32.6 | 7.1 | 9.3 | 40.8 | 8.2 | 51.0 |
| March 1960 | 1,462 | 100.0 | 49.7 | 32.1 | 8.0 | 9.6 | 41.7 | 7.9 | 50.3 |
| March 1961 | 2,025 | 100.0 | 51.4 | 34.1 | 6.5 | 10.8 | 41.5 | 9.9 | 48.6 |
| March 1962 | 1,528 | 100.0 | 50.9 | 34.1 | 8.6 | 8.3 | 42.8 | 8.3 | 49.0 |
| March 1963 | 1,484 | 100.0 | 53.2 | 32.3 | 9.0 | 11.9 | 45.7 | 7.5 | 46.8 |
| March 1964 | 1,234 | 100.0 | 54.4 | 36.6 | 7.7 | 10.1 | 44.4 | 10.0 | 45.6 |
| March 1965 | 1,033 | 100.0 | 54.6 | 36.6 | 7.8 | 10.3 | 47.5 | 7.2 | 45.4 |
| March 1966 | 847 | 100.0 | 50.1 | 31.9 | 10.4 | 7.8 | 42.9 | 7.2 | 49.9 |
| March 1967 | 755 | 100.0 | 56.3 | 36.7 | 9.1 | 10.5 | 48.2 | 8.1 | 43.7 |
| March 1968 | 723 | 100.0 | 51.7 | 36.9 | 7.3 | 7.5 | 43.9 | 7.7 | 48.3 |
| March 1969 | 621 | 100.0 | 51.7 | 36.2 | 8.3 | 7.2 | 45.4 | 6.2 | 48.3 |
| March 1970 | 972 | 100.0 | 56.1 | 41.8 | 7.6 | 6.7 | 50.8 | 5.4 | 43.9 |
| March 1971 | 1,350 | 100.0 | 57.2 | 41.2 | 10.5 | 5.5 | 49.1 | 8.1 | 42.8 |
| March 1972 | 1,261 | 100.0 | 56.4 | 40.6 | 7.5 | 8.3 | 47.7 | 8.7 | 43.6 |

[1] The number of men in husband-wife families shown here is smaller than the number shown as married with spouse present in table B–1 because it excludes married couples living in households where a relative is the head.

[2] This category may also include a wife or other member who is unemployed.

[3] Includes members of the Armed Forces living off post or with their families on post.

## Table B–4. Labor Force Status and Labor Force Participation Rates [1] of Married Women, Husband Present, by Presence and Age of Children, 1948–72

| Date | Total | No children under 18 years | Children 6 to 17 years only | Children under 6 years | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Total | No children 6 to 17 years | Children 6 to 17 years |
| | Number in labor force (thousands) | | | | | |
| April 1948 | 7,553 | 4,400 | 1,927 | 1,226 | 594 | 632 |
| April 1949 | 7,959 | 4,544 | 2,130 | 1,285 | 654 | 631 |
| March 1950 | 8,550 | 4,946 | 2,205 | 1,399 | 748 | 651 |
| April 1951 | 9,086 | 5,016 | 2,400 | 1,670 | 886 | 784 |
| April 1952 | 9,222 | 5,042 | 2,492 | 1,688 | 916 | 772 |
| April 1953 | 9,763 | 5,130 | 2,749 | 1,884 | 1,047 | 837 |
| April 1954 | 9,923 | 5,096 | 3,019 | 1,808 | 883 | 925 |
| April 1955 | 10,423 | 5,227 | 3,183 | 2,012 | 927 | 1,086 |
| March 1956 | 11,126 | 5,694 | 3,384 | 2,048 | 971 | 1,077 |
| March 1957 | 11,529 | 5,805 | 3,517 | 2,206 | 961 | 1,247 |
| March 1958 | 11,826 | 5,713 | 3,714 | 2,399 | 1,122 | 1,277 |
| March 1959 | 12,205 | 5,679 | 4,055 | 2,471 | 1,118 | 1,353 |
| March 1960 | 12,253 | 5,692 | 4,087 | 2,474 | 1,123 | 1,351 |
| March 1961 | 13,266 | 6,186 | 4,419 | 2,661 | 1,178 | 1,483 |
| March 1962 | 13,485 | 6,156 | 4,445 | 2,884 | 1,282 | 1,602 |
| March 1963 | 14,061 | 6,366 | 4,689 | 3,006 | 1,346 | 1,660 |
| March 1964 | 14,461 | 6,545 | 4,866 | 3,050 | 1,408 | 1,642 |
| March 1965 | 14,708 | 6,755 | 4,836 | 3,117 | 1,404 | 1,709 |
| March 1966 | 15,178 | 7,043 | 4,949 | 3,186 | 1,431 | 1,755 |
| March 1967 | 15,908 | 7,158 | 5,269 | 3,480 | 1,629 | 1,851 |
| March 1968 | 16,821 | 7,564 | 5,693 | 3,564 | 1,641 | 1,923 |
| March 1969 | 17,595 | 7,853 | 6,146 | 3,596 | 1,756 | 1,840 |
| March 1970 | 18,377 | 8,174 | 6,289 | 3,914 | 1,874 | 2,040 |
| March 1971 | 18,530 | 8,432 | 6,424 | 3,674 | 1,862 | 1,812 |
| March 1972 | 19,249 | 8,797 | 6,706 | 3,746 | 2,014 | 1,732 |
| | Labor force participation rate | | | | | |
| April 1948 | 22.0 | 28.4 | 26.0 | 10.8 | 9.2 | 12.7 |
| April 1949 | 22.5 | 28.7 | 27.3 | 11.0 | 10.0 | 12.2 |
| March 1950 | 23.8 | 30.3 | 28.3 | 11.9 | 11.2 | 12.6 |
| April 1951 | 25.2 | 31.0 | 30.3 | 14.0 | 13.6 | 14.6 |
| April 1952 | 25.3 | 30.9 | 31.1 | 13.9 | 13.7 | 14.1 |
| April 1953 | 26.3 | 31.2 | 32.2 | 15.5 | 15.8 | 15.2 |
| April 1954 | 26.6 | 31.6 | 33.2 | 14.9 | 14.3 | 15.5 |
| April 1955 | 27.7 | 32.7 | 34.7 | 16.2 | 15.1 | 17.3 |
| March 1956 | 29.0 | 35.3 | 36.4 | 15.9 | 15.6 | 16.1 |
| March 1957 | 29.6 | 35.6 | 36.6 | 17.0 | 15.9 | 17.9 |
| March 1958 | 30.2 | 35.4 | 37.6 | 18.2 | 18.4 | 18.1 |
| March 1959 | 30.9 | 35.2 | 39.8 | 18.7 | 18.3 | 19.0 |
| March 1960 | 30.5 | 34.7 | 39.0 | 18.6 | 18.2 | 18.9 |
| March 1961 | 32.7 | 37.3 | 41.7 | 20.0 | 19.6 | 20.3 |
| March 1962 | 32.7 | 36.1 | 41.8 | 21.3 | 21.1 | 21.5 |
| March 1963 | 33.7 | 37.4 | 41.5 | 22.5 | 22.4 | 22.5 |
| March 1964 | 34.4 | 37.8 | 43.0 | 22.7 | 23.6 | 21.9 |
| March 1965 | 34.7 | 38.3 | 42.7 | 23.3 | 23.8 | 22.8 |
| March 1966 | 35.4 | 38.4 | 43.7 | 24.2 | 24.0 | 24.3 |
| March 1967 | 36.8 | 39.9 | 45.0 | 26.5 | 26.9 | 26.2 |
| March 1968 | 38.3 | 40.1 | 46.9 | 27.6 | 27.8 | 27.4 |
| March 1969 | 39.6 | 41.0 | 48.6 | 28.5 | 29.3 | 27.8 |
| March 1970 | 40.8 | 42.2 | 49.2 | 30.3 | 30.2 | 30.5 |
| March 1971 | 40.8 | 42.1 | 49.4 | 29.6 | 30.0 | 29.3 |
| March 1972 | 41.5 | 42.7 | 50.2 | 30.1 | 31.1 | 29.1 |

[1] Percent of civilian noninstitutional population in the labor force.

## Table B–5. Employed Married Women, Husband Present, by Occupation Group, 1947–72

| Date | All occupation groups | | Professional and technical | Farmers and farm managers | Managers and administrators exc. farm | Sales workers | Clerical workers | Craftsmen and kindred | Operatives | Private household workers | Other service workers | Farm laborers and foremen | Nonfarm laborers |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number (thousands) | Percent | | | | | | | | | | | |
| April 1947 | 6,502 | 100.0 | 7.9 | 1.9 | 6.5 | 8.7 | 21.2 | 1.1 | 25.6 | 8.4 | 11.2 | 7.1 | 0.5 |
| April 1948 | 7,369 | 100.0 | 7.7 | 1.8 | 7.2 | 32.0 | | 1.3 | 24.6 | 17.7 | | 7.2 | .3 |
| April 1949 | 7,637 | 100.0 | 8.3 | 1.5 | 6.9 | 32.4 | | 1.1 | 22.0 | 18.7 | | 8.6 | .5 |
| March 1950 | 8,038 | 100.0 | 9.5 | 1.0 | 7.0 | 32.4 | | 1.2 | 23.1 | 20.2 | | 5.2 | .4 |
| April 1951 | 8,750 | 100.0 | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| April 1952 | 8,946 | 100.0 | 9.7 | .7 | 6.6 | 8.8 | 25.8 | 1.3 | 23.0 | 6.8 | 11.2 | 5.4 | .7 |
| April 1953 | 9,525 | 100.0 | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| April 1954 | 9,388 | 100.0 | 11.2 | .5 | 6.1 | 9.2 | 24.4 | 1.5 | 22.4 | 5.9 | 13.2 | 5.3 | .4 |
| April 1955 | 10,021 | 100.0 | 10.5 | .7 | 4.6 | 9.4 | 25.4 | 1.3 | 21.8 | 6.3 | 12.8 | 6.6 | .6 |
| March 1956 | 10,676 | 100.0 | 10.4 | .6 | 5.6 | 9.6 | 27.6 | 1.4 | 19.0 | 6.9 | 13.2 | 5.1 | .5 |
| March 1957 | 11,036 | 100.0 | 10.7 | .4 | 6.1 | 8.4 | 28.4 | 1.2 | 19.1 | 7.4 | 13.0 | 4.6 | .5 |
| March 1958 | 10,995 | 100.0 | 12.1 | .3 | 5.6 | 8.9 | 28.3 | 1.3 | 18.0 | 7.4 | 14.0 | 3.8 | .6 |
| March 1959 | 11,516 | 100.0 | 12.8 | .4 | 5.9 | 8.7 | 27.7 | 1.1 | 17.9 | 6.3 | 14.9 | 3.9 | .5 |
| March 1960 | 11,587 | 100.0 | 13.0 | .2 | 5.0 | 8.4 | 28.3 | 1.0 | 18.6 | 6.2 | 15.9 | 3.1 | .4 |
| March 1961 | 12,337 | 100.0 | 12.9 | .5 | 5.3 | 9.2 | 29.3 | 1.1 | 16.7 | 6.3 | 14.7 | 3.5 | .3 |
| March 1962 | 12,716 | 100.0 | 14.2 | .4 | 5.7 | 8.7 | 30.6 | 1.2 | 15.6 | 6.0 | 14.4 | 2.7 | .5 |
| March 1963 | 13,303 | 100.0 | 13.4 | .4 | 5.2 | 8.4 | 30.3 | 1.3 | 16.4 | 5.8 | 15.6 | 2.7 | .4 |
| March 1964 | 13,626 | 100.0 | 13.3 | .3 | 5.6 | 8.2 | 30.2 | 1.2 | 17.3 | 5.5 | 15.8 | 2.2 | .4 |
| March 1965 | 13,959 | 100.0 | 14.7 | .2 | 4.7 | 8.1 | 30.2 | 1.3 | 17.5 | 5.1 | 15.5 | 2.3 | .5 |
| March 1966 | 14,623 | 100.0 | 14.0 | .4 | 4.8 | 7.8 | 31.4 | 1.3 | 17.2 | 5.1 | 15.5 | 2.1 | .5 |
| March 1967 | 15,189 | 100.0 | 14.6 | .2 | 4.7 | 7.9 | 32.1 | 1.2 | 17.6 | 4.3 | 15.2 | 1.9 | .3 |
| March 1968 | 16,199 | 100.0 | 15.1 | .3 | 4.9 | 7.1 | 32.2 | 1.2 | 17.5 | 4.2 | 15.1 | 1.9 | .4 |
| March 1969 | 16,947 | 100.0 | 15.0 | .2 | 4.6 | 7.2 | 33.3 | 1.2 | 16.6 | 3.6 | 16.0 | 1.9 | .4 |
| March 1970 | 17,497 | 100.0 | 15.4 | .2 | 4.7 | 7.1 | 33.6 | 1.3 | 16.3 | 3.5 | 16.0 | 1.6 | .3 |
| March 1971 | 17,445 | 100.0 | 16.0 | .2 | 5.1 | 7.4 | 33.2 | 1.2 | 14.3 | 3.4 | 16.7 | 1.3 | 1.0 |
| March 1972 | 18,217 | 100.0 | 16.1 | .3 | 4.9 | 7.0 | 33.9 | 1.3 | 14.4 | 3.0 | 16.7 | 1.5 | .7 |

[1] Not available.

NOTE: Beginning 1971, occupational data are not strictly comparable with statistics for earlier years, as a result of changes in the occupational classification system for the 1970 Census of Population that were introduced into the Current Population Survey in 1971. For further explanation, see the Note on Historic Comparability of Labor Force Statistics at the beginning of the Statistical Appendix.

## Table B–6. Labor Force Status of the Civilian Noninstitutional Population 14 to 24 Years Old, by School Enrollment, Sex, and Age, October of 1947–71

| School enrollment and year | Both sexes, 14 to 24 years | Male | | | | | Female | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total, 14 to 24 years | 14 to 17 years | | 18 and 19 years | 20 to 24 years | Total, 14 to 24 years | 14 to 17 years | | 18 and 19 years | 20 to 24 years |
| | | | Total | 14 and 15 | 16 and 17 | | | Total | 14 and 15 | 16 and 17 | | |
| | Population (thousands) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ENROLLED | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1947 | 8,927 | 4,808 | 3,364 | (1) | (1) | 587 | 947 | 4,029 | 3,373 | (1) | (1) | 420 | 236 |
| 1948 | 9,061 | 5,015 | 3,436 | (1) | (1) | 682 | 898 | 4,046 | 3,388 | (1) | (1) | 452 | 206 |
| 1949 | 8,846 | 4,866 | 3,447 | (1) | (1) | 593 | 827 | 3,981 | 3,331 | (1) | (1) | 435 | 215 |
| 1950 | 9,180 | 4,982 | 3,568 | (1) | (1) | 680 | 733 | 4,207 | 3,420 | (1) | (1) | 519 | 268 |
| 1951 | 9,036 | 4,750 | 3,614 | (1) | (1) | 534 | 602 | 4,286 | 3,602 | (1) | (1) | 440 | 244 |
| 1952 | 9,406 | 5,000 | 3,758 | (1) | (1) | 612 | 630 | 4,406 | 3,682 | (1) | (1) | 450 | 274 |
| 1953 | 9,700 | 5,122 | 3,844 | 2,214 | 1,630 | 642 | 636 | 4,579 | 3,695 | 2,145 | 1,550 | 538 | 346 |
| 1954 | 10,052 | 5,410 | 4,002 | 2,232 | 1,770 | 730 | 677 | 4,642 | 3,782 | 2,145 | 1,637 | 538 | 322 |
| 1955 | 10,212 | 5,534 | 4,096 | 2,285 | 1,811 | 752 | 686 | 4,677 | 3,873 | 2,231 | 1,642 | 480 | 324 |
| 1956 | 11,013 | 5,915 | 4,276 | 2,482 | 1,794 | 809 | 830 | 5,098 | 4,138 | 2,404 | 1,734 | 598 | 362 |
| 1957 | 11,812 | 6,323 | 4,646 | 2,729 | 1,917 | 780 | 897 | 5,489 | 4,421 | 2,599 | 1,822 | 629 | 439 |
| 1958 | 12,317 | 6,667 | 4,854 | 2,751 | 2,103 | 898 | 915 | 5,651 | 4,591 | 2,664 | 1,927 | 667 | 393 |
| 1959 | 12,719 | 6,849 | 5,039 | 2,716 | 2,323 | 918 | 892 | 5,870 | 4,796 | 2,603 | 2,193 | 683 | 391 |
| 1960 | 13,409 | 7,247 | 5,248 | 2,878 | 2,370 | 1,063 | 936 | 6,162 | 4,994 | 2,763 | 2,231 | 754 | 414 |
| 1961 | 14,582 | 7,863 | 5,705 | 3,394 | 2,311 | 1,170 | 988 | 6,719 | 5,458 | 3,227 | 2,231 | 782 | 479 |
| 1962 | 15,609 | 8,421 | 6,032 | 3,576 | 2,456 | 1,212 | 1,177 | 7,188 | 5,708 | 3,422 | 2,286 | 932 | 548 |
| 1963 | 16,592 | 8,947 | 6,402 | 3,466 | 2,936 | 1,180 | 1,365 | 7,645 | 6,115 | 3,347 | 2,768 | 881 | 649 |
| 1964 | 17,258 | 9,228 | 6,658 | 3,479 | 3,179 | 1,238 | 1,332 | 8,030 | 6,356 | 3,353 | 3,003 | 958 | 716 |
| 1965 | 18,323 | 9,861 | 6,613 | 3,546 | 3,067 | 1,689 | 1,559 | 8,462 | 6,420 | 3,434 | 2,986 | 1,241 | 801 |
| 1966 | 19,016 | 10,278 | 6,770 | 3,640 | 3,130 | 1,841 | 1,667 | 8,738 | 6,523 | 3,526 | 2,997 | 1,335 | 880 |
| 1967 | 19,663 | 10,471 | 6,973 | 3,738 | 3,235 | 1,636 | 1,862 | 9,192 | 6,663 | 3,635 | 3,028 | 1,390 | 1,139 |
| 1968 | 20,422 | 10,957 | 7,200 | 3,837 | 3,363 | 1,891 | 1,866 | 9,465 | 6,919 | 3,727 | 3,192 | 1,424 | 1,122 |
| 1969 | 21,184 | 11,332 | 7,375 | 3,923 | 3,452 | 1,886 | 2,071 | 9,852 | 7,078 | 3,819 | 3,259 | 1,465 | 1,309 |
| 1970 | 21,479 | 11,414 | 7,531 | 3,994 | 3,537 | 1,822 | 2,061 | 10,065 | 7,267 | 3,878 | 3,389 | 1,502 | 1,296 |
| 1971 | 22,307 | 11,875 | 7,719 | 4,080 | 3,639 | 1,939 | 2,217 | 10,432 | 7,426 | 3,963 | 3,463 | 1,617 | 1,389 |
| NOT ENROLLED | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1947 | 15,330 | 6,808 | 900 | (1) | (1) | 1,282 | 4,626 | 8,521 | 855 | (1) | (1) | 1,848 | 5,818 |
| 1948 | 14,906 | 6,606 | 759 | (1) | (1) | 1,306 | 4,542 | 8,299 | 760 | (1) | (1) | 1,770 | 5,770 |
| 1949 | 14,782 | 6,574 | 729 | (1) | (1) | 1,286 | 4,558 | 8,208 | 797 | (1) | (1) | 1,748 | 5,664 |
| 1950 | 14,159 | 6,291 | 659 | (1) | (1) | 1,224 | 4,408 | 7,868 | 735 | (1) | (1) | 1,613 | 5,520 |
| 1951 | 13,034 | 5,340 | 628 | (1) | (1) | 1,114 | 3,598 | 7,694 | 628 | (1) | (1) | 1,626 | 5,440 |
| 1952 | 12,310 | 4,776 | 642 | (1) | (1) | 1,032 | 3,102 | 7,534 | 652 | (1) | (1) | 1,590 | 5,292 |
| 1953 | 11,731 | 4,442 | 585 | 83 | 502 | 1,063 | 2,795 | 7,289 | 652 | 75 | 577 | 1,542 | 5,094 |
| 1954 | 11,696 | 4,436 | 508 | 90 | 418 | 1,067 | 2,861 | 7,260 | 644 | 103 | 541 | 1,580 | 5,035 |
| 1955 | 11,980 | 4,655 | 526 | 103 | 423 | 1,018 | 3,111 | 7,326 | 674 | 90 | 584 | 1,655 | 4,997 |
| 1956 | 11,833 | 4,706 | 524 | 74 | 450 | 984 | 3,198 | 7,127 | 602 | 80 | 522 | 1,587 | 4,938 |
| 1957 | 11,917 | 4,794 | 455 | 57 | 398 | 1,021 | 3,318 | 7,123 | 612 | 102 | 510 | 1,611 | 4,900 |
| 1958 | 12,208 | 4,935 | 495 | 89 | 406 | 994 | 3,446 | 7,273 | 651 | 86 | 565 | 1,599 | 5,023 |
| 1959 | 12,613 | 5,240 | 479 | 61 | 418 | 1,097 | 3,664 | 7,373 | 594 | 80 | 514 | 1,655 | 5,124 |
| 1960 | 12,995 | 5,428 | 496 | 61 | 435 | 1,158 | 3,774 | 7,567 | 603 | 66 | 537 | 1,758 | 5,206 |
| 1961 | 13,465 | 5,638 | 485 | 67 | 418 | 1,237 | 3,916 | 7,827 | 570 | 93 | 477 | 1,950 | 5,307 |
| 1962 | 13,304 | 5,409 | 409 | 45 | 364 | 1,154 | 3,846 | 7,895 | 611 | 95 | 516 | 1,831 | 5,453 |
| 1963 | 13,572 | 5,495 | 395 | 46 | 349 | 1,135 | 3,965 | 8,077 | 563 | 67 | 496 | 1,847 | 5,667 |
| 1964 | 14,163 | 5,857 | 397 | 34 | 363 | 1,196 | 4,264 | 8,306 | 567 | 62 | 505 | 1,884 | 5,855 |
| 1965 | 14,435 | 5,887 | 455 | 35 | 420 | 1,351 | 4,081 | 8,548 | 496 | 44 | 452 | 2,048 | 6,004 |
| 1966 | 14,688 | 5,781 | 398 | 47 | 351 | 1,346 | 4,037 | 8,907 | 500 | 56 | 444 | 2,202 | 6,205 |
| 1967 | 14,904 | 5,889 | 389 | 66 | 323 | 1,272 | 4,228 | 9,015 | 532 | 67 | 465 | 2,061 | 6,422 |
| 1968 | 15,125 | 5,870 | 376 | 71 | 305 | 1,242 | 4,252 | 9,255 | 489 | 83 | 406 | 2,031 | 6,735 |
| 1969 | 15,550 | 6,084 | 390 | 75 | 315 | 1,288 | 4,406 | 9,466 | 527 | 72 | 455 | 2,040 | 6,899 |
| 1970 | 16,793 | 6,912 | 410 | 72 | 338 | 1,527 | 4,975 | 9,881 | 512 | 77 | 435 | 2,107 | 7,262 |
| 1971 | 17,390 | 7,317 | 380 | 52 | 328 | 1,564 | 5,373 | 10,073 | 503 | 62 | 441 | 2,111 | 7,459 |
| | Labor force (thousands) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ENROLLED | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1947 | (1) | (1) | 744 | (1) | (1) | 149 | (1) | (1) | 393 | (1) | (1) | 89 | (1) |
| 1948 | 1,855 | 1,265 | 833 | (1) | (1) | 190 | 241 | 590 | 478 | (1) | (1) | 65 | 48 |
| 1949 | 1,877 | 1,197 | 775 | (1) | (1) | 163 | 258 | 680 | 502 | (1) | (1) | 106 | 72 |
| 1950 | 2,421 | 1,575 | 1,066 | (1) | (1) | 245 | 264 | 846 | 614 | (1) | (1) | 144 | 87 |
| 1951 | 2,290 | 1,428 | 1,012 | (1) | (1) | 172 | 244 | 862 | 656 | (1) | (1) | 126 | 80 |
| 1952 | 1,980 | 1,310 | 946 | (1) | (1) | 192 | 172 | 670 | 512 | (1) | (1) | 76 | 82 |
| 1953 | 1,888 | 1,226 | 855 | 382 | 473 | 206 | 165 | 662 | 474 | 197 | 277 | 96 | 92 |
| 1954 | 2,332 | 1,496 | 1,031 | 462 | 569 | 200 | 265 | 836 | 592 | 203 | 389 | 126 | 118 |
| 1955 | 2,706 | 1,801 | 1,185 | 510 | 675 | 330 | 286 | 905 | 634 | 282 | 352 | 135 | 136 |
| 1956 | 3,007 | 1,894 | 1,193 | 547 | 646 | 319 | 382 | 1,113 | 774 | 310 | 464 | 162 | 177 |
| 1957 | 3,161 | 1,990 | 1,276 | 582 | 694 | 299 | 415 | 1,171 | 795 | 310 | 485 | 167 | 209 |
| 1958 | 3,116 | 2,037 | 1,276 | 514 | 762 | 309 | 452 | 1,079 | 717 | 285 | 432 | 211 | 151 |
| 1959 | 3,373 | 2,128 | 1,353 | 574 | 779 | 330 | 445 | 1,245 | 872 | 357 | 515 | 196 | 177 |
| 1960 | 3,390 | 2,171 | 1,386 | 580 | 806 | 371 | 414 | 1,219 | 841 | 336 | 505 | 210 | 168 |
| 1961 | 3,551 | 2,223 | 1,352 | 617 | 735 | 382 | 489 | 1,328 | 900 | 439 | 461 | 235 | 193 |
| 1962 | 3,872 | 2,481 | 1,437 | 651 | 786 | 423 | 621 | 1,391 | 940 | 413 | 527 | 203 | 248 |
| 1963 | 4,220 | 2,711 | 1,597 | 608 | 989 | 433 | 681 | 1,509 | 1,007 | 348 | 659 | 253 | 249 |
| 1964 | 4,315 | 2,732 | 1,646 | 612 | 1,034 | 446 | 640 | 1,583 | 1,071 | 388 | 683 | 241 | 271 |
| 1965 | 5,075 | 3,213 | 1,838 | 698 | 1,140 | 611 | 764 | 1,862 | 1,185 | 410 | 775 | 360 | 317 |
| 1966 | 5,284 | 3,276 | 1,808 | 604 | 1,204 | 690 | 778 | 2,008 | 1,218 | 407 | 811 | 447 | 348 |
| 1967 | 5,842 | 3,544 | 1,967 | 643 | 1,324 | 656 | 921 | 2,298 | 1,367 | 525 | 842 | 433 | 493 |
| 1968 | 6,167 | 3,808 | 2,042 | 717 | 1,325 | 811 | 955 | 2,359 | 1,417 | 508 | 909 | 453 | 489 |
| 1969 | 6,750 | 3,966 | 2,074 | 664 | 1,410 | 821 | 1,071 | 2,784 | 1,606 | 516 | 1,090 | 537 | 641 |
| 1970 | 6,815 | 3,885 | 2,079 | 704 | 1,375 | 750 | 1,056 | 2,930 | 1,710 | 576 | 1,134 | 566 | 654 |
| 1971 | 7,218 | 4,300 | 2,302 | 840 | 1,462 | 835 | 1,163 | 2,918 | 1,661 | 577 | 1,084 | 598 | 659 |

Footnotes at end of table.

## Table B–6. Labor Force Status of the Civilian Noninstitutional Population 14 to 24 Years Old, by School Enrollment, Sex, and Age, October of 1947–71—Continued

| School enrollment and year | Both sexes, 14 to 24 years | Male | | | | | Female | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total, 14 to 24 years | 14 to 17 years | | 18 and 19 years | 20 to 24 years | Total, 14 to 24 years | 14 to 17 years | | 18 and 19 years | 20 to 24 years |
| | | | Total | 14 and 15 | 16 and 17 | | | Total | 14 and 15 | 16 and 17 | |
| | Labor force (thousands)—Continued | | | | | | | | | | |
| NOT ENROLLED | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1947 | (1) | (1) | 808 | (1) | (1) | 1,199 | (1) | (1) | 464 | (1) | (1) | 1,128 | (1) |
| 1948 | 10,421 | 6,304 | 680 | (1) | (1) | 1,248 | 4,376 | 4,117 | 422 | (1) | (1) | 1,040 | 2,655 |
| 1949 | 10,306 | 6,181 | 625 | (1) | (1) | 1,214 | 4,342 | 4,125 | 399 | (1) | (1) | 1,062 | 2,664 |
| 1950 | 10,049 | 5,958 | 578 | (1) | (1) | 1,172 | 4,209 | 4,091 | 380 | (1) | (1) | 979 | 2,732 |
| 1951 | 8,920 | 5,064 | 512 | (1) | (1) | 1,058 | 3,494 | 3,856 | 296 | (1) | (1) | 984 | 2,576 |
| 1952 | 8,194 | 4,438 | 566 | (1) | (1) | 960 | 2,912 | 3,756 | 350 | (1) | (1) | 960 | 2,446 |
| 1953 | 7,823 | 4,204 | 500 | 65 | 434 | 1,019 | 2,685 | 3,620 | 311 | 23 | 288 | 959 | 2,350 |
| 1954 | 7,691 | 4,044 | 407 | 52 | 355 | 955 | 2,682 | 3,647 | 257 | 29 | 228 | 957 | 2,433 |
| 1955 | 8,155 | 4,400 | 428 | 54 | 374 | 965 | 3,007 | 3,755 | 299 | 23 | 276 | 1,025 | 2,431 |
| 1956 | 8,073 | 4,390 | 422 | 40 | 382 | 892 | 3,076 | 3,683 | 282 | 23 | 259 | 959 | 2,442 |
| 1957 | 7,975 | 4,507 | 362 | 31 | 331 | 947 | 3,198 | 3,467 | 240 | 16 | 225 | 993 | 2,234 |
| 1958 | 8,296 | 4,643 | 399 | 56 | 343 | 924 | 3,320 | 3,653 | 284 | 26 | 258 | 949 | 2,420 |
| 1959 | 8,530 | 4,931 | 366 | 31 | 335 | 1,019 | 3,546 | 3,599 | 250 | 20 | 230 | 951 | 2,398 |
| 1960 | 8,913 | 5,124 | 383 | 27 | 356 | 1,075 | 3,666 | 3,789 | 297 | 24 | 273 | 1,060 | 2,432 |
| 1961 | 9,230 | 5,228 | 353 | 32 | 321 | 1,115 | 3,760 | 4,002 | 263 | 20 | 243 | 1,173 | 2,566 |
| 1962 | 9,149 | 5,071 | 304 | 26 | 278 | 1,065 | 3,702 | 4,078 | 235 | 12 | 223 | 1,130 | 2,713 |
| 1963 | 9,314 | 5,158 | 293 | 20 | 273 | 1,061 | 3,804 | 4,156 | 227 | 10 | 217 | 1,133 | 2,796 |
| 1964 | 9,892 | 5,490 | 273 | 10 | 263 | 1,100 | 4,117 | 4,402 | 233 | 18 | 215 | 1,135 | 3,034 |
| 1965 | 10,131 | 5,518 | 356 | 14 | 342 | 1,232 | 3,930 | 4,613 | 205 | 11 | 194 | 1,297 | 3,111 |
| 1966 | 10,333 | 5,414 | 276 | 18 | 258 | 1,192 | 3,946 | 4,919 | 208 | 12 | 196 | 1,385 | 3,326 |
| 1967 | 10,534 | 5,454 | 264 | 20 | 244 | 1,118 | 4,072 | 5,080 | 208 | 14 | 200 | 1,311 | 3,555 |
| 1968 | 10,637 | 5,336 | 240 | 23 | 217 | 1,091 | 4,005 | 5,301 | 175 | 17 | 158 | 1,278 | 3,848 |
| 1969 | 11,207 | 5,597 | 264 | 17 | 247 | 1,136 | 4,197 | 5,610 | 218 | 12 | 206 | 1,346 | 4,046 |
| 1970 | 12,208 | 6,317 | 285 | 29 | 256 | 1,324 | 4,708 | 5,891 | 189 | 10 | 179 | 1,342 | 4,360 |
| 1971 | 12,729 | 6,701 | 262 | 21 | 241 | 1,386 | 5,053 | 6,028 | 206 | 10 | 196 | 1,292 | 4,530 |
| | Labor force participation rate [2] | | | | | | | | | | |
| ENROLLED | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1947 | (1) | (1) | 22.1 | (1) | (1) | 25.4 | (1) | (1) | 11.7 | (1) | (1) | 21.2 | (1) |
| 1948 | 20.5 | 25.2 | 24.2 | (1) | (1) | 27.9 | 26.8 | 14.6 | 14.1 | (1) | (1) | 14.4 | 23.3 |
| 1949 | 21.2 | 24.6 | 22.5 | (1) | (1) | 27.5 | 31.2 | 17.1 | 15.1 | (1) | (1) | 24.4 | 33.5 |
| 1950 | 26.3 | 31.6 | 29.9 | (1) | (1) | 36.0 | 36.0 | 20.1 | 18.0 | (1) | (1) | 27.7 | 32.5 |
| 1951 | 25.3 | 30.0 | 28.0 | (1) | (1) | 32.2 | 40.5 | 20.1 | 18.2 | (1) | (1) | 28.6 | 32.8 |
| 1952 | 21.0 | 26.2 | 25.2 | (1) | (1) | 31.4 | 27.3 | 13.9 | 13.9 | (1) | (1) | 16.9 | 29.9 |
| 1953 | 19.5 | 23.9 | 22.2 | 17.3 | 29.0 | 32.1 | 25.9 | 14.5 | 12.8 | 9.2 | 17.9 | 17.8 | 26.6 |
| 1954 | 23.2 | 27.7 | 25.8 | 20.7 | 31.2 | 27.4 | 39.1 | 18.0 | 15.7 | 9.5 | 23.8 | 23.4 | 36.6 |
| 1955 | 26.5 | 32.5 | 28.9 | 22.3 | 37.3 | 43.9 | 41.7 | 19.4 | 16.4 | 12.6 | 21.4 | 28.1 | 42.0 |
| 1956 | 27.3 | 32.0 | 27.9 | 22.0 | 36.0 | 39.4 | 46.0 | 21.8 | 18.7 | 12.9 | 26.8 | 27.1 | 48.9 |
| 1957 | 26.8 | 31.5 | 27.5 | 21.3 | 36.2 | 38.3 | 46.3 | 21.3 | 18.0 | 11.9 | 26.6 | 26.6 | 47.6 |
| 1958 | 25.3 | 30.6 | 26.3 | 18.7 | 36.2 | 34.4 | 49.4 | 19.1 | 15.6 | 10.7 | 22.4 | 31.6 | 38.4 |
| 1959 | 26.5 | 31.1 | 26.9 | 21.1 | 33.5 | 35.9 | 49.9 | 21.2 | 18.2 | 13.7 | 23.5 | 28.7 | 45.3 |
| 1960 | 25.3 | 30.0 | 26.4 | 20.2 | 34.0 | 34.9 | 44.2 | 19.8 | 16.8 | 12.2 | 22.6 | 27.9 | 40.6 |
| 1961 | 24.4 | 28.3 | 23.7 | 18.2 | 31.8 | 32.6 | 49.5 | 19.8 | 16.5 | 13.6 | 20.7 | 30.1 | 40.3 |
| 1962 | 24.8 | 29.5 | 23.8 | 18.2 | 32.0 | 34.9 | 52.8 | 19.4 | 16.5 | 12.1 | 23.1 | 21.8 | 45.3 |
| 1963 | 25.4 | 30.3 | 24.9 | 17.5 | 33.7 | 36.7 | 49.9 | 19.7 | 16.5 | 10.4 | 23.8 | 28.7 | 38.4 |
| 1964 | 25.0 | 29.6 | 24.7 | 17.6 | 32.5 | 36.0 | 48.0 | 19.7 | 16.8 | 11.6 | 22.7 | 25.2 | 37.8 |
| 1965 | 27.7 | 32.6 | 27.8 | 19.7 | 37.2 | 36.2 | 49.0 | 22.0 | 18.5 | 11.9 | 26.0 | 29.0 | 39.6 |
| 1966 | 27.8 | 31.9 | 26.7 | 16.6 | 38.5 | 37.5 | 46.7 | 23.0 | 18.7 | 11.5 | 27.1 | 33.5 | 39.0 |
| 1967 | 29.7 | 33.8 | 28.2 | 17.2 | 40.9 | 40.1 | 49.5 | 25.0 | 20.5 | 14.4 | 27.8 | 31.2 | 43.7 |
| 1968 | 30.2 | 34.8 | 28.4 | 18.7 | 39.4 | 42.9 | 51.2 | 24.9 | 20.5 | 13.6 | 28.5 | 31.8 | 43.6 |
| 1969 | 31.9 | 35.0 | 28.1 | 16.9 | 40.8 | 43.5 | 51.7 | 28.3 | 22.7 | 13.5 | 33.4 | 36.7 | 49.0 |
| 1970 | 31.7 | 34.0 | 27.6 | 17.6 | 38.9 | 41.2 | 51.2 | 29.1 | 23.5 | 14.9 | 33.5 | 37.7 | 50.5 |
| 1971 | 32.4 | 36.2 | 29.8 | 20.6 | 40.2 | 43.1 | 52.5 | 28.0 | 22.4 | 14.6 | 31.3 | 37.0 | 47.4 |
| NOT ENROLLED | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1947 | (1) | (1) | 89.8 | (1) | (1) | 93.5 | (1) | (1) | 54.3 | (1) | (1) | 61.0 | (1) |
| 1948 | 69.9 | 95.4 | 89.6 | (1) | (1) | 95.6 | 96.3 | 49.6 | 55.5 | (1) | (1) | 58.8 | 46.0 |
| 1949 | 69.7 | 94.0 | 85.7 | (1) | (1) | 94.4 | 95.3 | 50.2 | 50.1 | (1) | (1) | 60.8 | 47.0 |
| 1950 | 71.0 | 94.7 | 87.7 | (1) | (1) | 95.8 | 95.5 | 52.0 | 51.7 | (1) | (1) | 60.7 | 49.5 |
| 1951 | 68.4 | 94.8 | 81.5 | (1) | (1) | 95.0 | 97.1 | 50.1 | 47.1 | (1) | (1) | 60.5 | 47.4 |
| 1952 | 66.6 | 92.9 | 88.2 | (1) | (1) | 93.0 | 93.9 | 49.9 | 53.7 | (1) | (1) | 60.4 | 46.2 |
| 1953 | 66.7 | 94.6 | 85.5 | (3) | 96.5 | 95.9 | 96.1 | 49.7 | 47.7 | (3) | 49.9 | 62.2 | 46.1 |
| 1954 | 65.8 | 91.2 | 80.1 | (3) | 94.9 | 89.5 | 93.7 | 50.2 | 39.9 | (3) | 42.1 | 60.6 | 48.3 |
| 1955 | 68.1 | 94.5 | 81.4 | (3) | 98.4 | 94.8 | 96.7 | 51.3 | 44.4 | (3) | 47.3 | 61.9 | 48.6 |
| 1956 | 68.2 | 93.3 | 80.5 | (3) | 94.9 | 90.7 | 96.2 | 51.7 | 46.8 | (3) | 49.6 | 60.4 | 49.5 |
| 1957 | 66.9 | 94.0 | 79.6 | (3) | 93.2 | 92.8 | 96.4 | 48.7 | 39.2 | (3) | 44.1 | 61.6 | 45.6 |
| 1958 | 68.0 | 94.1 | 80.6 | (3) | 94.5 | 93.0 | 96.3 | 50.2 | 43.6 | (3) | 45.7 | 59.3 | 48.2 |
| 1959 | 67.6 | 94.1 | 76.4 | (3) | 90.1 | 92.9 | 96.8 | 48.8 | 42.1 | (3) | 44.7 | 57.5 | 46.8 |
| 1960 | 68.6 | 94.4 | 77.2 | (3) | 91.8 | 92.8 | 97.1 | 50.1 | 49.3 | (3) | 50.8 | 60.3 | 46.7 |
| 1961 | 68.5 | 92.7 | 72.8 | (3) | 76.8 | 90.1 | 96.0 | 51.1 | 46.1 | (3) | 50.9 | 60.2 | 48.4 |
| 1962 | 68.8 | 93.8 | 74.3 | (3) | 76.4 | 92.3 | 96.3 | 51.7 | 38.5 | (3) | 43.2 | 61.7 | 49.8 |
| 1963 | 68.6 | 93.9 | 74.2 | (3) | 78.2 | 93.5 | 95.9 | 51.5 | 40.3 | (3) | 43.8 | 61.3 | 49.3 |
| 1964 | 69.8 | 93.7 | 68.8 | (3) | 72.5 | 92.0 | 96.6 | 53.0 | 41.1 | (3) | 42.6 | 60.2 | 51.8 |
| 1965 | 70.2 | 93.7 | 78.2 | (3) | 81.4 | 91.2 | 96.3 | 54.0 | 41.3 | (3) | 42.9 | 63.3 | 51.8 |
| 1966 | 70.3 | 93.7 | 69.3 | (3) | 73.5 | 88.6 | 97.7 | 55.2 | 41.6 | (3) | 44.1 | 62.9 | 53.6 |
| 1967 | 70.7 | 92.6 | 67.9 | (4) | 75.5 | 87.9 | 96.3 | 56.4 | 40.2 | (4) | 43.0 | 63.6 | 55.4 |
| 1968 | 70.3 | 90.9 | 63.8 | (4) | 71.1 | 87.8 | 94.2 | 57.3 | 35.8 | 20.5 | 38.9 | 62.9 | 57.1 |
| 1969 | 72.1 | 92.0 | 67.7 | 22.7 | 78.4 | 88.2 | 95.3 | 59.3 | 41.4 | (4) | 45.3 | 66.0 | 58.6 |
| 1970 | 72.7 | 91.4 | 69.5 | (4) | 75.7 | 86.7 | 94.6 | 59.6 | 36.9 | 13.0 | 41.1 | 63.7 | 60.0 |
| 1971 | 73.2 | 91.6 | 68.9 | (4) | 73.5 | 88.6 | 94.0 | 59.8 | 41.0 | (4) | 44.4 | 61.2 | 60.7 |

[1] Not available.
[2] Percent of the civilian noninstitutional population in the civilian labor force.
[3] Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000.
[4] Percent not shown where base is less than 75,000.

NOTE: Because the number of 14- to 15-year-olds who are not enrolled in school is very small, the sampling variability for this group is relatively high.

## Table B–7. Employment Status of the Civilian Noninstitutional Population 14 to 24 Years Old, by School Enrollment, Sex, and Age, October of 1947–71

| School enrollment and year | Both sexes, 14 to 24 years | Male | | | | | Female | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total, 14 to 24 years | 14 to 17 years | | 18 and 19 years | 20 to 24 years | Total, 14 to 24 years | 14 to 17 years | | 18 and 19 years | 20 to 24 years |
| | | | Total | 14 and 15 | 16 and 17 | | | Total | 14 and 15 | 16 and 17 | | |
| | Employed (thousands) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ENROLLED | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1947 | 1,600 | 1,090 | 724 | (1) | (1) | 141 | 225 | 510 | 381 | (1) | (1) | 84 | 43 |
| 1948 | 1,794 | 1,219 | 814 | (1) | (1) | 182 | 223 | 575 | 468 | (1) | (1) | 61 | 46 |
| 1949 | 1,761 | 1,113 | 724 | (1) | (1) | 156 | 234 | 648 | 477 | (1) | (1) | 105 | 67 |
| 1950 | 2,331 | 1,522 | 1,028 | (1) | (1) | 232 | 262 | 809 | 585 | (1) | (1) | 139 | 86 |
| 1951 | 2,208 | 1,370 | 968 | (1) | (1) | 166 | 236 | 838 | 638 | (1) | (1) | 124 | 76 |
| 1952 | 1,914 | 1,266 | 910 | (1) | (1) | 186 | 170 | 648 | 492 | (1) | (1) | 74 | 82 |
| 1953 | 1,822 | 1,179 | 815 | 375 | 440 | 201 | 163 | 643 | 467 | 197 | 270 | 89 | 87 |
| 1954 | 2,206 | 1,396 | 964 | 441 | 523 | 187 | 245 | 810 | 573 | 199 | 374 | 121 | 116 |
| 1955 | 2,556 | 1,700 | 1,124 | 491 | 633 | 297 | 279 | 856 | 598 | 263 | 335 | 124 | 134 |
| 1956 | 2,856 | 1,792 | 1,131 | 530 | 601 | 299 | 362 | 1,064 | 733 | 306 | 427 | 158 | 173 |
| 1957 | 2,983 | 1,869 | 1,202 | 556 | 646 | 275 | 392 | 1,114 | 750 | 298 | 452 | 161 | 203 |
| 1958 | 2,886 | 1,866 | 1,171 | 475 | 696 | 281 | 414 | 1,020 | 677 | 280 | 397 | 198 | 145 |
| 1959 | 3,145 | 1,971 | 1,250 | 549 | 701 | 299 | 422 | 1,174 | 818 | 347 | 471 | 185 | 171 |
| 1960 | 3,150 | 2,006 | 1,278 | 561 | 717 | 332 | 396 | 1,144 | 783 | 326 | 457 | 197 | 164 |
| 1961 | 3,255 | 2,025 | 1,211 | 571 | 640 | 343 | 471 | 1,230 | 831 | 423 | 408 | 216 | 183 |
| 1962 | 3,562 | 2,282 | 1,317 | 617 | 700 | 382 | 583 | 1,280 | 870 | 392 | 478 | 181 | 229 |
| 1963 | 3,841 | 2,485 | 1,446 | 580 | 866 | 393 | 646 | 1,356 | 904 | 320 | 584 | 223 | 229 |
| 1964 | 3,933 | 2,508 | 1,501 | 571 | 930 | 408 | 599 | 1,425 | 961 | 379 | 582 | 215 | 249 |
| 1965 | 4,652 | 2,920 | 1,857 | 656 | 1,001 | 536 | 727 | 1,732 | 1,111 | 403 | 708 | 326 | 295 |
| 1966 | 4,914 | 3,044 | 1,857 | 564 | 1,093 | 634 | 753 | 1,870 | 1,134 | 395 | 739 | 404 | 332 |
| 1967 | 5,244 | 3,150 | 1,692 | 556 | 1,136 | 582 | 876 | 2,094 | 1,251 | 500 | 751 | 383 | 460 |
| 1968 | 5,616 | 3,457 | 1,808 | 641 | 1,167 | 737 | 912 | 2,159 | 1,293 | 485 | 808 | 404 | 462 |
| 1969 | 6,049 | 3,583 | 1,846 | 618 | 1,228 | 739 | 998 | 2,466 | 1,399 | 469 | 930 | 466 | 601 |
| 1970 | 5,967 | 3,371 | 1,775 | 627 | 1,148 | 635 | 961 | 2,596 | 1,488 | 534 | 954 | 488 | 620 |
| 1971 | 6,298 | 3,740 | 1,942 | 753 | 1,189 | 735 | 1,063 | 2,558 | 1,437 | 523 | 914 | 517 | 604 |
| NOT ENROLLED | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1947 | 10,161 | 6,009 | 719 | (1) | (1) | 1,110 | 4,180 | 4,152 | 422 | (1) | (1) | 1,074 | 2,656 |
| 1948 | 9,903 | 5,969 | 627 | (1) | (1) | 1,154 | 4,187 | 3,934 | 392 | (1) | (1) | 993 | 2,548 |
| 1949 | 9,221 | 5,466 | 521 | (1) | (1) | 1,068 | 3,878 | 3,754 | 349 | (1) | (1) | 948 | 2,457 |
| 1950 | 9,527 | 5,679 | 515 | (1) | (1) | 1,100 | 4,064 | 3,848 | 342 | (1) | (1) | 904 | 2,601 |
| 1951 | 8,532 | 4,864 | 474 | (1) | (1) | 1,010 | 3,380 | 3,668 | 264 | (1) | (1) | 924 | 2,480 |
| 1952 | 7,800 | 4,230 | 506 | (1) | (1) | 924 | 2,800 | 3,570 | 316 | (1) | (1) | 894 | 2,360 |
| 1953 | 7,499 | 4,033 | 442 | 63 | 379 | 971 | 2,620 | 3,466 | 278 | 21 | 258 | 909 | 2,279 |
| 1954 | 7,070 | 3,702 | 343 | 44 | 299 | 892 | 2,467 | 3,368 | 206 | 25 | 181 | 862 | 2,300 |
| 1955 | 7,651 | 4,141 | 357 | 52 | 305 | 908 | 2,876 | 3,510 | 270 | 21 | 249 | 951 | 2,289 |
| 1956 | 7,593 | 4,135 | 360 | 31 | 329 | 845 | 2,930 | 3,458 | 255 | 18 | 237 | 893 | 2,310 |
| 1957 | 7,399 | 4,135 | 304 | 24 | 280 | 844 | 2,987 | 3,264 | 209 | 16 | 193 | 933 | 2,122 |
| 1958 | 7,368 | 4,073 | 303 | 48 | 255 | 771 | 2,999 | 3,295 | 222 | 22 | 200 | 845 | 2,228 |
| 1959 | 7,702 | 4,445 | 277 | 28 | 249 | 865 | 3,303 | 3,257 | 212 | 17 | 195 | 826 | 2,219 |
| 1960 | 8,017 | 4,604 | 312 | 21 | 291 | 898 | 3,394 | 3,413 | 237 | 16 | 221 | 922 | 2,254 |
| 1961 | 8,199 | 4,660 | 276 | 24 | 252 | 945 | 3,439 | 3,539 | 213 | 19 | 194 | 1,003 | 2,323 |
| 1962 | 8,275 | 4,616 | 258 | 22 | 236 | 927 | 3,431 | 3,659 | 193 | 12 | 181 | 991 | 2,475 |
| 1963 | 8,292 | 4,677 | 234 | 17 | 217 | 904 | 3,539 | 3,615 | 152 | 10 | 142 | 964 | 2,499 |
| 1964 | 8,930 | 5,006 | 234 | 10 | 224 | 954 | 3,818 | 3,924 | 174 | 15 | 159 | 961 | 2,789 |
| 1965 | 9,359 | 5,169 | 300 | 14 | 286 | 1,104 | 3,765 | 4,190 | 159 | 11 | 148 | 1,119 | 2,912 |
| 1966 | 9,585 | 5,131 | 225 | 17 | 208 | 1,092 | 3,814 | 4,454 | 153 | 10 | 143 | 1,210 | 3,091 |
| 1967 | 9,661 | 5,117 | 208 | 14 | 194 | 998 | 3,911 | 4,544 | 166 | 10 | 156 | 1,100 | 3,278 |
| 1968 | 9,835 | 5,012 | 201 | 17 | 184 | 987 | 3,824 | 4,823 | 133 | 16 | 117 | 1,113 | 3,577 |
| 1969 | 10,383 | 5,257 | 223 | 14 | 209 | 1,035 | 3,999 | 5,126 | 160 | 9 | 151 | 1,198 | 3,768 |
| 1970 | 10,875 | 5,613 | 209 | 26 | 183 | 1,137 | 4,267 | 5,262 | 136 | 9 | 127 | 1,122 | 4,004 |
| 1971 | 11,331 | 5,986 | 198 | 17 | 181 | 1,184 | 4,604 | 5,345 | 143 | 6 | 137 | 1,076 | 4,126 |
| | Unemployed (thousands) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ENROLLED | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1947 | (1) | (1) | 20 | (1) | (1) | 8 | (1) | (1) | 12 | (1) | (1) | 5 | (1) |
| 1948 | 61 | 46 | 19 | (1) | (1) | 9 | 19 | 15 | 10 | (1) | (1) | 3 | 2 |
| 1949 | 116 | 84 | 51 | (1) | (1) | 8 | 25 | 32 | 25 | (1) | (1) | 2 | 6 |
| 1950 | 89 | 53 | 38 | (1) | (1) | 13 | 2 | 36 | 29 | (1) | (1) | 6 | 2 |
| 1951 | 82 | 58 | 44 | (1) | (1) | 6 | 8 | 24 | 18 | (1) | (1) | 2 | 4 |
| 1952 | 66 | 44 | 36 | (1) | (1) | 6 | 2 | 22 | 20 | (1) | (1) | 2 | 0 |
| 1953 | 66 | 47 | 40 | 7 | 33 | 5 | 2 | 18 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 7 | 5 |
| 1954 | 126 | 100 | 67 | 21 | 46 | 13 | 20 | 26 | 19 | 4 | 15 | 5 | 2 |
| 1955 | 150 | 101 | 61 | 19 | 42 | 33 | 7 | 49 | 36 | 19 | 17 | 11 | 2 |
| 1956 | 151 | 102 | 62 | 17 | 45 | 20 | 20 | 49 | 41 | 4 | 37 | 4 | 4 |
| 1957 | 178 | 121 | 74 | 26 | 48 | 24 | 23 | 57 | 45 | 12 | 33 | 6 | 6 |
| 1958 | 230 | 171 | 105 | 39 | 66 | 28 | 38 | 59 | 40 | 5 | 35 | 13 | 6 |
| 1959 | 228 | 157 | 103 | 25 | 78 | 31 | 23 | 71 | 54 | 10 | 44 | 11 | 6 |
| 1960 | 240 | 165 | 108 | 19 | 89 | 39 | 18 | 75 | 58 | 10 | 48 | 13 | 4 |
| 1961 | 296 | 198 | 141 | 46 | 95 | 39 | 18 | 98 | 69 | 16 | 53 | 19 | 10 |
| 1962 | 310 | 199 | 120 | 34 | 86 | 41 | 38 | 111 | 70 | 21 | 49 | 22 | 19 |
| 1963 | 379 | 226 | 151 | 28 | 123 | 40 | 35 | 153 | 103 | 28 | 75 | 30 | 20 |
| 1964 | 382 | 224 | 145 | 41 | 104 | 38 | 41 | 158 | 110 | 9 | 101 | 28 | 22 |
| 1965 | 423 | 293 | 181 | 42 | 139 | 75 | 37 | 130 | 74 | 7 | 67 | 34 | 22 |
| 1966 | 370 | 232 | 151 | 40 | 111 | 56 | 25 | 138 | 84 | 12 | 72 | 43 | 11 |
| 1967 | 598 | 394 | 275 | 87 | 188 | 74 | 45 | 204 | 116 | 25 | 91 | 50 | 38 |
| 1968 | 551 | 351 | 234 | 76 | 158 | 74 | 43 | 200 | 124 | 23 | 101 | 49 | 27 |
| 1969 | 701 | 383 | 228 | 46 | 182 | 82 | 73 | 318 | 207 | 47 | 160 | 71 | 40 |
| 1970 | 848 | 514 | 304 | 77 | 227 | 115 | 95 | 334 | 222 | 42 | 180 | 78 | 34 |
| 1971 | 920 | 560 | 360 | 87 | 273 | 100 | 100 | 360 | 224 | 54 | 170 | 81 | 55 |

Footnotes at end of table.

## Table B–7. Employment Status of the Civilian Noninstitutional Population 14 to 24 Years Old, by School Enrollment, Sex, and Age, October of 1947–71—Continued

| School enrollment and year | Both sexes, 14 to 24 years | Male | | | | | Female | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total, 14 to 24 years | 14 to 17 years | | 18 and 19 years | 20 to 24 years | Total, 14 to 24 years | 14 to 17 years | | 18 and 19 years | 20 to 24 years |
| | | | Total | 14 and 15 / 16 and 17 | | | | Total | 14 and 15 / 16 and 17 | | |
| **Unemployed (thousands)—Continued** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **NOT ENROLLED** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1947 | (1) | (1) | 89 | (1) | (1) | 89 | (1) | (1) | 42 | (1) | (1) | 54 | (1) |
| 1948 | 519 | 335 | 53 | (1) | (1) | 94 | 189 | 184 | 29 | (1) | (1) | 48 | 107 |
| 1949 | 1,085 | 714 | 104 | (1) | (1) | 146 | 464 | 371 | 50 | (1) | (1) | 114 | 207 |
| 1950 | 522 | 279 | 63 | (1) | (1) | 72 | 144 | 243 | 38 | (1) | (1) | 74 | 131 |
| 1951 | 388 | 200 | 38 | (1) | (1) | 48 | 114 | 188 | 32 | (1) | (1) | 60 | 96 |
| 1952 | 394 | 208 | 60 | (1) | (1) | 36 | 112 | 186 | 34 | (1) | (1) | 66 | 86 |
| 1953 | 324 | 171 | 58 | 2 / 56 | | 48 | 66 | 152 | 32 | 2 / 30 | | 50 | 71 |
| 1954 | 621 | 342 | 64 | 8 / 56 | | 63 | 215 | 279 | 51 | 4 / 47 | | 95 | 133 |
| 1955 | 504 | 259 | 71 | 2 / 69 | | 57 | 131 | 245 | 29 | 2 / 27 | | 74 | 142 |
| 1956 | 480 | 255 | 62 | 9 / 53 | | 47 | 146 | 225 | 27 | 5 / 22 | | 66 | 132 |
| 1957 | 576 | 372 | 58 | 7 / 51 | | 103 | 211 | 203 | 31 | 0 / 32 | | 60 | 112 |
| 1958 | 928 | 570 | 96 | 8 / 88 | | 153 | 321 | 358 | 62 | 4 / 58 | | 104 | 192 |
| 1959 | 828 | 486 | 89 | 3 / 86 | | 154 | 243 | 342 | 38 | 3 / 35 | | 125 | 179 |
| 1960 | 896 | 520 | 71 | 6 / 65 | | 177 | 272 | 376 | 60 | 8 / 52 | | 138 | 178 |
| 1961 | 1,031 | 568 | 77 | 8 / 69 | | 170 | 321 | 463 | 50 | 1 / 49 | | 170 | 243 |
| 1962 | 874 | 455 | 46 | 4 / 42 | | 138 | 271 | 419 | 42 | 0 / 42 | | 139 | 238 |
| 1963 | 1,022 | 481 | 59 | 3 / 56 | | 157 | 265 | 541 | 75 | 0 / 75 | | 169 | 297 |
| 1964 | 962 | 484 | 39 | 0 / 39 | | 146 | 299 | 478 | 59 | 3 / 56 | | 174 | 245 |
| 1965 | 772 | 349 | 56 | 0 / 56 | | 128 | 165 | 423 | 46 | 0 / 46 | | 178 | 199 |
| 1966 | 748 | 283 | 51 | 1 / 50 | | 100 | 132 | 465 | 55 | 2 / 53 | | 175 | 235 |
| 1967 | 873 | 337 | 56 | 6 / 50 | | 120 | 161 | 536 | 48 | 4 / 44 | | 211 | 277 |
| 1968 | 802 | 324 | 39 | 6 / 33 | | 104 | 181 | 478 | 42 | 1 / 41 | | 165 | 271 |
| 1969 | 824 | 340 | 41 | 3 / 38 | | 101 | 198 | 484 | 58 | 3 / 55 | | 148 | 278 |
| 1970 | 1,333 | 704 | 76 | 3 / 73 | | 187 | 441 | 629 | 53 | 1 / 52 | | 220 | 356 |
| 1971 | 1,398 | 715 | 64 | 4 / 60 | | 202 | 449 | 683 | 63 | 4 / 59 | | 216 | 404 |
| **Unemployment rate** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **ENROLLED** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1947 | (1) | (1) | 2.7 | (1) | (1) | 5.4 | (1) | (1) | 3.1 | (1) | (1) | 5.6 | (1) |
| 1948 | 3.3 | 3.6 | 2.3 | (1) | (1) | 4.7 | 7.9 | 2.5 | 2.1 | (1) | (1) | (2) | (2) |
| 1949 | 6.2 | 7.0 | 6.6 | (1) | (1) | 4.9 | 9.7 | 4.7 | 5.0 | (1) | (1) | 1.9 | (2) |
| 1950 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 3.6 | (1) | (1) | 5.3 | .8 | 4.3 | 4.7 | (1) | (1) | 4.2 | (2) |
| 1951 | 3.6 | 4.1 | 4.3 | (1) | (1) | 3.5 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 2.1 | (1) | (1) | 1.6 | (2) |
| 1952 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.8 | (1) | (1) | 3.1 | 1.2 | 3.4 | 3.9 | (1) | (1) | (2) | (2) |
| 1953 | 3.5 | 3.8 | 4.7 | 1.8 / 7.0 | | 2.4 | 1.2 | 2.7 | 1.5 | 0 / 2.5 | | (2) | (2) |
| 1954 | 5.4 | 6.7 | 6.5 | 4.5 / 8.1 | | 6.5 | 7.5 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 2.0 / 3.9 | | 4.0 | 1.7 |
| 1955 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 5.1 | 3.7 / 6.2 | | 10.0 | 2.4 | 5.4 | 5.7 | 6.7 / 4.8 | | 8.1 | 1.5 |
| 1956 | 5.0 | 5.4 | 5.2 | 3.1 / 7.0 | | 6.3 | 5.2 | 4.4 | 5.3 | 1.3 / 8.0 | | 2.5 | 2.3 |
| 1957 | 5.6 | 6.1 | 5.8 | 4.5 / 6.9 | | 8.0 | 5.5 | 4.9 | 5.7 | 3.9 / 6.8 | | 3.6 | 2.9 |
| 1958 | 7.4 | 8.4 | 8.2 | 7.6 / 8.7 | | 9.1 | 8.4 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 1.8 / 8.1 | | 6.2 | 4.0 |
| 1959 | 6.8 | 7.4 | 7.6 | 4.4 / 10.0 | | 9.4 | 5.2 | 5.7 | 6.2 | 2.8 / 8.5 | | 5.6 | 3.4 |
| 1960 | 7.1 | 7.6 | 7.8 | 3.3 / 11.0 | | 10.5 | 4.3 | 6.2 | 6.9 | 3.0 / 9.5 | | 6.2 | 2.4 |
| 1961 | 8.3 | 8.9 | 10.4 | 7.5 / 12.9 | | 10.2 | 3.7 | 7.4 | 7.7 | 3.6 / 11.5 | | 8.1 | 5.2 |
| 1962 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 8.4 | 5.2 / 10.9 | | 9.7 | 6.1 | 8.0 | 7.4 | 5.1 / 9.3 | | 10.8 | 7.7 |
| 1963 | 9.0 | 8.3 | 9.5 | 4.6 / 12.4 | | 9.2 | 5.1 | 10.1 | 10.2 | 8.0 / 11.4 | | 11.9 | 8.0 |
| 1964 | 8.9 | 8.2 | 8.8 | 6.7 / 10.1 | | 8.5 | 6.4 | 10.0 | 10.3 | 2.3 / 14.8 | | 10.8 | 8.1 |
| 1965 | 8.3 | 9.1 | 9.8 | 6.0 / 12.2 | | 12.3 | 4.8 | 7.0 | 6.2 | 1.7 / 8.6 | | 9.4 | 6.9 |
| 1966 | 7.5 | 7.6 | 8.4 | 6.6 / 9.2 | | 8.1 | 3.2 | 7.4 | 6.9 | 2.9 / 9.9 | | 9.6 | 3.2 |
| 1967 | 10.2 | 11.1 | 14.0 | 13.5 / 14.2 | | 11.3 | 4.9 | 8.9 | 8.5 | 4.8 / 10.8 | | 11.5 | 7.6 |
| 1968 | 8.9 | 9.2 | 11.5 | 10.6 / 11.9 | | 9.1 | 4.5 | 8.5 | 8.8 | 4.5 / 11.1 | | 10.8 | 5.5 |
| 1969 | 10.4 | 9.7 | 11.0 | 6.9 / 12.9 | | 10.0 | 6.8 | 11.4 | 12.9 | 9.1 / 14.7 | | 13.2 | 6.2 |
| 1970 | 12.4 | 13.2 | 14.6 | 10.9 / 16.5 | | 15.3 | 9.0 | 11.4 | 13.0 | 7.3 / 15.9 | | 13.8 | 6.2 |
| 1971 | 12.7 | 13.0 | 15.6 | 10.4 / 18.7 | | 12.0 | 8.6 | 12.3 | 13.5 | 9.4 / 15.7 | | 13.5 | 8.3 |
| **NOT ENROLLED** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1947 | (1) | (1) | 11.0 | (1) | (1) | 7.4 | (1) | (2) | 9.1 | (1) | (1) | 5.0 | (1) |
| 1948 | 5.0 | 5.3 | 7.8 | (1) | (1) | 7.5 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 6.9 | (1) | (1) | 4.6 | 4.0 |
| 1949 | 10.5 | 11.6 | 16.6 | (1) | (1) | 12.0 | 10.7 | 9.0 | 12.5 | (1) | (1) | 10.7 | 7.8 |
| 1950 | 5.2 | 4.7 | 10.9 | (1) | (1) | 6.1 | 3.4 | 5.9 | 10.0 | (1) | (1) | 7.6 | 4.8 |
| 1951 | 4.3 | 3.8 | 7.4 | (1) | (1) | 4.5 | 3.3 | 4.5 | 10.8 | (2) | (1) | 6.1 | 3.7 |
| 1952 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 10.6 | (1) | (1) | 3.8 | 3.8 | 4.3 | 9.7 | (1) | (1) | 6.9 | 3.5 |
| 1953 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 11.6 | (2) | 12.9 | 4.7 | 2.5 | 4.2 | 10.3 | (2) | 10.4 | 5.2 | 3.0 |
| 1954 | 8.1 | 8.5 | 15.7 | (2) | 15.8 | 6.6 | 8.0 | 7.7 | 19.8 | (2) | 20.6 | 9.9 | 5.5 |
| 1955 | 6.2 | 5.9 | 16.6 | (2) | 18.4 | 5.9 | 4.4 | 6.5 | 9.7 | (2) | 9.8 | 7.2 | 5.8 |
| 1956 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 14.7 | (2) | 13.9 | 5.3 | 4.7 | 6.1 | 9.6 | (2) | 8.5 | 6.9 | 5.4 |
| 1957 | 7.2 | 8.3 | 16.0 | (2) | 15.4 | 10.9 | 6.6 | 5.9 | 12.9 | (2) | 14.2 | 6.0 | 5.0 |
| 1958 | 11.2 | 12.3 | 24.1 | (2) | 25.7 | 16.6 | 9.7 | 9.8 | 21.8 | (2) | 22.5 | 11.0 | 7.9 |
| 1959 | 9.7 | 9.9 | 24.3 | (2) | 25.7 | 15.1 | 6.9 | 9.5 | 15.2 | (2) | 15.2 | 13.1 | 7.5 |
| 1960 | 10.1 | 10.1 | 18.5 | (2) | 18.3 | 16.5 | 7.4 | 9.9 | 20.2 | (2) | 19.0 | 13.0 | 7.3 |
| 1961 | 11.2 | 10.9 | 21.8 | (2) | 21.5 | 15.2 | 8.5 | 11.6 | 19.0 | (2) | 20.2 | 14.5 | 9.5 |
| 1962 | 9.6 | 9.0 | 15.1 | (2) | 15.1 | 13.0 | 7.3 | 10.3 | 17.9 | (2) | 18.8 | 12.3 | 8.8 |
| 1963 | 11.0 | 9.3 | 20.1 | (2) | 20.5 | 14.8 | 7.0 | 13.0 | 33.0 | (2) | 34.6 | 14.9 | 10.6 |
| 1964 | 9.7 | 8.8 | 14.3 | (2) | 14.8 | 13.3 | 7.3 | 10.9 | 25.3 | (2) | 26.0 | 15.3 | 8.1 |
| 1965 | 7.6 | 6.3 | 15.7 | (2) | 16.4 | 10.4 | 4.2 | 9.2 | 22.4 | (2) | 23.7 | 13.7 | 6.4 |
| 1966 | 7.8 | 5.5 | 18.5 | (2) | 19.4 | 8.4 | 3.3 | 10.4 | 26.4 | (2) | 27.0 | 12.6 | 7.1 |
| 1967 | 8.3 | 6.2 | 21.2 | (2) | 20.5 | 10.7 | 4.0 | 10.6 | 22.4 | (2) | 22.0 | 16.1 | 7.8 |
| 1968 | 7.5 | 6.1 | 16.2 | (2) | 15.2 | 9.5 | 4.5 | 9.0 | 24.0 | (2) | 25.9 | 12.9 | 7.0 |
| 1969 | 7.4 | 6.1 | 15.5 | (2) | 15.4 | 8.9 | 4.7 | 8.6 | 26.6 | (2) | 26.7 | 11.0 | 6.9 |
| 1970 | 10.9 | 11.1 | 26.7 | (2) | 28.5 | 14.1 | 9.4 | 10.7 | 28.0 | (2) | 29.0 | 16.4 | 8.2 |
| 1971 | 11.0 | 10.7 | 24.4 | (2) | 24.9 | 14.6 | 8.9 | 11.3 | 30.6 | (2) | 30.1 | 16.7 | 8.9 |

[1] Not available.
[2] Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000.
[3] Percent not shown where base is less than 75,000.

NOTE: Because the number of 14- to 15-year-olds who are not enrolled in school is very small, the sampling variability for this group is relatively high.

## Table B–8. Employment Status of High School Graduates Not Enrolled in College and of School Dropouts as of October of Year of Graduation or Dropout, by Sex, Marital Status of Women, and Color, 1959–71

[Persons 16 to 24 years of age; numbers in thousands]

| Item | High school graduates | | | | | | | School dropouts | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Civilian noninstitutional population | Civilian labor force | | | | | Not in labor force | Civilian noninstitutional population | Civilian labor force | | | | | Not in labor force |
| | | Total | | Employed | Unemployed | | | | Total | | Employed | Unemployed | | |
| | | Number | Percent of population | | Number | Percent of civilian labor force | | | Number | Percent of population | | Number | Percent of civilian labor force | |
| **1959** [1] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 790 | 634 | 80.2 | 549 | 85 | 13.5 | 156 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Male | 304 | 279 | 91.7 | 239 | 40 | 14.3 | 25 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Female | 486 | 355 | 73.0 | 310 | 45 | 12.8 | 131 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Single | 418 | 331 | 79.2 | 291 | 40 | 12.1 | 88 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Married, widowed, divorced, separated | 68 | 24 | (2) | 19 | 5 | (2) | 43 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| **1960** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 921 | 706 | 76.7 | 599 | 107 | 15.2 | 215 | 344 | 214 | 62.2 | 175 | 39 | 18.2 | 130 |
| Male | 348 | 308 | 88.5 | 262 | 46 | 14.9 | 40 | 165 | 126 | 76.4 | 102 | 24 | 19.0 | 39 |
| Female | 573 | 398 | 69.5 | 337 | 61 | 15.3 | 175 | 179 | 88 | 49.2 | 73 | 15 | (2) | 91 |
| Single | 473 | 359 | 75.9 | 308 | 51 | 14.2 | 114 | 110 | 71 | 64.5 | 60 | 11 | (2) | 39 |
| Married, widowed, divorced, separated | 100 | 39 | 39.0 | 29 | 10 | (2) | 61 | 69 | 17 | (2) | 13 | 4 | (2) | 52 |
| White | 848 | 653 | 77.0 | 568 | 85 | 13.0 | 195 | 273 | 163 | 59.7 | 133 | 30 | 18.4 | 110 |
| Negro and other races | 73 | 53 | (2) | 31 | 22 | (2) | 20 | 71 | 51 | (2) | 42 | 9 | (2) | 20 |
| **1961** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 916 | 730 | 79.7 | 599 | 131 | 17.9 | 186 | 354 | 239 | 67.5 | 175 | 64 | 26.8 | 115 |
| Male | 345 | 297 | 86.1 | 242 | 55 | 18.5 | 48 | 179 | 150 | 83.8 | 108 | 42 | 28.0 | 29 |
| Female | 571 | 433 | 75.8 | 357 | 76 | 17.6 | 138 | 175 | 89 | 50.9 | 67 | 22 | (2) | 86 |
| Single | 482 | 392 | 81.3 | 326 | 66 | 16.8 | 90 | 119 | 75 | 63.0 | 55 | 20 | (2) | 44 |
| Married, widowed, divorced, separated | 89 | 41 | (2) | 31 | 10 | (2) | 48 | 56 | 14 | (2) | 12 | 2 | (2) | 42 |
| White | 814 | 651 | 80.0 | 545 | 106 | 16.3 | 163 | 283 | 189 | 66.8 | 134 | 55 | 29.1 | 94 |
| Negro and other races | 102 | 79 | 77.4 | 54 | 25 | (2) | 23 | 71 | 50 | (2) | 41 | 9 | (2) | 21 |
| **1962** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 938 | 746 | 79.5 | 641 | 105 | 14.1 | 192 | 285 | 161 | 56.5 | 115 | 46 | 28.6 | 124 |
| Male | 392 | 356 | 90.8 | 305 | 51 | 14.3 | 36 | 126 | 107 | 84.9 | 78 | 29 | 27.1 | 19 |
| Female | 546 | 390 | 71.4 | 336 | 54 | 13.8 | 156 | 159 | 54 | 34.0 | 37 | 17 | (2) | 105 |
| Single | 469 | 352 | 75.1 | 309 | 43 | 12.2 | 117 | 83 | 43 | (2) | 28 | 15 | (2) | 40 |
| Married, widowed, divorced, separated | 77 | 38 | (2) | 27 | 11 | (2) | 39 | 76 | 11 | (2) | 9 | 2 | (2) | 65 |
| White | 820 | 657 | 80.1 | 568 | 89 | 13.5 | 163 | 210 | 113 | 53.8 | 83 | 30 | 26.5 | 97 |
| Negro and other races | 118 | 89 | 75.4 | 73 | 16 | (2) | 29 | 75 | 48 | (2) | 32 | 16 | (2) | 27 |
| **1963** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 957 | 755 | 78.9 | 619 | 136 | 18.0 | 202 | 273 | 180 | 65.9 | 123 | 57 | 31.7 | 93 |
| Male | 379 | 340 | 89.7 | 275 | 65 | 19.1 | 39 | 132 | 110 | 83.3 | 85 | 25 | 22.7 | 22 |
| Female | 578 | 415 | 71.8 | 344 | 71 | 17.1 | 163 | 141 | 70 | 49.6 | 38 | 32 | (2) | 71 |
| Single | 489 | 368 | 75.3 | 311 | 57 | 15.5 | 121 | 79 | 50 | (2) | 25 | 25 | (2) | 29 |
| Married, widowed, divorced, separated | 89 | 47 | (2) | 33 | 14 | (2) | 42 | 62 | 20 | (2) | 13 | 7 | (2) | 42 |
| White | 879 | 690 | 78.5 | 580 | 110 | 15.9 | 189 | 217 | 151 | 69.6 | 101 | 50 | 33.1 | 66 |
| Negro and other races | 78 | 65 | (2) | 39 | 26 | (2) | 13 | 56 | 29 | (2) | 22 | 7 | (2) | 27 |
| **1964** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 1,108 | 863 | 77.9 | 702 | 161 | 18.7 | 245 | 244 | 152 | 62.3 | 101 | 51 | 33.6 | 92 |
| Male | 427 | 388 | 90.9 | 338 | 50 | 12.9 | 39 | 116 | 97 | 83.6 | 72 | 25 | (2) | 19 |
| Female | 681 | 475 | 69.8 | 364 | 111 | 23.4 | 206 | 128 | 55 | 43.0 | 29 | 26 | (2) | 73 |
| Single | 574 | 432 | 75.3 | 334 | 98 | 22.7 | 142 | 82 | 39 | (2) | 19 | 20 | (2) | 43 |
| Married, widowed, divorced, separated | 107 | 43 | 40.2 | 30 | 13 | (2) | 64 | 46 | 16 | (2) | 10 | 6 | (2) | 30 |
| White | 997 | 773 | 77.5 | 644 | 129 | 16.8 | 224 | 203 | 121 | 59.6 | 82 | 39 | 32.2 | 82 |
| Negro and other races | 111 | 90 | 81.1 | 58 | 32 | (2) | 21 | 41 | 31 | (2) | 19 | 12 | (2) | 10 |
| **1965** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 1,305 | 1,071 | 82.1 | 938 | 133 | 12.4 | 234 | 304 | 183 | 60.2 | 146 | 37 | 20.2 | 121 |
| Male | 536 | 488 | 91.0 | 452 | 36 | 7.4 | 48 | 168 | 133 | 79.2 | 106 | 27 | 20.3 | 35 |
| Female | 769 | 583 | 75.8 | 486 | 97 | 16.6 | 186 | 136 | 50 | 36.8 | 40 | 10 | (2) | 86 |
| Single | 645 | 508 | 78.8 | 425 | 83 | 16.3 | 137 | 83 | 40 | (2) | 33 | 7 | (2) | 43 |
| Married, widowed, divorced, separated | 124 | 75 | 60.5 | 61 | 14 | (2) | 49 | 53 | 10 | (2) | 7 | 3 | (2) | 43 |
| White | 1,168 | 963 | 82.4 | 859 | 104 | 10.8 | 205 | 247 | 153 | 61.9 | 122 | 31 | 20.3 | 94 |
| Negro and other races | 137 | 108 | 78.8 | 79 | 29 | 26.9 | 29 | 57 | 30 | (2) | 24 | 6 | (2) | 27 |

Footnotes at end of table.

## Table B–8. Employment Status of High School Graduates Not Enrolled in College and of School Dropouts as of October of Year of Graduation or Dropout, by Sex, Marital Status of Women, and Color, 1959–71—Continued

| Item | High school graduates | | | | | | | School dropouts | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Civilian noninstitutional population | Civilian labor force | | | | | Not in labor force | Civilian noninstitutional population | Civilian labor force | | | | | Not in labor force |
| | | Total | | Employed | Unemployed | | | | Total | | Employed | Unemployed | | |
| | | Number | Percent of population | | Number | Percent of civilian labor force | | | Number | Percent of population | | Number | Percent of civilian labor force | |
| **1966** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 1,303 | 986 | 75.7 | 846 | 140 | 14.2 | 317 | 266 | 172 | 64.7 | 141 | 31 | 18.0 | 94 |
| Male | 498 | 435 | 87.3 | 397 | 38 | 8.7 | 63 | 152 | 124 | 81.6 | 101 | 23 | 18.5 | 28 |
| Female | 805 | 551 | 68.4 | 449 | 102 | 18.5 | 254 | 114 | 48 | 42.1 | 40 | 8 | (1) | 66 |
| Single | 666 | 483 | 72.6 | 399 | 86 | 17.7 | 183 | 75 | 43 | (1) | 35 | 8 | (1) | 32 |
| Married, widowed, divorced, separated | 137 | 66 | 48.2 | 50 | 16 | (1) | 71 | 39 | 5 | (1) | 5 | ..... | (1) | 34 |
| White | 1,160 | 893 | 77.0 | 778 | 115 | 12.9 | 267 | 218 | 141 | 64.7 | 119 | 22 | 15.6 | 77 |
| Negro and other races | 143 | 93 | 65.0 | 68 | 25 | (1) | 50 | 48 | 31 | (1) | 22 | 9 | (1) | 17 |
| **1967** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 1,214 | 956 | 78.7 | 801 | 155 | 16.2 | 258 | 301 | 196 | 65.1 | 149 | 47 | 24.0 | 105 |
| Male | 484 | 419 | 86.6 | 379 | 40 | 9.5 | 65 | 157 | 129 | 82.2 | 104 | 25 | 19.4 | 28 |
| Female | 730 | 537 | 73.6 | 422 | 115 | 21.4 | 193 | 144 | 67 | 46.5 | 45 | 22 | (1) | 77 |
| Single | 630 | 486 | 77.0 | 384 | 102 | 21.0 | 144 | 94 | 49 | 52.1 | 33 | 16 | (1) | 45 |
| Married, widowed, divorced, separated | 100 | 51 | 51.0 | 38 | 13 | (1) | 49 | 50 | 18 | (1) | 12 | 6 | (1) | 32 |
| White | 1,064 | 847 | 79.6 | 728 | 119 | 14.0 | 217 | 239 | 157 | 65.7 | 122 | 35 | 22.3 | 82 |
| Negro and other races | 150 | 109 | 72.7 | 73 | 36 | 33.0 | 41 | 62 | 39 | (1) | 27 | 12 | (1) | 23 |
| **1968** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 1,162 | 904 | 77.8 | 782 | 122 | 13.5 | 258 | 328 | 208 | 63.4 | 164 | 44 | 21.2 | 120 |
| Male | 436 | 384 | 88.1 | 345 | 39 | 10.2 | 52 | 177 | 134 | 75.7 | 111 | 23 | 17.2 | 43 |
| Female | 726 | 520 | 71.6 | 437 | 83 | 16.0 | 206 | 151 | 74 | 49.0 | 53 | 21 | (1) | 77 |
| Single | 591 | 449 | 76.0 | 380 | 69 | 15.4 | 142 | 95 | 52 | 54.7 | 36 | 16 | (1) | 43 |
| Married, widowed, divorced, separated | 135 | 71 | 52.6 | 57 | 14 | (1) | 64 | 56 | 22 | (1) | 17 | 5 | (1) | 34 |
| White | 999 | 775 | 77.4 | 684 | 91 | 11.7 | 224 | 257 | 171 | 66.5 | 134 | 37 | 21.6 | 86 |
| Negro and other races | 163 | 129 | 79.1 | 98 | 31 | 24.0 | 34 | 71 | 37 | (1) | 30 | 7 | (1) | 34 |
| **1969** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 1,326 | 1,049 | 79.1 | 929 | 120 | 11.4 | 277 | 363 | 221 | 60.9 | 182 | 39 | 17.6 | 142 |
| Male | 540 | 486 | 90.0 | 449 | 37 | 7.6 | 54 | 196 | 159 | 81.1 | 135 | 24 | 15.1 | 37 |
| Female | 786 | 563 | 71.6 | 480 | 83 | 14.7 | 223 | 167 | 62 | 37.1 | 47 | 15 | (1) | 105 |
| Single | 647 | 494 | 76.4 | 425 | 69 | 14.0 | 153 | 102 | 45 | 44.1 | 35 | 10 | (1) | 57 |
| Married, widowed, divorced, separated | 139 | 69 | 49.6 | 55 | 14 | (1) | 70 | 65 | 17 | (1) | 12 | 5 | (1) | 48 |
| White | 1,136 | 911 | 80.2 | 834 | 77 | 8.5 | 225 | 288 | 173 | 60.1 | 144 | 29 | 16.8 | 115 |
| Negro and other races | 190 | 138 | 72.6 | 95 | 43 | 31.2 | 52 | 75 | 48 | 64.0 | 38 | 10 | (1) | 27 |
| **1970** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 1,330 | 1,027 | 77.2 | 841 | 186 | 18.1 | 303 | 376 | 233 | 62.0 | 168 | 65 | 27.9 | 143 |
| Male | 602 | 526 | 87.4 | 458 | 68 | 12.9 | 76 | 187 | 145 | 77.5 | 99 | 46 | 31.7 | 42 |
| Female | 728 | 501 | 68.8 | 383 | 118 | 23.6 | 227 | 189 | 88 | 46.6 | 69 | 19 | 21.6 | 101 |
| Single | 582 | 441 | 75.8 | 334 | 107 | 24.3 | 141 | 125 | 69 | 55.2 | 55 | 14 | (1) | 56 |
| Married, widowed, divorced, separated | 146 | 60 | 41.1 | 49 | 11 | (1) | 86 | 64 | 19 | (1) | 14 | 5 | (1) | 45 |
| White | 1,177 | 922 | 78.3 | 772 | 150 | 16.3 | 255 | 298 | 189 | 63.9 | 142 | 47 | 24.9 | 107 |
| Negro and other races | 153 | 105 | 68.6 | 69 | 36 | 34.3 | 48 | 80 | 44 | 55.0 | 26 | 18 | (1) | 36 |
| **1971** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 1,336 | 1,051 | 78.7 | 870 | 181 | 17.2 | 285 | 353 | 235 | 66.6 | 178 | 57 | 24.3 | 118 |
| Male | 581 | 523 | 90.0 | 450 | 73 | 14.0 | 58 | 207 | 168 | 81.2 | 124 | 44 | 26.2 | 39 |
| Female | 755 | 528 | 69.9 | 420 | 108 | 20.5 | 227 | 146 | 67 | 45.9 | 54 | 13 | (1) | 79 |
| Single | 612 | 454 | 74.2 | 355 | 99 | 21.8 | 158 | 89 | 47 | 52.8 | 37 | 10 | (1) | 42 |
| Married, widowed, divorced, separated | 143 | 74 | 51.7 | 65 | 9 | (1) | 69 | 57 | 20 | (1) | 17 | 3 | (1) | 37 |
| White | 1,190 | 944 | 79.3 | 801 | 143 | 15.1 | 246 | 297 | 203 | 68.4 | 156 | 47 | 23.2 | 94 |
| Negro and other races | 146 | 107 | 73.3 | 69 | 38 | 35.5 | 39 | 56 | 32 | (1) | 22 | 10 | (1) | 24 |

[1] Data not available by color.
[2] Not available.
[3] Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000.
[4] Percent not shown where base is less than 75,000.

## Table B–9. Years of School Completed by the Civilian Labor Force, by Sex and Color, Selected Dates, 1952–72

[Persons 18 years and over for 1952-72, 16 years and over for 1972]

| Sex, color, and date | Total (thousands) | Percent distribution | | | | | | | Median school years completed |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total | Elementary | | High school | | College | | School years not reported | |
| | | | Less than 5 years [1] | 5 to 8 years | 1 to 3 years | 4 years | 1 to 3 years | 4 years or more | | |
| **BOTH SEXES** | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Total* | | | | | | | | | | |
| October 1952 | 60,772 | 100.0 | 7.3 | 30.2 | 18.5 | 28.6 | 8.3 | 7.9 | 1.2 | 10.9 |
| March 1957 | 64,384 | 100.0 | 6.1 | 26.8 | 19.1 | 29.1 | 8.5 | 9.0 | 1.4 | 11.6 |
| March 1959 | 65,842 | 100.0 | 5.2 | 24.8 | 19.5 | 30.3 | 9.2 | 9.5 | 1.6 | 12.0 |
| March 1962 | 67,988 | 100.0 | 4.6 | 22.4 | 19.3 | 32.1 | 10.7 | 11.0 | (3) | 12.1 |
| March 1964 | 69,926 | 100.0 | 3.7 | 20.9 | 19.2 | 34.5 | 10.6 | 11.2 | (3) | 12.2 |
| March 1965 | 71,129 | 100.0 | 3.7 | 19.6 | 19.2 | 35.5 | 10.5 | 11.6 | (3) | 12.2 |
| March 1966 | 71,958 | 100.0 | 3.3 | 18.9 | 19.0 | 36.3 | 10.8 | 11.8 | (3) | 12.2 |
| March 1967 | 73,218 | 100.0 | 3.1 | 17.9 | 18.7 | 36.6 | 11.8 | 12.0 | (3) | 12.3 |
| March 1968 | 75,101 | 100.0 | 2.9 | 16.8 | 18.2 | 37.5 | 12.2 | 12.4 | (3) | 12.3 |
| March 1969 | 76,753 | 100.0 | 2.7 | 15.9 | 17.8 | 38.4 | 12.6 | 12.6 | (3) | 12.4 |
| March 1970 | 78,958 | 100.0 | 2.4 | 15.1 | 17.3 | 39.0 | 13.3 | 12.9 | (2) | 12.4 |
| March 1971 | 79,917 | 100.0 | 2.2 | 14.1 | 16.7 | 39.4 | 13.9 | 13.6 | (2) | 12.4 |
| March 1972 | 82,459 | 100.0 | 2.1 | 13.1 | 16.6 | 40.0 | 14.0 | 14.1 | (2) | 12.5 |
| March 1972 [3] | 85,410 | 100.0 | 2.1 | 12.9 | 19.2 | 38.7 | 13.6 | 13.6 | (2) | 12.4 |
| *White* | | | | | | | | | | |
| October 1952 | (4) | 100.0 | 5.2 | 29.3 | 18.7 | 28.3 | 8.8 | 8.5 | 1.2 | 11.4 |
| March 1957 | (4) | 100.0 | 4.3 | 25.8 | 19.0 | 30.8 | 9.0 | 9.7 | 1.2 | 12.1 |
| March 1959 | 58,726 | 100.0 | 3.7 | 23.6 | 19.4 | 32.0 | 9.7 | 10.2 | 1.4 | 12.1 |
| March 1962 | 60,451 | 100.0 | 3.3 | 21.4 | 18.8 | 33.5 | 11.3 | 11.8 | (3) | 12.2 |
| March 1964 | 62,213 | 100.0 | 2.7 | 19.8 | 18.5 | 36.0 | 11.1 | 11.9 | (3) | 12.2 |
| March 1965 | 63,261 | 100.0 | 2.7 | 18.9 | 18.4 | 36.8 | 11.0 | 12.2 | (3) | 12.3 |
| March 1966 | 63,958 | 100.0 | 2.3 | 17.8 | 18.3 | 37.7 | 11.2 | 12.5 | (3) | 12.3 |
| March 1967 | 65,076 | 100.0 | 2.2 | 16.9 | 18.1 | 37.7 | 12.4 | 12.8 | (3) | 12.3 |
| March 1968 | 66,721 | 100.0 | 1.9 | 16.1 | 17.4 | 38.6 | 12.8 | 13.2 | (3) | 12.4 |
| March 1969 | 68,300 | 100.0 | 2.0 | 15.1 | 16.9 | 39.7 | 13.0 | 13.4 | (3) | 12.4 |
| March 1970 | 70,186 | 100.0 | 1.8 | 14.4 | 16.4 | 40.0 | 13.9 | 13.6 | (2) | 12.4 |
| March 1971 | 71,032 | 100.0 | 1.7 | 13.5 | 15.8 | 40.2 | 14.5 | 14.4 | (2) | 12.5 |
| March 1972 | 73,294 | 100.0 | 1.6 | 12.4 | 15.7 | 40.9 | 14.6 | 14.8 | (2) | 12.5 |
| March 1972 [3] | 76,002 | 100.0 | 1.6 | 12.2 | 18.4 | 39.5 | 14.1 | 14.3 | (2) | 12.5 |
| *Negro and other races* | | | | | | | | | | |
| October 1952 | (4) | 100.0 | 26.7 | 38.7 | 15.9 | 10.8 | 3.7 | 2.6 | 1.7 | 7.6 |
| March 1957 | (4) | 100.0 | 21.2 | 34.9 | 19.3 | 14.8 | 3.9 | 3.4 | 2.6 | 8.4 |
| March 1959 | 7,116 | 100.0 | 17.9 | 34.3 | 20.6 | 15.8 | 4.5 | 3.9 | 3.1 | 8.7 |
| March 1962 | 7,537 | 100.0 | 15.4 | 29.8 | 23.2 | 21.0 | 5.7 | 4.8 | (3) | 9.6 |
| March 1964 | 7,713 | 100.0 | 11.6 | 29.2 | 24.7 | 22.2 | 6.6 | 5.7 | (3) | 10.1 |
| March 1965 | 7,868 | 100.0 | 11.8 | 25.7 | 24.9 | 24.4 | 6.1 | 7.0 | (3) | 10.5 |
| March 1966 | 8,000 | 100.0 | 11.1 | 26.7 | 24.3 | 24.8 | 7.1 | 5.8 | (3) | 10.5 |
| March 1967 | 8,142 | 100.0 | 10.4 | 25.5 | 23.7 | 27.5 | 7.2 | 5.8 | (3) | 10.8 |
| March 1968 | 8,380 | 100.0 | 9.5 | 23.5 | 24.3 | 28.3 | 7.7 | 6.7 | (3) | 11.1 |
| March 1969 | 8,453 | 100.0 | 8.6 | 22.6 | 24.7 | 28.4 | 9.0 | 6.7 | (3) | 11.3 |
| March 1970 | 8,769 | 100.0 | 7.4 | 20.6 | 24.7 | 31.0 | 9.0 | 7.4 | (3) | 11.7 |
| March 1971 | 8,885 | 100.0 | 6.5 | 19.5 | 24.4 | 32.7 | 9.5 | 7.4 | (3) | 11.9 |
| March 1972 | 9,165 | 100.0 | 6.2 | 18.7 | 24.1 | 33.2 | 9.6 | 8.2 | (2) | 12.0 |
| March 1972 [3] | 9,408 | 100.0 | 6.0 | 18.6 | 25.6 | 32.4 | 9.4 | 8.0 | (2) | 12.0 |
| **MALE** | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Total* | | | | | | | | | | |
| October 1952 | 41,684 | 100.0 | 8.2 | 32.4 | 18.6 | 23.3 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 1.5 | 10.4 |
| March 1957 [4] | 43,721 | 100.0 | 7.0 | 28.8 | 19.3 | 25.8 | 8.2 | 9.4 | 1.5 | 11.1 |
| March 1959 | 44,286 | 100.0 | 6.1 | 26.6 | 19.9 | 26.7 | 8.9 | 10.3 | 1.6 | 11.5 |
| March 1962 | 45,011 | 100.0 | 5.4 | 24.2 | 19.6 | 28.7 | 10.4 | 11.7 | (3) | 12.0 |
| March 1964 | 45,600 | 100.0 | 4.4 | 22.5 | 19.4 | 31.1 | 10.6 | 12.1 | (3) | 12.1 |
| March 1965 | 46,258 | 100.0 | 4.4 | 21.3 | 19.4 | 32.0 | 10.5 | 12.4 | (3) | 12.2 |
| March 1966 | 46,356 | 100.0 | 3.9 | 20.6 | 19.3 | 32.6 | 10.7 | 12.8 | (3) | 12.2 |
| March 1967 | 46,571 | 100.0 | 3.7 | 19.7 | 18.8 | 32.9 | 11.7 | 13.2 | (3) | 12.2 |
| March 1968 | 47,255 | 100.0 | 3.4 | 18.6 | 18.6 | 33.8 | 12.2 | 13.6 | (3) | 12.3 |
| March 1969 | 47,862 | 100.0 | 3.2 | 17.6 | 18.1 | 34.4 | 12.6 | 13.9 | (3) | 12.3 |
| March 1970 | 48,991 | 100.0 | 2.9 | 16.9 | 17.5 | 35.1 | 13.5 | 14.2 | (2) | 12.4 |
| March 1971 | 49,439 | 100.0 | 2.7 | 15.8 | 16.9 | 35.7 | 14.0 | 14.9 | (2) | 12.4 |
| March 1972 | 50,796 | 100.0 | 2.6 | 14.7 | 16.9 | 36.1 | 14.3 | 15.5 | (2) | 12.4 |
| March 1972 [3] | 52,477 | 100.0 | 2.5 | 14.5 | 19.2 | 35.0 | 13.8 | 15.0 | (2) | 12.4 |

Footnotes at end of table.

## Table B–9. Years of School Completed by the Civilian Labor Force, by Sex and Color, Selected Dates, 1952–72—Continued

| Sex, color, and date | Total (thousands) | Percent distribution | | | | | | | Median school years completed |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total | Elementary | | High school | | College | | School years not reported | |
| | | | Less than 5 years [1] | 5 to 8 years | 1 to 3 years | 4 years | 1 to 3 years | 4 years or more | | |
| MALE—Continued | | | | | | | | | | |
| *White* | | | | | | | | | | |
| October 1952 | (4) | 100.0 | 6.3 | 31.9 | 18.9 | 24.6 | 8.4 | 8.5 | 1.4 | 10.8 |
| March 1959 | 39,956 | 100.0 | 4.3 | 25.7 | 19.9 | 28.2 | 9.5 | 11.0 | 1.4 | 11.9 |
| March 1962 | 40,503 | 100.0 | 3.8 | 23.4 | 19.3 | 29.9 | 11.0 | 12.6 | (5) | 12.1 |
| March 1964 | 41,028 | 100.0 | 3.2 | 21.7 | 18.8 | 32.4 | 11.1 | 12.7 | (5) | 12.2 |
| March 1965 | 41,652 | 100.0 | 3.2 | 20.7 | 18.8 | 33.2 | 11.0 | 13.1 | (5) | 12.2 |
| March 1966 | 41,706 | 100.0 | 2.8 | 19.8 | 18.7 | 33.8 | 11.1 | 13.7 | (5) | 12.3 |
| March 1967 | 41,911 | 100.0 | 2.6 | 18.8 | 18.3 | 33.9 | 12.3 | 14.1 | (5) | 12.3 |
| March 1968 | 42,483 | 100.0 | 2.4 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 34.7 | 12.7 | 14.4 | (5) | 12.3 |
| March 1969 | 43,111 | 100.0 | 2.4 | 16.9 | 17.4 | 35.4 | 13.1 | 14.7 | (5) | 12.4 |
| March 1970 | 43,962 | 100.0 | 2.1 | 16.2 | 16.7 | 35.8 | 14.1 | 15.0 | (5) | 12.4 |
| March 1971 | 44,457 | 100.0 | 2.0 | 15.2 | 16.1 | 36.4 | 14.5 | 15.8 | (5) | 12.5 |
| March 1972 | 45,710 | 100.0 | 2.0 | 14.0 | 16.1 | 36.8 | 14.9 | 16.3 | (5) | 12.5 |
| March 1972 [3] | 47,245 | 100.0 | 1.9 | 13.8 | 18.5 | 35.7 | 14.4 | 15.8 | (5) | 12.4 |
| *Negro and other races* | | | | | | | | | | |
| October 1952 | (4) | 100.0 | 29.8 | 38.3 | 15.0 | 9.5 | 3.4 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 7.2 |
| March 1959 | 4,330 | 100.0 | 21.5 | 34.6 | 19.4 | 13.3 | 4.1 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 8.3 |
| March 1962 | 4,508 | 100.0 | 19.3 | 31.2 | 22.2 | 18.3 | 5.4 | 3.6 | (5) | 9.0 |
| March 1964 | 4,572 | 100.0 | 14.8 | 29.9 | 24.5 | 19.1 | 5.7 | 6.1 | (5) | 9.7 |
| March 1965 | 4,606 | 100.0 | 15.4 | 26.4 | 24.4 | 21.4 | 6.0 | 6.4 | (5) | 10.0 |
| March 1966 | 4,650 | 100.0 | 14.1 | 28.0 | 24.3 | 21.9 | 6.6 | 5.1 | (5) | 10.0 |
| March 1967 | 4,660 | 100.0 | 13.1 | 27.3 | 23.3 | 24.4 | 6.7 | 5.3 | (5) | 10.2 |
| March 1968 | 4,772 | 100.0 | 12.2 | 24.0 | 25.0 | 25.3 | 7.6 | 6.0 | (5) | 10.7 |
| March 1969 | 4,751 | 100.0 | 10.9 | 24.2 | 24.7 | 25.6 | 8.1 | 6.5 | (5) | 10.8 |
| March 1970 | 4,929 | 100.0 | 9.7 | 22.7 | 24.6 | 28.2 | 8.0 | 6.8 | (5) | 11.1 |
| March 1971 | 4,962 | 100.0 | 9.2 | 21.2 | 24.5 | 29.2 | 9.0 | 7.0 | (5) | 11.4 |
| March 1972 | 5,086 | 100.0 | 8.2 | 20.8 | 24.0 | 30.0 | 8.8 | 8.1 | (5) | 11.6 |
| March 1972 [3] | 5,232 | 100.0 | 8.0 | 20.7 | 25.6 | 29.2 | 8.6 | 7.9 | (5) | 11.5 |
| FEMALE | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Total* | | | | | | | | | | |
| October 1952 | 19,088 | 100.0 | 5.4 | 25.4 | 18.2 | 33.8 | 8.8 | 7.7 | .6 | 12.0 |
| March 1957 [6] | 20,663 | 100.0 | 4.2 | 22.6 | 18.6 | 36.1 | 9.1 | 8.2 | 1.2 | 12.1 |
| March 1959 | 21,556 | 100.0 | 3.5 | 21.1 | 18.8 | 37.6 | 9.6 | 7.9 | 1.4 | 12.2 |
| March 1962 | 22,977 | 100.0 | 3.0 | 18.8 | 18.8 | 38.7 | 11.2 | 9.5 | (5) | 12.2 |
| March 1964 | 24,326 | 100.0 | 2.4 | 17.8 | 18.8 | 40.9 | 10.6 | 9.5 | (5) | 12.3 |
| March 1965 | 24,871 | 100.0 | 2.4 | 16.6 | 18.7 | 41.9 | 10.4 | 10.0 | (5) | 12.3 |
| March 1966 | 25,602 | 100.0 | 2.1 | 15.7 | 18.4 | 43.0 | 11.0 | 9.9 | (5) | 12.3 |
| March 1967 | 26,647 | 100.0 | 2.1 | 14.8 | 18.5 | 42.9 | 11.8 | 9.9 | (5) | 12.3 |
| March 1968 | 27,846 | 100.0 | 1.9 | 14.1 | 17.6 | 43.7 | 12.3 | 10.5 | (5) | 12.4 |
| March 1969 | 28,891 | 100.0 | 1.8 | 13.1 | 17.3 | 45.0 | 12.4 | 10.4 | (5) | 12.4 |
| March 1970 | 30,064 | 100.0 | 1.5 | 12.2 | 16.9 | 45.5 | 13.2 | 10.7 | (5) | 12.4 |
| March 1971 | 30,478 | 100.0 | 1.4 | 11.5 | 16.4 | 45.4 | 13.9 | 11.4 | (5) | 12.5 |
| March 1972 | 31,663 | 100.0 | 1.4 | 10.5 | 16.3 | 46.3 | 13.7 | 11.8 | (5) | 12.5 |
| March 1972 [3] | 32,933 | 100.0 | 1.4 | 10.2 | 19.2 | 44.7 | 13.2 | 11.4 | (5) | 12.4 |
| *White* | | | | | | | | | | |
| October 1952 | (4) | 100.0 | 2.9 | 23.4 | 18.4 | 36.9 | 9.6 | 8.3 | .6 | 12.1 |
| March 1959 | 18,770 | 100.0 | 2.2 | 19.2 | 18.3 | 40.2 | 10.3 | 8.5 | 1.3 | 12.2 |
| March 1962 | 19,948 | 100.0 | 2.1 | 17.4 | 17.9 | 40.8 | 11.9 | 10.0 | (5) | 12.3 |
| March 1964 | 21,185 | 100.0 | 1.8 | 16.2 | 17.8 | 43.0 | 11.0 | 10.1 | (5) | 12.3 |
| March 1965 | 21,609 | 100.0 | 1.7 | 15.3 | 17.7 | 43.9 | 11.0 | 10.3 | (5) | 12.3 |
| March 1966 | 22,252 | 100.0 | 1.3 | 14.4 | 17.5 | 45.1 | 11.4 | 10.3 | (5) | 12.4 |
| March 1967 | 23,165 | 100.0 | 1.3 | 13.5 | 17.6 | 44.7 | 12.4 | 10.4 | (5) | 12.4 |
| March 1968 | 24,238 | 100.0 | 1.3 | 12.8 | 16.7 | 45.4 | 12.9 | 10.9 | (5) | 12.4 |
| March 1969 | 25,189 | 100.0 | 1.3 | 11.9 | 16.2 | 46.9 | 12.8 | 10.9 | (5) | 12.4 |
| March 1970 | 26,224 | 100.0 | 1.1 | 11.3 | 15.8 | 47.1 | 13.6 | 11.1 | (5) | 12.5 |
| March 1971 | 26,575 | 100.0 | 1.1 | 10.6 | 15.3 | 46.6 | 14.4 | 11.9 | (5) | 12.5 |
| March 1972 | 27,585 | 100.0 | 1.1 | 9.6 | 15.1 | 47.7 | 14.2 | 12.3 | (5) | 12.5 |
| March 1972 [3] | 28,787 | 100.0 | 1.0 | 9.4 | 18.3 | 45.9 | 13.6 | 11.8 | (5) | 12.5 |
| *Negro and other races* | | | | | | | | | | |
| October 1952 | (4) | 100.0 | 22.4 | 39.2 | 17.1 | 12.6 | 4.0 | 3.6 | 1.1 | 8.1 |
| March 1959 | 2,786 | 100.0 | 12.2 | 33.9 | 22.5 | 19.7 | 5.0 | 4.6 | 2.2 | 9.4 |
| March 1962 | 3,029 | 100.0 | 9.8 | 27.8 | 24.8 | 24.9 | 6.0 | 6.7 | (5) | 10.5 |
| March 1964 | 3,141 | 100.0 | 7.0 | 28.2 | 25.1 | 26.6 | 7.8 | 5.3 | (5) | 10.6 |
| March 1965 | 3,262 | 100.0 | 6.7 | 24.9 | 25.7 | 28.6 | 6.3 | 7.8 | (5) | 11.1 |
| March 1966 | 3,350 | 100.0 | 7.0 | 24.9 | 24.4 | 28.9 | 7.9 | 6.9 | (5) | 11.2 |
| March 1967 | 3,482 | 100.0 | 6.9 | 23.1 | 24.2 | 31.6 | 7.9 | 6.4 | (5) | 11.5 |
| March 1968 | 3,608 | 100.0 | 5.9 | 22.7 | 23.4 | 32.3 | 7.9 | 7.8 | (5) | 11.7 |
| March 1969 | 3,702 | 100.0 | 5.6 | 20.7 | 24.7 | 31.9 | 10.1 | 7.0 | (5) | 11.9 |
| March 1970 | 3,840 | 100.0 | 4.5 | 17.8 | 24.8 | 34.5 | 10.3 | 8.1 | (5) | 12.1 |
| March 1971 | 3,903 | 100.0 | 3.1 | 17.4 | 24.2 | 37.1 | 10.1 | 8.0 | (5) | 12.1 |
| March 1972 | 4,078 | 100.0 | 3.7 | 16.1 | 24.2 | 37.2 | 10.5 | 8.3 | (5) | 12.2 |
| March 1972 [3] | 4,176 | 100.0 | 3.6 | 16.0 | 25.6 | 36.4 | 10.3 | 8.1 | (5) | 12.1 |

[1] Includes persons reporting no school years completed.
[2] Data for persons whose educational attainment was not reported were distributed among the other categories.
[3] Data relate to persons 16 years and over (see headnote).
[4] Not available; data published as percent distribution only.
[5] Data by color not available for March 1957.

## Table B–10. Median Years of School Completed by the Civilian Noninstitutional Population, by Employment Status and Sex, Selected Dates, 1952–72

[Persons 18 years and over for 1952-72, 16 years and over for 1972]

| Sex and date | Total | Labor force | | | | | Not in labor force |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total | Employed | | | Unemployed | |
| | | | Total | Agriculture | Nonagriculture | | |
| **BOTH SEXES** | | | | | | | |
| October 1952 | 10.6 | 10.9 | 10.9 | (1) | (1) | 10.1 | 10.0 |
| March 1957 | 11.0 | 11.6 | 11.7 | (1) | (1) | 9.4 | 10.2 |
| March 1959 | 11.4 | 12.0 | 12.0 | 8.6 | 12.1 | 9.9 | 10.5 |
| March 1962 | 11.9 | 12.1 | 12.1 | 8.7 | 12.2 | 10.6 | 10.7 |
| March 1964 | 12.0 | 12.2 | 12.2 | 8.8 | 12.2 | 10.9 | 10.9 |
| March 1965 | 12.1 | 12.2 | 12.2 | 8.8 | 12.3 | 11.1 | 11.1 |
| March 1966 | 12.1 | 12.2 | 12.3 | 8.9 | 12.3 | 11.2 | 11.2 |
| March 1967 | 12.1 | 12.3 | 12.3 | 9.0 | 12.3 | 11.4 | 11.3 |
| March 1968 | 12.2 | 12.3 | 12.3 | 9.4 | 12.4 | 11.6 | 11.5 |
| March 1969 | 12.2 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 9.7 | 12.4 | 11.9 | 11.7 |
| March 1970 | 12.2 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 9.8 | 12.4 | 12.1 | 11.8 |
| March 1971 | 12.3 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 10.4 | 12.5 | 12.2 | 11.9 |
| March 1972 | 12.3 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 10.9 | 12.5 | 12.2 | 12.0 |
| March 1972 [2] | 12.2 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 10.8 | 12.5 | 12.0 | 11.5 |
| **MALE** | | | | | | | |
| October 1952 | 10.1 | 10.4 | 10.4 | (1) | (1) | 8.8 | 8.5 |
| March 1957 | 10.7 | 11.1 | 11.2 | (1) | (1) | 8.9 | 8.5 |
| March 1959 | 11.1 | 11.5 | 11.7 | 8.6 | 12.0 | 9.5 | 8.5 |
| March 1962 | 11.6 | 12.0 | 12.1 | 8.7 | 12.1 | 10.0 | 8.7 |
| March 1964 | 12.0 | 12.1 | 12.1 | 8.8 | 12.2 | 10.3 | 8.7 |
| March 1965 | 12.0 | 12.2 | 12.2 | 8.7 | 12.2 | 10.6 | 8.8 |
| March 1966 | 12.1 | 12.2 | 12.2 | 8.8 | 12.3 | 10.6 | 8.9 |
| March 1967 | 12.1 | 12.2 | 12.3 | 8.9 | 12.3 | 10.7 | 9.0 |
| March 1968 | 12.2 | 12.3 | 12.3 | 9.0 | 12.3 | 11.2 | 9.2 |
| March 1969 | 12.2 | 12.3 | 12.3 | 9.2 | 12.4 | 11.2 | 9.6 |
| March 1970 | 12.3 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 9.4 | 12.4 | 12.0 | 9.6 |
| March 1971 | 12.3 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 10.1 | 12.5 | 12.1 | 9.9 |
| March 1972 | 12.3 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 10.6 | 12.5 | 12.2 | 10.1 |
| March 1972 [2] | 12.2 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 10.5 | 12.5 | 11.9 | 10.2 |
| **FEMALE** | | | | | | | |
| October 1952 | 11.0 | 12.0 | 12.0 | (1) | (1) | 11.5 | 10.4 |
| March 1957 | 11.4 | 12.1 | 12.1 | (1) | (1) | 10.4 | 10.7 |
| March 1959 | 11.7 | 12.2 | 12.2 | 8.8 | 12.2 | 10.7 | 10.9 |
| March 1962 | 12.0 | 12.2 | 12.3 | 9.4 | 12.3 | 11.5 | 11.2 |
| March 1964 | 12.1 | 12.3 | 12.3 | 9.5 | 12.3 | 11.9 | 11.5 |
| March 1965 | 12.1 | 12.3 | 12.3 | 9.4 | 12.3 | 11.9 | 11.7 |
| March 1966 | 12.1 | 12.3 | 12.3 | 10.6 | 12.3 | 12.1 | 11.7 |
| March 1967 | 12.1 | 12.3 | 12.4 | 11.3 | 12.4 | 12.0 | 11.9 |
| March 1968 | 12.2 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 11.3 | 12.4 | 12.0 | 12.0 |
| March 1969 | 12.2 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 11.7 | 12.4 | 12.1 | 12.0 |
| March 1970 | 12.2 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 11.1 | 12.4 | 12.2 | 12.0 |
| March 1971 | 12.3 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.0 | 12.5 | 12.2 | 12.1 |
| March 1972 | 12.3 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.1 | 12.5 | 12.3 | 12.1 |
| March 1972 [2] | 12.2 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 11.9 | 12.5 | 12.1 | 12.0 |

[1] Not available.

[2] Data relate to persons 16 years and over (see headnote).

## Table B–11. Median Years of School Completed by the Civilian Labor Force, by Sex and Age, Selected Dates, 1952–72

| Sex and date | 16 and 17 years | 18 to 24 years | 25 to 34 years | 35 to 44 years | 45 to 54 years | 55 to 64 years | 65 years and over |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **BOTH SEXES** | | | | | | | |
| October 1952 | (1) | 12.2 | 12.1 | 11.4 | 8.8 | | 8.3 |
| March 1957 | (1) | 12.3 | 12.2 | 12.0 | 9.5 | | 8.5 |
| March 1959 | (1) | 12.3 | 12.3 | 12.1 | 10.8 | 8.9 | 8.6 |
| March 1962 | (1) | 12.4 | 12.4 | 12.2 | 11.6 | 9.4 | 8.8 |
| March 1964 | (1) | 12.4 | 12.4 | 12.2 | 12.0 | 10.0 | 8.9 |
| March 1965 | (1) | 12.4 | 12.5 | 12.3 | 12.0 | 10.3 | 8.9 |
| March 1966 | (1) | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.3 | 12.1 | 10.4 | 9.1 |
| March 1967 | (1) | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.3 | 12.1 | 10.8 | 9.0 |
| March 1968 | (1) | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.4 | 12.2 | 11.1 | 9.3 |
| March 1969 | (1) | 12.5 | 12.6 | 12.4 | 12.3 | 11.4 | 9.3 |
| March 1970 | (1) | 12.6 | 12.6 | 12.4 | 12.3 | 11.8 | 9.6 |
| March 1971 | (1) | 12.6 | 12.6 | 12.4 | 12.3 | 12.0 | 9.9 |
| March 1972 | 10.4 | 12.6 | 12.7 | 12.4 | 12.3 | 12.1 | 10.2 |
| **MALE** | | | | | | | |
| October 1952 | (1) | 11.5 | 12.1 | 11.2 | 8.7 | | 8.2 |
| March 1957 | (1) | 12.1 | 12.2 | 11.8 | 9.0 | | 8.4 |
| March 1959 | (1) | 12.1 | 12.3 | 12.1 | 10.4 | 8.8 | 8.5 |
| March 1962 | (1) | 12.3 | 12.4 | 12.2 | 11.1 | 9.0 | 8.7 |
| March 1964 | (1) | 12.3 | 12.4 | 12.2 | 11.6 | 9.3 | 8.8 |
| March 1965 | (1) | 12.3 | 12.5 | 12.3 | 11.7 | 9.6 | 8.8 |
| March 1966 | (1) | 12.4 | 12.5 | 12.3 | 11.9 | 9.7 | 8.9 |
| March 1967 | (1) | 12.4 | 12.5 | 12.3 | 12.1 | 10.4 | 8.9 |
| March 1968 | (1) | 12.4 | 12.5 | 12.4 | 12.2 | 10.6 | 9.0 |
| March 1969 | (1) | 12.4 | 12.6 | 12.4 | 12.2 | 10.9 | 9.0 |
| March 1970 | (1) | 12.5 | 12.6 | 12.4 | 12.3 | 11.2 | 9.0 |
| March 1971 | (1) | 12.6 | 12.6 | 12.5 | 12.3 | 11.5 | 9.1 |
| March 1972 | 10.4 | 12.6 | 12.7 | 12.5 | 12.3 | 11.9 | 9.6 |
| **FEMALE** | | | | | | | |
| October 1952 | (1) | 12.4 | 12.2 | 11.9 | 9.2 | | 8.8 |
| March 1957 | (1) | 12.4 | 12.3 | 12.1 | 10.8 | | 8.8 |
| March 1959 | (1) | 12.4 | 12.3 | 12.2 | 11.7 | 10.0 | 8.8 |
| March 1962 | (1) | 12.5 | 12.4 | 12.3 | 12.1 | 10.7 | 9.0 |
| March 1964 | (1) | 12.5 | 12.4 | 12.3 | 12.1 | 11.2 | 10.2 |
| March 1965 | (1) | 12.5 | 12.4 | 12.3 | 12.2 | 11.5 | 9.8 |
| March 1966 | (1) | 12.6 | 12.5 | 12.3 | 12.2 | 11.6 | 10.4 |
| March 1967 | (1) | 12.6 | 12.5 | 12.3 | 12.2 | 11.6 | 10.1 |
| March 1968 | (1) | 12.6 | 12.5 | 12.3 | 12.3 | 12.0 | 10.3 |
| March 1969 | (1) | 12.6 | 12.5 | 12.4 | 12.3 | 12.1 | 10.2 |
| March 1970 | (1) | 12.6 | 12.5 | 12.4 | 12.3 | 12.1 | 10.9 |
| March 1971 | (1) | 12.7 | 12.6 | 12.4 | 12.3 | 12.1 | 11.0 |
| March 1972 | 10.5 | 12.6 | 12.6 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 12.2 | 11.2 |

[1] Not available.

## Table B–12. Median Years of School Completed by the Employed Civilian Labor Force, by Sex, Occupation Group, and Color, Selected Dates, 1948–72

[Persons 18 years and over for 1948–72, 16 years and over for 1972]

| Sex, occupation group, and color | March 1972 [1] | March 1972 | March 1971 | March 1970 | March 1969 | March 1968 | March 1967 | March 1966 [2] | March 1964 | March 1962 | March 1959 | March 1957 | October 1952 | October 1948 [3] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Both sexes* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All occupation groups | 12.4 | 12.5 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 12.3 | 12.3 | 12.3 | 12.2 | 12.1 | 12.0 | 11.7 | 10.9 | 10.6 |
| Professional and managerial workers | 15.4 | 15.4 | 15.1 | 14.9 | 14.9 | 14.8 | 14.7 | 14.6 | 14.0 | 13.9 | 13.5 | 13.2 | 12.9 | 12.8 |
| Professional and technical workers | 16.3 | 16.3 | 16.3 | 16.3 | 16.3 | 16.3 | 16.3 | 16.3 | 16.2 | 16.2 | 16.2 | 16+ | 16+ | 16+ |
| Managers and administrators | 12.9 | 12.9 | 12.8 | 12.7 | 12.7 | 12.7 | 12.7 | 12.6 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 12.2 | 12.2 |
| Farmers and farm laborers | 10.5 | 9.4 | 10.0 | 9.3 | 9.3 | 9.1 | 8.9 | 8.8 | 8.7 | 8.7 | 8.6 | 8.5 | 8.3 | 8.0 |
| Sales and clerical workers | 12.6 | 12.6 | 12.6 | 12.6 | 12.6 | 12.6 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 12.4 |
| Sales workers | 12.7 | 12.7 | 12.7 | 12.6 | 12.6 | 12.6 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 12.3 | (4) |
| Clerical workers | 12.6 | 12.6 | 12.6 | 12.6 | 12.6 | 12.6 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | (4) |
| Craftsmen, operatives, and laborers | 12.0 | 12.0 | 11.9 | 11.6 | 11.4 | 11.2 | 11.1 | 11.0 | 10.7 | 10.4 | 10.0 | 9.7 | 9.2 | 9.0 |
| Craftsmen and kindred | 12.2 | 12.2 | 12.2 | 12.1 | 12.1 | 12.0 | 12.0 | 11.9 | 11.5 | 11.2 | 11.0 | 10.5 | 10.1 | 9.7 |
| Operatives | 11.5 | 11.6 | 11.4 | 11.3 | 11.1 | 11.0 | 10.8 | 10.7 | 10.5 | 10.1 | 9.9 | 9.5 | 9.1 | 9.1 |
| Except transport | 11.5 | 11.6 | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) |
| Transport equipment | 11.7 | 11.7 | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) |
| Nonfarm laborers | 11.0 | 11.2 | 11.1 | 10.5 | 10.0 | 9.8 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.3 | 8.9 | 8.6 | 8.5 | 8.3 | 8.0 |
| Service workers | 12.0 | 12.0 | 11.9 | 11.7 | 11.3 | 11.1 | 11.0 | 10.9 | 10.5 | 10.2 | 9.7 | 9.0 | 8.8 | 8.7 |
| *Male* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All occupation groups | 12.4 | 12.5 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 12.3 | 12.3 | 12.3 | 12.2 | 12.1 | 12.1 | 11.7 | 11.2 | 10.4 | 10.2 |
| Professional and managerial workers | 15.3 | 15.3 | 14.9 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.5 | 14.4 | 14.3 | 13.6 | 13.5 | 13.2 | 12.9 | 12.8 | 12.6 |
| Professional and technical workers | 16.5 | 16.5 | 16.4 | 16.4 | 16.4 | 16.4 | 16.3 | 16.4 | 16.2 | 16.4 | 16.4 | 16+ | 16+ | 16+ |
| Managers and administrators | 12.9 | 12.9 | 12.9 | 12.8 | 12.8 | 12.8 | 12.7 | 12.7 | 12.6 | 12.5 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 12.2 | 12.2 |
| Farmers and farm laborers | 10.3 | 10.3 | 9.8 | 9.1 | 9.0 | 8.9 | 8.8 | 8.7 | 8.7 | 8.7 | 8.6 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 8.2 |
| Farmers and farm managers | 11.2 | 11.2 | 10.6 | 9.3 | 9.8 | 9.7 | 9.1 | 8.9 | 8.8 | 8.8 | 8.7 | 8.6 | 8.5 | 8.3 |
| Farm laborers and foremen | 9.4 | 8.9 | 8.8 | 8.9 | 8.4 | 8.3 | 8.2 | 7.9 | 8.2 | 8.3 | 7.7 | 7.4 | 7.2 | 7.8 |
| Sales and clerical workers | 12.8 | 12.8 | 12.7 | 12.7 | 12.7 | 12.6 | 12.6 | 12.6 | 12.6 | 12.6 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.4 | 12.4 |
| Sales workers | 13.0 | 13.0 | 12.9 | 12.8 | 12.8 | 12.8 | 12.8 | 12.7 | 12.7 | 12.7 | 12.6 | 12.5 | 12.5 | (4) |
| Clerical workers | 12.6 | 12.6 | 12.6 | 12.6 | 12.6 | 12.6 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.4 | 12.4 | (4) |
| Craftsmen, operatives, and laborers | 12.0 | 12.1 | 12.0 | 11.8 | 11.6 | 11.3 | 11.2 | 11.1 | 10.8 | 10.4 | 10.1 | 9.7 | 9.1 | 9.0 |
| Craftsmen and kindred | 12.2 | 12.2 | 12.2 | 12.1 | 12.1 | 12.0 | 12.0 | 11.8 | 11.5 | 11.2 | 11.0 | 10.5 | 10.1 | 9.7 |
| Operatives | 11.8 | 11.9 | 11.7 | 11.5 | 11.3 | 11.1 | 11.0 | 10.9 | 10.7 | 10.2 | 10.0 | 9.6 | 9.0 | 9.1 |
| Except transport | 11.9 | 12.0 | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) |
| Transport equipment | 11.6 | 11.6 | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) |
| Nonfarm laborers | 10.9 | 11.1 | 11.0 | 10.5 | 10.0 | 9.8 | 9.5 | 9.4 | 9.3 | 8.9 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 8.3 | 8.0 |
| Service workers | 12.0 | 12.1 | 12.0 | 12.0 | 11.7 | 11.6 | 11.4 | 11.3 | 10.6 | 10.3 | 10.1 | (4) | (4) | 9.0 |
| *Female* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All occupation groups | 12.4 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 12.3 | 12.3 | 12.3 | 12.2 | 12.1 | 12.0 | 11.7 |
| Professional and managerial workers | 15.6 | 15.6 | 15.5 | 15.5 | 15.5 | 15.5 | 15.3 | 15.3 | 15.0 | 14.7 | 14.0 | 14.4 | 14.0 | 13.7 |
| Professional and technical workers | 16.2 | 16.2 | 16.2 | 16.2 | 16.2 | 16.2 | 16.2 | 16.2 | 16.1 | 16.1 | 15.9 | 16+ | 16+ | 15.9 |
| Managers and administrators | 12.6 | 12.6 | 12.6 | 12.6 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.4 | 12.5 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 12.2 | 12.3 | 12.2 | 12.1 |
| Farmers and farm laborers | 11.1 | 11.4 | 11.1 | 10.3 | 11.3 | 10.8 | 10.7 | 10.2 | 9.0 | 8.9 | 8.7 | (4) | 8.0 | 7.4 |
| Sales and clerical workers | 12.5 | 12.6 | 12.6 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 12.4 |
| Sales workers | 12.4 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 12.3 | 12.3 | 12.3 | 12.2 | 12.2 | 12.1 | 12.2 | 12.0 | 12.1 | (4) |
| Clerical workers | 12.6 | 12.6 | 12.6 | 12.6 | 12.6 | 12.6 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | (4) |
| Craftsmen, operatives, and laborers | 11.2 | 11.3 | 11.1 | 11.1 | 10.9 | 10.7 | 10.6 | 10.5 | 10.1 | 10.0 | 9.8 | (4) | 9.4 | 9.1 |
| Craftsmen and kindred | 12.3 | 12.3 | 12.2 | 12.1 | 12.2 | 12.1 | 11.5 | 12.1 | 11.2 | 9.2 | 11.2 | 11.3 | 11.5 | 10.4 |
| Operatives | 11.1 | 11.1 | 10.9 | 11.0 | 10.7 | 10.6 | 10.5 | 10.4 | 10.0 | 9.9 | 9.7 | 9.3 | 9.3 | 9.0 |
| Except transport | 11.0 | 11.1 | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) |
| Transport equipment | 12.2 | 12.2 | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) |
| Nonfarm laborers | 11.7 | 11.9 | 11.8 | 11.2 | 10.9 | 10.7 | (5) | (5) | (5) | 10.0 | (5) | (5) | 8.5 | (5) |
| Service workers | 11.6 | 12.0 | 11.8 | 11.5 | 11.2 | 10.9 | 10.8 | 10.7 | 10.4 | 10.2 | 9.5 | 9.0 | 8.8 | 8.5 |
| Private household workers | 10.0 | 9.6 | 9.5 | 9.1 | 8.9 | 8.8 | 8.9 | 8.9 | 8.8 | 8.7 | 8.4 | 8.3 | 8.1 | (4) |
| Other service workers | 12.1 | 12.1 | 12.1 | 12.0 | 11.9 | 11.6 | 11.5 | 11.5 | 11.2 | 11.1 | 10.5 | 10.2 | 9.7 | (4) |

Footnotes at end of table.

## Table B–12. Median Years of School Completed by the Employed Civilian Labor Force, by Sex, Occupation Group, and Color, Selected Dates, 1948–72—Continued

| Sex, occupation group, and color | March 1972 [1] | March 1972 | March 1971 | March 1970 | March 1969 | March 1968 | March 1967 | March 1966 [2] | March 1964 | March 1962 | March 1959 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WHITE [7] | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Both sexes* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All occupation groups | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 12.3 | 12.3 | 12.2 | 12.1 |
| Professional and managerial workers | 15.4 | 15.4 | 15.0 | 14.9 | 14.8 | 14.7 | 14.6 | 14.5 | 14.0 | 13.9 | 13.4 |
| Professional and technical workers | 16.2 | 16.2 | 16.5 | 16+ | 16.2 | 16+ | 16.2 | 16.3 | 16.1 | 16.2 | 16.2 |
| Managers and administrators | 12.9 | 12.9 | 12.8 | 12.8 | 12.7 | 12.7 | 12.7 | 12.7 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.4 |
| Farmers and farm laborers | 10.8 | 11.0 | 10.6 | 9.6 | 9.8 | 9.7 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 8.9 | 8.8 | 8.7 |
| Sales and clerical workers | 12.6 | 12.6 | 12.6 | 12.6 | 12.6 | 12.6 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 |
| Sales workers | 12.7 | 12.8 | 12.7 | 12.6 | 12.6 | 12.6 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.4 |
| Clerical workers | 12.6 | 12.6 | 12.6 | 12.6 | 12.6 | 12.6 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 |
| Craftsmen, operatives, and laborers | 12.1 | 12.1 | 12.0 | 11.8 | 11.6 | 11.4 | 11.2 | 11.1 | 10.8 | 10.6 | 10.3 |
| Service workers | 12.0 | 12.1 | 12.1 | 12.0 | 12.0 | 12.8 | 11.5 | 11.4 | 11.0 | 10.7 | 10.1 |
| *Male* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All occupation groups | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 12.3 | 12.3 | 12.2 | 12.1 | 12.0 |
| Professional and managerial workers | 15.3 | 15.3 | 14.9 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.5 | 14.4 | 14.3 | 13.6 | 13.5 | 13.2 |
| Professional and technical workers | 16.6 | 16.7 | 16.6 | 16.5 | 16.5 | 16.5 | 16.3 | 16.4 | 16.4 | 16.4 | 16.4 |
| Managers and administrators | 13.0 | 13.0 | 12.9 | 12.8 | 12.8 | 12.8 | 12.8 | 12.7 | 12.6 | 12.5 | 12.4 |
| Farmers and farm laborers | 10.7 | 10.8 | 10.4 | 9.4 | 9.4 | 9.4 | 8.9 | 8.9 | 8.8 | 8.8 | 8.7 |
| Farmers and farm managers | 11.3 | 11.4 | 10.9 | 9.5 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 9.3 | 8.9 | 8.9 | 8.8 | 8.8 |
| Farm laborers and foremen | 9.9 | 9.5 | 9.4 | 9.3 | 8.7 | 8.6 | 8.6 | 8.6 | 8.5 | 8.7 | 8.3 |
| Sales and clerical workers | 12.8 | 12.8 | 12.7 | 12.7 | 12.7 | 12.6 | 12.6 | 12.6 | 12.6 | 12.6 | 12.5 |
| Sales workers | 13.0 | 13.0 | 12.9 | 12.8 | 12.8 | 12.8 | 12.8 | 12.7 | 12.7 | 12.7 | 12.6 |
| Clerical workers | 12.6 | 12.7 | 12.6 | 12.6 | 12.6 | 12.6 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 |
| Craftsmen, operatives, and laborers | 12.1 | 12.1 | 12.1 | 12.0 | 11.8 | 11.6 | 11.4 | 11.3 | 11.0 | 10.7 | 10.4 |
| Craftsmen and kindred | 12.2 | 12.2 | 12.2 | 12.1 | 12.1 | 12.0 | 12.0 | 11.9 | 11.6 | 11.3 | 11.0 |
| Operatives | 11.9 | 12.0 | 11.9 | 11.6 | 11.4 | 11.3 | 11.1 | 11.1 | 10.8 | 10.4 | 10.2 |
| Except transport | 11.9 | 12.0 | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) |
| Transport equipment | 11.8 | 11.8 | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) |
| Nonfarm laborers | 11.2 | 11.7 | 11.6 | 11.0 | 10.5 | 10.1 | 9.9 | 10.0 | 9.8 | 9.4 | 9.0 |
| Service workers | 12.1 | 12.2 | 12.1 | 12.1 | 12.0 | 12.0 | 11.8 | 11.6 | 11.2 | 10.7 | 10.2 |
| *Female* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All occupation groups | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 12.3 | 12.3 | 12.3 |
| Professional and managerial workers | 15.3 | 15.6 | 15.5 | 15.4 | 15.4 | 15.4 | 15.1 | 15.1 | 15.0 | 14.6 | 14.0 |
| Professional and technical workers | 16.4 | 16.4 | 16.4 | 16.4 | 16.4 | 16.4 | 16.1 | 16.2 | 16.2 | 16.0 | 15.8 |
| Managers and administrators | 12.6 | 12.6 | 12.6 | 12.6 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 12.3 |
| Farmers and farm laborers | 11.3 | 11.7 | 11.4 | 10.4 | 11.4 | 11.2 | 11.2 | 10.8 | 9.4 | 9.3 | 8.9 |
| Sales and clerical workers | 12.5 | 12.6 | 12.6 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.4 |
| Sales workers | 12.4 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 12.3 | 12.3 | 12.3 | 12.2 | 12.2 | 12.1 | 12.2 |
| Clerical workers | 12.6 | 12.6 | 12.6 | 12.6 | 12.6 | 12.6 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 |
| Craftsmen, operatives, and laborers | 11.2 | 11.3 | 11.0 | 11.0 | 10.8 | 10.7 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.0 | 9.9 | 9.8 |
| Service workers | 12.0 | 12.1 | 12.1 | 12.0 | 11.9 | 11.4 | 11.3 | 11.2 | 10.9 | 10.7 | 10.0 |
| Private household workers | 10.4 | 10.4 | 10.4 | 9.9 | 9.8 | 9.5 | 9.9 | 9.4 | 9.1 | 8.9 | 8.7 |
| Other service workers | 12.1 | 12.2 | 12.1 | 12.1 | 12.0 | 11.8 | 11.6 | 11.7 | 11.3 | 11.3 | 10.6 |
| NEGRO AND OTHER RACES | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Both sexes* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All occupation groups | 12.0 | 12.0 | 12.0 | 11.7 | 11.3 | 11.1 | 10.8 | 10.5 | 10.1 | 9.6 | 8.6 |
| Professional and managerial workers | 16.0 | 16.0 | 15.9 | 15.8 | 15.7 | 16.1 | 16.0 | 16.1 | 15.4 | 14.7 | 15.1 |
| Farmers and farm laborers | 6.2 | 6.2 | 6.4 | 6.1 | 6.7 | 6.6 | 6.2 | 5.9 | 6.1 | 5.9 | 5.5 |
| Sales and clerical workers | 12.5 | 12.6 | 12.6 | 12.6 | 12.6 | 12.6 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.4 | 12.5 |
| Craftsmen, operatives, and laborers | 10.9 | 10.9 | 10.8 | 10.5 | 10.4 | 10.2 | 9.9 | 9.6 | 9.6 | 8.8 | 8.2 |
| Service workers | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.5 | 10.3 | 9.8 | 9.8 | 9.8 | 9.7 | 9.3 | 9.2 | 8.8 |
| *Male* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All occupation groups | 11.6 | 11.7 | 11.4 | 11.1 | 10.8 | 10.7 | 10.3 | 10.0 | 9.7 | 9.0 | 8.2 |
| Professional and managerial workers | 16.0 | 16.0 | 15.4 | 14.6 | 15.0 | 15.4 | 14.6 | 15.7 | 15.4 | 12.8 | 14.8 |
| Professional and technical workers | 16.7 | 16.7 | 16.6 | 16.6 | 16.6 | 16.5 | 16.2 | 16.6 | 16.5 | 16.2 | 16.2 |
| Managers and administrators | 12.8 | 12.8 | 12.5 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 12.3 | 12.1 | 12.1 | 11.0 | 10.7 | (5) |
| Farmers and farm laborers | 6.7 | 6.6 | 6.0 | 6.6 | 6.3 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 5.6 | 5.9 | 5.6 | 5.3 |
| Sales and clerical workers | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.6 | 12.6 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.4 | 12.5 | 12.3 | 12.4 | 12.4 |
| Craftsmen, operatives, and laborers | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.6 | 10.2 | 10.2 | 10.0 | 9.5 | 9.4 | 9.4 | 8.6 | 7.9 |
| Craftsmen and kindred | 11.2 | 11.2 | 11.3 | 10.5 | 11.0 | 10.5 | 10.1 | 10.2 | 10.5 | 8.9 | 9.2 |
| Operatives | 11.1 | 11.1 | 11.0 | 10.6 | 10.6 | 10.4 | 10.0 | 9.9 | 10.0 | 8.9 | 8.4 |
| Except transport | 11.3 | 11.4 | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) |
| Transport equipment | 10.7 | 10.7 | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) |
| Nonfarm laborers | 9.7 | 9.7 | 9.5 | 9.2 | 8.8 | 8.9 | 8.6 | 8.5 | 8.3 | 8.1 | 6.7 |
| Service workers | 11.0 | 11.1 | 10.7 | 10.5 | 10.2 | 10.3 | 10.3 | 10.2 | 8.9 | 9.4 | 9.6 |
| *Female* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All occupation groups | 12.2 | 12.2 | 12.2 | 12.1 | 11.9 | 11.8 | 11.6 | 11.2 | 10.8 | 10.5 | 9.4 |
| Professional and managerial workers | 16.0 | 16.0 | 16.1 | 16.3 | 16.2 | 16.5 | 16.3 | 16.3 | 15.5 | 16.2 | 15.6 |
| Farmers and farm laborers | (5) | (5) | (5) | (5) | (5) | (5) | (5) | (5) | (5) | (5) | (5) |
| Sales and clerical workers | 12.6 | 12.6 | 12.6 | 12.6 | 12.6 | 12.6 | 12.6 | 12.5 | 12.6 | 12.5 | 12.5 |
| Craftsmen, operatives, and laborers | 11.6 | 11.7 | 11.7 | 11.6 | 11.2 | 11.2 | 11.1 | 10.9 | 10.7 | 10.0 | 9.5 |
| Service workers | 11.4 | 10.5 | 10.4 | 10.2 | 9.7 | 9.6 | 9.6 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.2 | 8.6 |
| Private household workers | 8.9 | 8.9 | 8.8 | 8.7 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 8.5 | 8.6 | 8.6 | 8.3 | 7.8 |
| Other service workers | 11.4 | 11.4 | 11.4 | 11.2 | 10.9 | 11.0 | 11.0 | 10.8 | 10.8 | 10.7 | 10.0 |

[1] Data relate to persons 16 years and over (see headnote).
[2] Data for March 1966 appeared in the *1972 Manpower Report*.
[3] Data for 1948 do not include persons 65 years and over.
[4] Not available.
[5] Median not shown where base is less than 100,000.
[6] Median not shown where base is less than 150,000.
[7] Data by color not available prior to 1959.
[8] Median not shown where base is less than 75,000.

NOTE: The comparability of the data beginning 1971 is not affected by the changes in the occupational classification system for the 1970 Census of Population that were introduced into the Current Population Survey in 1971. For further explanation, see the Note on Historic Comparability of Labor Force Statistics at the beginning of the Statistical Appendix.



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## Table B–13. Persons With Two Jobs or More, by Industry and Class of Worker of Primary and Secondary Job, Selected Dates, 1956–71 [1]

| Item | May of— | | | | | | | | December of— | | July of— | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1971 | 1970 | 1969 | 1966 | 1965 | 1964 | 1963 | 1962 | 1960 | 1959 | 1958 | 1957 | 1956 |
| PRIMARY JOB | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Number (thousands)* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total holding two jobs or more | 4,035 | 4,048 | 4,008 | 3,636 | 3,756 | 3,726 | 3,921 | 3,342 | 3,012 | 2,966 | 3,099 | 3,570 | 3,663 |
| Agriculture | 217 | 276 | 273 | 335 | 416 | 405 | 386 | 364 | 332 | 321 | 629 | 858 | 866 |
| Wage and salary workers | 65 | 89 | 75 | 88 | 133 | 139 | 146 | 102 | 97 | 104 | 264 | 285 | 293 |
| Self-employed workers | 129 | 154 | 167 | 200 | 218 | 230 | 198 | 210 | 208 | 199 | 264 | 385 | 402 |
| Unpaid family workers | 23 | 33 | 31 | 47 | 65 | 36 | 45 | 52 | 27 | 18 | 101 | 188 | 169 |
| Nonagricultural industries | 3,818 | 3,772 | 3,735 | 3,301 | 3,340 | 3,321 | 3,535 | 2,978 | 2,680 | 2,645 | 2,470 | 2,712 | 2,787 |
| Wage and salary workers | 3,641 | 3,570 | 3,568 | 3,110 | 3,131 | 3,135 | 3,361 | 2,764 | 2,489 | 2,451 | 2,257 | 2,447 | 2,569 |
| Self-employed workers | 167 | 194 | 162 | 177 | 200 | 175 | 169 | 194 | 184 | 182 | 198 | 237 | 200 |
| Unpaid family workers | 10 | 8 | 5 | 14 | 9 | 11 | 5 | 20 | 7 | 12 | 15 | 28 | 18 |
| *Percent of total employed* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total holding two jobs or more | 5.1 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 4.9 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.7 | 4.9 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 4.8 | 5.3 | 5.5 |
| Agriculture | 6.0 | 7.4 | .0 | 7.8 | 8.1 | 8.1 | 7.5 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 9.3 | 11.0 | 11.2 |
| Wage and salary workers | 5.2 | 7.4 | 5.8 | 6.6 | 8.4 | 8.8 | 8.8 | 6.2 | 6.7 | 7.7 | 13.2 | 12.1 | 13.4 |
| Self-employed workers | 7.1 | 8.0 | 8.5 | 8.9 | 8.6 | 9.3 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.6 | 7.2 | 8.1 | 10.7 | 10.9 |
| Unpaid family workers | 4.2 | 5.5 | 4.8 | 6.6 | 6.5 | 3.7 | 4.8 | 5.2 | 3.6 | 2.5 | 6.9 | 10.0 | 9.4 |
| Nonagricultural industries | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 4.8 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.5 | 4.7 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.6 | 4.7 |
| Wage and salary workers | 5.3 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.9 | 5.0 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 4.7 | 4.9 |
| Self-employed workers | 3.1 | 3.7 | 3.1 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 3.1 | 3.7 | 3.3 |
| Unpaid family workers | 1.9 | 1.6 | .9 | 2.5 | 1.5 | 1.9 | .9 | 2.9 | 1.1 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 3.9 | 2.7 |
| SECONDARY JOB | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Number (thousands)* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total holding two jobs or more | 4,035 | 4,048 | 4,008 | 3,636 | 3,756 | 3,726 | 3,921 | 3,342 | 3,012 | 2,966 | 3,099 | 3,570 | 3,663 |
| Agriculture | 700 | 738 | 723 | 721 | 786 | 801 | 823 | 645 | 587 | 649 | 850 | 1,035 | 1,111 |
| Wage and salary workers | 96 | 122 | 121 | 139 | 167 | 185 | 188 | 176 | 135 | 130 | 362 | 506 | 485 |
| Self-employed workers | 604 | 616 | 602 | 582 | 619 | 616 | 637 | 469 | 452 | 519 | 488 | 529 | 626 |
| Nonagricultural industries | 3,335 | 3,310 | 3,285 | 2,915 | 2,970 | 2,925 | 3,096 | 2,697 | 2,425 | 2,317 | 2,249 | 2,535 | 2,542 |
| Wage and salary workers | 2,607 | 2,748 | 2,698 | 2,335 | 2,389 | 2,367 | 2,481 | 2,176 | 2,025 | 1,907 | 1,905 | 2,187 | 2,202 |
| Self-employed workers | 728 | 562 | 587 | 580 | 581 | 558 | 615 | 521 | 400 | 410 | 344 | 348 | 340 |

[1] Surveys on dual jobholders were not conducted in 1967 and 1968; for 1972, data were not available at press time.

NOTE: Persons whose only extra job is as an unpaid family worker are not counted as dual jobholders.

## Table B–14. Persons With Work Experience During the Year, by Extent of Employment and by Sex, 1950–71

[Persons 14 years and over for 1950–66, 16 years and over for 1966 forward]

| Sex and year | Number who worked during year (thousands) [1] | | | | | Percent distribution | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Full time [2] | | | | Part time | | | | Total | Full time [2] | | | | Part time | | | |
| | | Total | 50 to 52 weeks | 27 to 49 weeks | 1 to 26 weeks | Total | 50 to 52 weeks | 27 to 49 weeks | 1 to 26 weeks | | Total | 50 to 52 weeks | 27 to 49 weeks | 1 to 26 weeks | Total | 50 to 52 weeks | 27 to 49 weeks | 1 to 26 weeks |
| **BOTH SEXES** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1950 | 68,876 | 58,181 | 38,375 | 11,795 | 8,013 | 10,695 | 3,322 | 2,214 | 5,162 | 100.0 | 84.5 | 55.7 | 17.1 | 11.6 | 15.5 | 4.8 | 3.2 | 7.5 |
| 1951 | 69,962 | 59,544 | 40,142 | 12,018 | 7,384 | 10,418 | 3,144 | 2,240 | 5,034 | 100.0 | 85.1 | 57.4 | 17.2 | 10.6 | 14.9 | 4.5 | 3.2 | 7.2 |
| 1952 | 70,512 | 60,294 | 40,486 | 12,374 | 7,434 | 10,218 | 3,092 | 2,294 | 4,832 | 100.0 | 85.5 | 57.4 | 17.5 | 10.5 | 14.5 | 4.4 | 3.3 | 6.9 |
| 1953 | 70,682 | 60,532 | 41,601 | 12,003 | 6,928 | 10,150 | 3,270 | 2,333 | 4,547 | 100.0 | 85.6 | 58.9 | 17.0 | 9.8 | 14.4 | 4.6 | 3.3 | 6.4 |
| 1954 | 71,797 | 60,059 | 40,080 | 12,025 | 7,954 | 11,738 | 3,701 | 2,663 | 5,374 | 100.0 | 83.7 | 55.8 | 16.7 | 11.1 | 16.3 | 5.2 | 3.7 | 7.5 |
| 1955 | 75,353 | 62,581 | 42,624 | 11,952 | 8,005 | 12,772 | 4,773 | 2,573 | 5,426 | 100.0 | 83.1 | 56.6 | 15.9 | 10.6 | 16.9 | 6.3 | 3.4 | 7.2 |
| 1956 | 75,852 | 62,437 | 42,778 | 11,791 | 7,868 | 13,415 | 4,760 | 2,693 | 5,962 | 100.0 | 82.3 | 56.4 | 15.5 | 10.4 | 17.7 | 6.3 | 3.6 | 7.9 |
| 1957 | 77,664 | 62,874 | 42,818 | 11,981 | 8,075 | 14,790 | 4,989 | 2,872 | 6,929 | 100.0 | 81.0 | 55.1 | 15.4 | 10.4 | 19.0 | 6.4 | 3.7 | 8.9 |
| 1958 | 77,117 | 61,676 | 41,329 | 11,546 | 8,799 | 15,441 | 5,402 | 3,025 | 7,014 | 100.0 | 80.0 | 53.6 | 15.0 | 11.4 | 20.0 | 7.0 | 3.9 | 9.1 |
| 1959 | 78,162 | 63,004 | 42,030 | 12,515 | 8,459 | 15,158 | 5,173 | 3,104 | 6,881 | 100.0 | 80.6 | 53.8 | 16.0 | 10.8 | 19.4 | 6.6 | 4.0 | 8.8 |
| 1960 | 80,618 | 64,153 | 43,265 | 12,132 | 8,756 | 16,465 | 5,307 | 3,290 | 7,868 | 100.0 | 79.6 | 53.7 | 15.0 | 10.9 | 20.4 | 6.6 | 4.1 | 9.8 |
| 1961 | 80,287 | 64,218 | 43,006 | 12,042 | 9,170 | 16,069 | 5,191 | 3,068 | 7,810 | 100.0 | 80.0 | 53.6 | 15.0 | 11.4 | 20.0 | 6.5 | 3.8 | 9.7 |
| 1962 | 82,057 | 65,327 | 44,079 | 12,102 | 9,146 | 16,730 | 5,130 | 3,368 | 8,232 | 100.0 | 79.6 | 53.7 | 14.7 | 11.1 | 20.4 | 6.3 | 4.1 | 10.0 |
| 1963 | 83,227 | 66,157 | 45,449 | 11,565 | 9,153 | 17,060 | 5,229 | 3,353 | 8,478 | 100.0 | 79.5 | 54.6 | 13.9 | 11.0 | 20.5 | 6.3 | 4.0 | 10.2 |
| 1964 | 85,124 | 67,825 | 46,846 | 11,691 | 9,288 | 17,299 | 5,268 | 3,374 | 8,657 | 100.0 | 79.6 | 55.0 | 13.7 | 10.9 | 20.3 | 6.2 | 4.0 | 10.2 |
| 1965 | 86,186 | 68,697 | 48,392 | 11,171 | 9,134 | 17,489 | 5,418 | 3,268 | 8,803 | 100.0 | 79.7 | 56.1 | 13.0 | 10.5 | 20.3 | 6.3 | 3.8 | 10.2 |
| 1966 | 88,553 | 70,449 | 50,081 | 10,654 | 9,714 | 18,104 | 4,854 | 3,587 | 8,663 | 100.0 | 79.6 | 56.6 | 12.0 | 11.0 | 20.4 | 6.6 | 4.0 | 9.8 |
| 1966 [3] | 86,266 | 70,140 | 50,049 | 10,647 | 9,444 | 16,126 | 5,407 | 3,380 | 7,339 | 100.0 | 81.3 | 58.0 | 12.3 | 10.9 | 18.7 | 6.3 | 3.9 | 8.5 |
| 1967 | 88,179 | 71,909 | 51,705 | 10,702 | 9,502 | 16,270 | 5,641 | 3,430 | 7,199 | 100.0 | 81.5 | 58.6 | 12.1 | 10.8 | 18.5 | 6.4 | 3.9 | 8.2 |
| 1968 | 90,230 | 73,266 | 52,285 | 11,115 | 9,866 | 16,964 | 5,769 | 3,720 | 7,475 | 100.0 | 81.2 | 57.9 | 12.3 | 10.9 | 18.8 | 6.4 | 4.1 | 8.3 |
| 1969 | 92,477 | 74,153 | 52,796 | 11,381 | 9,976 | 18,324 | 6,282 | 4,112 | 7,930 | 100.0 | 80.2 | 57.1 | 12.3 | 10.8 | 19.8 | 6.8 | 4.4 | 8.6 |
| 1970 | 93,623 | 73,343 | 52,033 | 12,123 | 10,187 | 19,280 | 6,309 | 4,353 | 8,618 | 100.0 | 79.4 | 55.6 | 12.9 | 10.9 | 20.6 | 6.7 | 4.6 | 9.2 |
| 1971 | 95,027 | 75,413 | 53,317 | 11,634 | 10,462 | 19,614 | 6,799 | 4,429 | 8,386 | 100.0 | 79.4 | 56.1 | 12.2 | 11.0 | 20.6 | 7.2 | 4.7 | 8.8 |
| **MALE** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1950 | 45,526 | 41,042 | 29,783 | 7,624 | 3,636 | 4,484 | 1,406 | 1,004 | 2,074 | 100.0 | 90.2 | 65.4 | 16.7 | 8.0 | 9.8 | 3.1 | 2.2 | 4.6 |
| 1951 | 45,364 | 41,338 | 30,894 | 7,518 | 2,926 | 4,026 | 1,310 | 918 | 1,798 | 100.0 | 91.1 | 68.1 | 16.6 | 6.4 | 8.9 | 2.9 | 2.0 | 4.0 |
| 1952 | 45,704 | 41,816 | 30,878 | 7,922 | 3,016 | 3,888 | 1,178 | 896 | 1,814 | 100.0 | 91.5 | 67.6 | 17.3 | 6.6 | 8.5 | 2.6 | 2.0 | 4.0 |
| 1953 | 46,146 | 42,059 | 31,902 | 7,317 | 2,840 | 4,087 | 1,341 | 1,055 | 1,691 | 100.0 | 91.1 | 69.1 | 15.9 | 6.2 | 8.9 | 2.9 | 2.3 | 3.7 |
| 1954 | 46,318 | 41,404 | 30,389 | 7,567 | 3,448 | 4,914 | 1,552 | 1,227 | 2,135 | 100.0 | 89.4 | 65.6 | 16.3 | 7.4 | 10.6 | 3.4 | 2.6 | 4.6 |
| 1955 | 47,624 | 42,814 | 32,127 | 7,356 | 3,331 | 4,810 | 1,930 | 1,066 | 1,814 | 100.0 | 89.9 | 67.5 | 15.5 | 7.0 | 10.1 | 4.1 | 2.2 | 3.8 |
| 1956 | 47,904 | 42,704 | 32,342 | 7,218 | 3,144 | 5,200 | 1,920 | 1,074 | 2,206 | 100.0 | 89.1 | 67.5 | 15.1 | 6.6 | 10.9 | 4.0 | 2.2 | 4.6 |
| 1957 | 48,709 | 42,686 | 32,089 | 7,350 | 3,447 | 5,823 | 2,135 | 1,115 | 2,573 | 100.0 | 88.0 | 65.9 | 15.1 | 7.1 | 12.0 | 4.4 | 2.3 | 5.3 |
| 1958 | 48,380 | 42,052 | 30,727 | 7,233 | 4,091 | 6,328 | 2,348 | 1,259 | 2,721 | 100.0 | 86.9 | 63.5 | 15.0 | 8.5 | 13.1 | 4.9 | 2.6 | 5.6 |
| 1959 | 48,973 | 42,997 | 31,502 | 7,830 | 3,665 | 5,976 | 2,211 | 1,224 | 2,541 | 100.0 | 87.8 | 64.3 | 16.0 | 7.5 | 12.2 | 4.5 | 2.5 | 5.2 |
| 1960 | 50,033 | 43,476 | 31,966 | 7,653 | 3,857 | 6,557 | 2,247 | 1,267 | 3,043 | 100.0 | 86.9 | 63.9 | 15.3 | 7.7 | 13.1 | 4.5 | 2.5 | 6.1 |
| 1961 | 49,854 | 43,467 | 31,769 | 7,434 | 4,264 | 6,387 | 2,240 | 1,163 | 2,984 | 100.0 | 87.2 | 63.7 | 14.9 | 8.6 | 12.8 | 4.5 | 2.3 | 6.0 |
| 1962 | 50,639 | 43,987 | 32,513 | 7,185 | 4,289 | 6,652 | 2,114 | 1,305 | 3,233 | 100.0 | 86.9 | 64.2 | 14.2 | 8.5 | 13.1 | 4.2 | 2.6 | 6.4 |
| 1963 | 51,039 | 44,294 | 33,587 | 6,686 | 4,021 | 6,745 | 2,098 | 1,274 | 3,373 | 100.0 | 86.8 | 65.8 | 13.1 | 7.9 | 13.2 | 4.1 | 2.5 | 6.6 |
| 1964 | 51,978 | 45,313 | 34,428 | 6,723 | 4,162 | 6,665 | 2,164 | 1,220 | 3,281 | 100.0 | 87.1 | 66.2 | 12.9 | 8.0 | 12.8 | 4.2 | 2.3 | 6.3 |
| 1965 | 52,419 | 45,552 | 35,300 | 6,306 | 3,946 | 6,867 | 2,326 | 1,197 | 3,344 | 100.0 | 86.9 | 67.3 | 12.0 | 7.5 | 13.1 | 4.4 | 2.3 | 6.4 |
| 1966 | 53,108 | 46,127 | 36,222 | 5,808 | 4,098 | 6,981 | 2,418 | 1,261 | 3,302 | 100.0 | 86.9 | 68.2 | 10.9 | 7.7 | 13.1 | 4.6 | 2.4 | 6.2 |
| 1966 [3] | 51,708 | 45,909 | 36,191 | 5,802 | 3,916 | 5,799 | 2,091 | 1,162 | 2,546 | 100.0 | 88.8 | 70.0 | 11.2 | 7.6 | 11.2 | 4.0 | 2.2 | 4.9 |
| 1967 | 52,392 | 46,658 | 36,621 | 6,051 | 3,986 | 5,734 | 2,096 | 1,202 | 2,436 | 100.0 | 89.1 | 69.9 | 11.5 | 7.6 | 10.9 | 4.0 | 2.3 | 4.6 |
| 1968 | 53,312 | 47,313 | 37,014 | 6,111 | 4,188 | 5,999 | 2,237 | 1,227 | 2,535 | 100.0 | 88.7 | 69.4 | 11.5 | 7.9 | 11.3 | 4.2 | 2.3 | 4.8 |
| 1969 | 54,390 | 47,750 | 37,160 | 6,383 | 4,207 | 6,640 | 2,366 | 1,449 | 2,825 | 100.0 | 87.8 | 68.3 | 11.7 | 7.7 | 12.2 | 4.4 | 2.7 | 5.2 |
| 1970 | 54,919 | 48,082 | 36,295 | 7,157 | 4,630 | 6,837 | 2,436 | 1,449 | 2,952 | 100.0 | 87.6 | 66.1 | 13.1 | 8.4 | 12.4 | 4.4 | 2.6 | 5.3 |
| 1971 | 56,013 | 48,853 | 37,006 | 6,906 | 4,942 | 7,160 | 2,525 | 1,565 | 3,070 | 100.0 | 87.2 | 66.1 | 12.3 | 8.8 | 12.8 | 4.5 | 2.8 | 5.5 |
| **FEMALE** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1950 | 23,350 | 17,139 | 8,592 | 4,171 | 4,377 | 6,211 | 1,916 | 1,210 | 3,088 | 100.0 | 73.4 | 36.8 | 17.9 | 18.7 | 26.6 | 8.2 | 5.1 | 13.2 |
| 1951 | 24,598 | 18,206 | 9,248 | 4,500 | 4,458 | 6,392 | 1,834 | 1,322 | 3,236 | 100.0 | 74.0 | 37.6 | 18.3 | 18.1 | 26.0 | 7.5 | 5.4 | 13.2 |
| 1952 | 24,808 | 18,478 | 9,608 | 4,452 | 4,418 | 6,330 | 1,914 | 1,308 | 3,018 | 100.0 | 74.5 | 38.7 | 17.9 | 17.8 | 25.5 | 7.7 | 5.6 | 12.2 |
| 1953 | 24,536 | 18,473 | 9,699 | 4,686 | 4,088 | 6,063 | 1,929 | 1,278 | 2,856 | 100.0 | 75.3 | 39.5 | 19.1 | 16.7 | 24.7 | 7.9 | 5.2 | 11.6 |
| 1954 | 25,479 | 18,655 | 9,691 | 4,458 | 4,506 | 6,824 | 2,149 | 1,436 | 3,239 | 100.0 | 73.2 | 38.0 | 17.5 | 17.7 | 26.8 | 8.4 | 5.6 | 12.7 |
| 1955 | 27,729 | 19,767 | 10,497 | 4,596 | 4,674 | 7,962 | 2,843 | 1,507 | 3,612 | 100.0 | 71.3 | 37.9 | 16.5 | 16.9 | 28.7 | 10.3 | 5.4 | 13.0 |
| 1956 | 27,948 | 19,733 | 10,436 | 4,573 | 4,724 | 8,215 | 2,840 | 1,619 | 3,756 | 100.0 | 70.6 | 37.3 | 16.4 | 16.9 | 29.4 | 10.2 | 5.8 | 13.4 |
| 1957 | 28,955 | 19,988 | 10,729 | 4,631 | 4,628 | 8,967 | 2,854 | 1,757 | 4,356 | 100.0 | 69.0 | 37.0 | 16.0 | 16.0 | 31.0 | 9.9 | 6.1 | 15.0 |
| 1958 | 28,736 | 19,623 | 10,602 | 4,313 | 4,708 | 9,113 | 3,054 | 1,766 | 4,293 | 100.0 | 68.3 | 36.9 | 15.0 | 16.4 | 31.7 | 10.6 | 6.1 | 14.9 |
| 1959 | 29,189 | 20,007 | 10,528 | 4,685 | 4,794 | 9,182 | 2,962 | 1,880 | 4,340 | 100.0 | 68.5 | 36.1 | 16.1 | 16.4 | 31.5 | 10.1 | 6.4 | 14.9 |
| 1960 | 30,585 | 20,677 | 11,299 | 4,479 | 4,899 | 9,908 | 3,060 | 2,023 | 4,825 | 100.0 | 67.6 | 36.9 | 14.6 | 16.0 | 32.4 | 10.0 | 6.6 | 15.8 |
| 1961 | 30,433 | 20,751 | 11,237 | 4,608 | 4,906 | 9,682 | 2,951 | 1,905 | 4,826 | 100.0 | 68.2 | 36.9 | 15.1 | 16.1 | 31.8 | 9.7 | 6.3 | 15.9 |
| 1962 | 31,418 | 21,340 | 11,566 | 4,917 | 4,857 | 10,078 | 3,016 | 2,063 | 4,999 | 100.0 | 67.9 | 36.8 | 15.6 | 15.5 | 32.1 | 9.6 | 6.6 | 15.9 |
| 1963 | 32,188 | 21,873 | 11,862 | 4,879 | 5,132 | 10,315 | 3,131 | 2,079 | 5,105 | 100.0 | 68.0 | 36.9 | 15.2 | 15.9 | 32.0 | 9.7 | 6.5 | 15.9 |
| 1964 | 33,146 | 22,512 | 12,418 | 4,968 | 5,126 | 10,634 | 3,104 | 2,154 | 5,376 | 100.0 | 68.0 | 37.5 | 15.0 | 15.5 | 32.1 | 9.4 | 6.5 | 16.2 |
| 1965 | 33,767 | 23,145 | 13,092 | 4,865 | 5,188 | 10,622 | 3,092 | 2,071 | 5,459 | 100.0 | 68.5 | 38.8 | 14.4 | 15.4 | 31.5 | 9.2 | 6.1 | 16.2 |
| 1966 | 35,444 | 24,321 | 13,859 | 4,846 | 5,616 | 11,123 | 3,436 | 2,326 | 5,361 | 100.0 | 68.6 | 39.1 | 13.7 | 15.8 | 31.4 | 9.7 | 6.6 | 15.1 |
| 1966 [3] | 34,558 | 24,231 | 13,858 | 4,845 | 5,528 | 10,327 | 3,316 | 2,218 | 4,793 | 100.0 | 70.1 | 40.1 | 14.0 | 16.0 | 29.9 | 9.6 | 6.4 | 13.9 |
| 1967 | 35,787 | 25,251 | 15,084 | 4,651 | 5,516 | 10,536 | 3,545 | 2,228 | 4,763 | 100.0 | 70.6 | 42.1 | 13.0 | 15.4 | 29.4 | 9.9 | 6.2 | 13.3 |
| 1968 | 36,918 | 25,953 | 15,271 | 5,004 | 5,678 | 10,965 | 3,532 | 2,493 | 4,940 | 100.0 | 70.3 | 41.4 | 13.6 | 15.4 | 29.7 | 9.6 | 6.8 | 13.4 |
| 1969 | 38,087 | 26,403 | 15,636 | 4,998 | 5,769 | 11,684 | 3,916 | 2,663 | 5,105 | 100.0 | 69.3 | 41.1 | 13.1 | 15.1 | 30.7 | 10.3 | 7.0 | 13.4 |
| 1970 | 38,704 | 26,261 | 15,738 | 4,966 | 5,557 | 12,443 | 3,873 | 2,904 | 5,666 | 100.0 | 67.8 | 40.7 | 12.8 | 14.3 | 32.1 | 10.0 | 7.5 | 14.6 |
| 1971 | 39,014 | 26,560 | 16,311 | 4,729 | 5,520 | 12,454 | 4,274 | 2,864 | 5,316 | 100.0 | 68.1 | 41.8 | 12.1 | 14.1 | 31.9 | 11.0 | 7.3 | 13.6 |

[1] Time worked includes paid vacation and paid sick leave.
[2] Usually worked 35 hours or more a week.
[3] Data revised to refer to persons 16 years and over in accordance with the changes in age limit and concepts introduced in 1967.

## Table B–15. Persons With Work Experience During the Year, by Industry Group and Class of Worker of Longest Job, 1960–71 [1]

[Thousands of persons 14 years and over for 1960–66, 16 years and over for 1966 forward]

| Industry group and class of worker | 1971 | 1970 | 1969 | 1968 | 1967 | 1966 [2] | 1966 [3] | 1965 | 1964 | 1963 | 1962 | 1961 | 1960 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| All industry groups | 95,027 | 93,623 | 92,477 | 90,230 | 88,179 | 86,266 | 88,553 | 86,186 | 85,124 | 83,227 | 82,057 | 80,287 | 80,618 |
| Agriculture | 4,871 | 4,768 | 4,722 | 4,936 | 5,184 | 5,021 | 5,604 | 6,348 | 7,051 | 6,796 | 7,179 | 7,502 | 7,902 |
| Wage and salary workers | 1,989 | 1,901 | 1,907 | 2,034 | 2,150 | 2,079 | 2,435 | 2,622 | 2,695 | 2,725 | 2,794 | 2,780 | 2,667 |
| Self-employed workers | 2,020 | 2,028 | 2,051 | 2,036 | 2,083 | 2,098 | 2,132 | 2,442 | 2,496 | 2,396 | 2,601 | 2,836 | 3,012 |
| Unpaid family workers | 862 | 839 | 764 | 866 | 951 | 844 | 1,037 | 1,284 | 1,860 | 1,675 | 1,784 | 1,886 | 2,223 |
| Nonagricultural industries | 90,156 | 88,855 | 87,755 | 85,294 | 82,995 | 81,245 | 82,949 | 79,838 | 78,073 | 76,431 | 74,878 | 72,785 | 72,716 |
| Wage and salary workers | 83,610 | 82,347 | 81,322 | 78,737 | 76,629 | 75,038 | 76,562 | 72,492 | 70,331 | 68,444 | 67,006 | 64,534 | 64,549 |
| Mining | 619 | 573 | 544 | 548 | 560 | 602 | 602 | 573 | 587 | 569 | 639 | 673 | 626 |
| Construction | 5,441 | 4,970 | 4,949 | 4,675 | 4,519 | 4,538 | 4,578 | 4,556 | 4,501 | 4,216 | 4,235 | 4,096 | 4,042 |
| Manufacturing | 21,953 | 22,549 | 23,640 | 22,819 | 22,532 | 22,248 | 22,477 | 21,297 | 20,364 | 20,076 | 19,533 | 18,255 | 18,815 |
| Durable goods | 12,481 | 13,109 | 13,955 | 13,258 | 13,086 | 12,788 | 12,807 | 11,928 | 11,475 | 11,285 | 10,934 | 10,043 | 10,532 |
| Lumber and wood products | 711 | 654 | 635 | 637 | 630 | 651 | 655 | 614 | 636 | 613 | 574 | 550 | 536 |
| Furniture and fixtures | 493 | 531 | 534 | 472 | 454 | 492 | 494 | 528 | 460 | 470 | 458 | 389 | 383 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 714 | 745 | 758 | 720 | 689 | 710 | 710 | 720 | 632 | 562 | 576 | 531 | 596 |
| Primary metal industries | 1,390 | 1,367 | 1,483 | 1,403 | 1,329 | 1,409 | 1,411 | 1,385 | 1,334 | 1,308 | 1,168 | 1,098 | 1,260 |
| Fabricated metal products | 1,429 | 1,511 | 1,900 | 1,768 | 1,751 | 1,648 | 1,650 | 1,455 | 1,533 | 1,635 | 1,527 | 1,409 | 1,189 |
| Machinery | 2,141 | 2,379 | 2,584 | 2,352 | 2,358 | 2,223 | 2,225 | 2,014 | 1,973 | 1,775 | 1,840 | 1,719 | 1,765 |
| Electrical equipment | 2,094 | 2,270 | 2,311 | 2,197 | 2,261 | 2,142 | 2,142 | 1,917 | 1,670 | 1,799 | 1,814 | 1,588 | 1,524 |
| Transportation equipment | 2,173 | 2,424 | 2,666 | 2,647 | 2,482 | 2,412 | 2,415 | 2,280 | 2,139 | 2,077 | 1,960 | 1,759 | 2,303 |
| Automobiles | 1,072 | 1,110 | 1,206 | 1,186 | 1,070 | 1,133 | 1,136 | 1,085 | 1,005 | 949 | 928 | 881 | 1,018 |
| Other transportation equipment | 1,101 | 1,314 | 1,460 | 1,461 | 1,412 | 1,279 | 1,279 | 1,195 | 1,134 | 1,128 | 1,032 | 878 | 1,284 |
| Other durable goods | 1,336 | 1,228 | 1,084 | 1,062 | 1,123 | 1,101 | 1,105 | 1,015 | 1,098 | 1,046 | 1,017 | 1,000 | 976 |
| Nondurable goods | 9,472 | 9,431 | 9,685 | 9,561 | 9,446 | 9,460 | 9,670 | 9,369 | 8,889 | 8,791 | 8,599 | 8,212 | 8,283 |
| Food and kindred products | 2,179 | 1,917 | 2,130 | 2,134 | 2,162 | 2,122 | 2,140 | 2,134 | 2,093 | 2,117 | 2,133 | 2,028 | 1,909 |
| Textile mill products | 1,067 | 1,037 | 1,133 | 1,224 | 1,165 | 1,158 | 1,162 | 1,169 | 1,109 | 1,082 | 959 | 911 | 1,064 |
| Apparel and related products | 1,625 | 1,671 | 1,585 | 1,523 | 1,517 | 1,639 | 1,640 | 1,625 | 1,558 | 1,466 | 1,487 | 1,327 | 1,378 |
| Printing and publishing | 1,329 | 1,370 | 1,246 | 1,236 | 1,226 | 1,318 | 1,303 | 1,458 | 1,258 | 1,387 | 1,332 | 1,289 | 1,307 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 1,172 | 1,260 | 1,294 | 1,201 | 1,223 | 1,213 | 1,214 | 1,014 | 1,063 | 1,004 | 949 | 984 | 882 |
| Other nondurable goods | 2,100 | 2,176 | 2,297 | 2,243 | 2,153 | 2,010 | 2,011 | 1,969 | 1,808 | 1,735 | 1,739 | 1,673 | 1,743 |
| Transportation and public utilities | 5,810 | 5,640 | 5,402 | 5,312 | 5,327 | 4,993 | 5,011 | 4,856 | 4,843 | 4,916 | 4,711 | 4,518 | 4,768 |
| Railroads and railway express | 713 | 757 | 712 | 700 | 811 | 849 | 852 | 812 | 896 | 910 | 932 | 925 | 975 |
| Other transportation | 2,545 | 2,308 | 2,297 | 2,240 | 2,193 | 1,914 | 1,925 | 1,894 | 1,916 | 1,920 | 1,810 | 1,590 | 1,764 |
| Communications | 1,287 | 1,357 | 1,191 | 1,205 | 1,136 | 1,101 | 1,102 | 1,016 | 913 | 922 | 860 | 912 | 944 |
| Other public utilities | 1,265 | 1,218 | 1,202 | 1,167 | 1,187 | 1,129 | 1,132 | 1,134 | 1,118 | 1,164 | 1,109 | 1,091 | 1,084 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 17,322 | 16,782 | 15,813 | 15,319 | 15,307 | 15,027 | 15,339 | 14,293 | 14,012 | 13,358 | 13,462 | 13,033 | 13,040 |
| Wholesale trade | 3,048 | 3,051 | 2,629 | 2,623 | 2,672 | 2,551 | 2,579 | 2,586 | 2,388 | 2,260 | 2,337 | 2,458 | 2,482 |
| Retail trade | 14,274 | 13,731 | 13,184 | 12,696 | 12,635 | 12,476 | 12,760 | 11,707 | 11,624 | 11,098 | 11,125 | 10,575 | 10,558 |
| Finance and service | 27,762 | 27,061 | 25,952 | 25,076 | 23,875 | 23,242 | 24,161 | 22,893 | 21,988 | 21,266 | 20,508 | 20,233 | 19,586 |
| Finance, insurance, real estate | 4,353 | 4,146 | 4,044 | 3,687 | 3,605 | 3,606 | 3,617 | 3,476 | 3,331 | 3,264 | 3,052 | 3,081 | 3,171 |
| Business and repair services | 2,354 | 2,227 | 2,192 | 2,057 | 1,944 | 1,783 | 1,811 | 1,746 | 1,667 | 1,647 | 1,646 | 1,471 | 1,468 |
| Private households | 2,351 | 2,491 | 2,572 | 2,755 | 2,756 | 2,949 | 3,623 | 3,847 | 3,849 | 3,772 | 3,916 | 3,964 | 3,692 |
| Personal services, exc. private households | 2,060 | 2,195 | 2,254 | 2,281 | 2,226 | 2,093 | 2,114 | 2,146 | 2,173 | 2,018 | 1,895 | 2,145 | 2,058 |
| Entertainment and recreation services | 889 | 945 | 885 | 915 | 932 | 875 | 950 | 807 | 768 | 848 | 795 | 852 | 759 |
| Medical and other health services | 5,296 | 4,985 | 4,701 | 4,517 | 3,985 | 3,958 | 3,984 | 3,608 | 3,393 | 3,287 | 3,092 | 2,915 | 2,878 |
| Welfare and religious services | 1,123 | 1,123 | 909 | 915 | 806 | 814 | 827 | 754 | 825 | 790 | 783 | 736 | 729 |
| Educational services | 7,640 | 7,396 | 7,042 | 6,656 | 6,349 | 5,952 | 6,008 | 5,318 | 4,808 | 4,556 | 4,325 | 4,101 | 3,781 |
| Other professional services | 1,605 | 1,435 | 1,228 | 1,210 | 1,172 | 1,112 | 1,124 | 1,077 | 1,058 | 969 | 883 | 861 | 964 |
| Forestry and fisheries | 91 | 118 | 125 | 83 | 100 | 100 | 103 | 114 | 116 | 115 | 121 | 107 | 85 |
| Public administration | 4,703 | 4,781 | 5,022 | 4,988 | 4,509 | 4,388 | 4,394 | 4,024 | 4,036 | 4,043 | 3,918 | 3,726 | 3,671 |
| Self-employed workers | 5,553 | 5,565 | 5,454 | 5,533 | 5,333 | 5,590 | 5,734 | 6,640 | 6,614 | 6,790 | 6,782 | 7,170 | 6,971 |
| Unpaid family workers | 993 | 943 | 979 | 1,024 | 1,033 | 617 | 653 | 706 | 1,128 | 1,197 | 1,090 | 1,081 | 1,196 |

[1] Data for 1955–59 were published in the *1967 Manpower Report*.

[2] Data revised to refer to persons 16 years and over in accordance with the changes in age limit and concepts introduced in 1967. See also footnote 3.

[3] The estimates for 1966 forward are not strictly comparable with those of prior years aside from the age difference because of earlier misclassification of some wage and salary workers as self-employed. The change in classification resulted in a shift of about 750,000 in 1966 from nonfarm self-employment to wage and salary employment, affecting primarily the data for trade and service industries.

## Table B–16. Percent of Persons With Work Experience During the Year Who Worked Year Round at Full-Time Jobs, by Industry Group and Class of Worker of Longest Job, 1960–71 [1]

[Percent of persons 14 years and over for 1960–66, 16 years and over for 1966 forward]

| Industry group and class of worker | 1971 | 1970 | 1969 | 1968 | 1967 | 1966 [2] | 1966 | 1965 | 1964 | 1963 | 1962 | 1961 | 1960 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| All industry groups | 56.1 | 55.6 | 57.1 | 57.9 | 58.6 | 58.0 | 56.6 | 56.1 | 55.0 | 54.6 | 53.7 | 53.6 | 53.7 |
| Agriculture | 43.7 | 43.9 | 45.8 | 46.1 | 46.4 | 47.4 | 42.8 | 40.4 | 37.7 | 37.6 | 37.9 | 40.9 | 38.9 |
| Wage and salary workers | 30.2 | 27.9 | 29.6 | 28.4 | 30.0 | 30.8 | 26.6 | 23.0 | 22.0 | 22.5 | 21.2 | 23.8 | 22.9 |
| Self-employed workers | 67.6 | 69.7 | 70.2 | 75.3 | 75.8 | 75.3 | 74.1 | 72.4 | 73.6 | 72.7 | 72.5 | 74.8 | 71.1 |
| Unpaid family workers | 18.9 | 17.5 | 21.1 | 18.8 | 18.9 | 18.7 | 16.7 | 15.1 | 12.3 | 11.8 | 13.5 | 15.3 | 14.4 |
| Nonagricultural industries | 56.8 | 56.2 | 57.7 | 58.6 | 59.4 | 58.7 | 57.5 | 57.4 | 56.6 | 56.1 | 55.2 | 54.9 | 55.3 |
| Wage and salary workers | 56.8 | 56.2 | 57.8 | 58.7 | 59.5 | 58.5 | 57.3 | 57.2 | 56.3 | 55.8 | 54.9 | 54.6 | 54.8 |
| Mining | 61.2 | 69.3 | 65.4 | 70.8 | 70.5 | 73.6 | 73.6 | 68.8 | 67.5 | 68.2 | 67.6 | 64.8 | 65.2 |
| Construction | 50.2 | 50.9 | 54.1 | 55.2 | 55.6 | 53.9 | 53.5 | 51.5 | 48.8 | 45.8 | 43.2 | 41.5 | 41.8 |
| Manufacturing | 67.0 | 65.6 | 68.2 | 69.5 | 69.7 | 69.6 | 68.9 | 69.2 | 67.7 | 67.1 | 64.8 | 63.7 | 64.3 |
| Durable goods | 69.9 | 67.5 | 70.6 | 72.3 | 71.8 | 72.4 | 72.3 | 72.4 | 70.7 | 70.7 | 67.6 | 65.9 | 66.0 |
| Lumber and wood products | 59.2 | 53.2 | 57.2 | 61.5 | 55.7 | 59.6 | 59.2 | 52.9 | 52.8 | 50.1 | 50.3 | 46.9 | 48.3 |
| Furniture and fixtures | 66.7 | 61.8 | 71.5 | 69.7 | 68.5 | 70.5 | 70.2 | 70.8 | 67.0 | 65.7 | 64.8 | 63.5 | 58.7 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 68.1 | 71.1 | 74.4 | 71.2 | 72.0 | 73.8 | 73.8 | 72.8 | 72.9 | 72.4 | 62.0 | 64.0 | 63.4 |
| Primary metal industries | 70.6 | 74.4 | 75.3 | 71.8 | 77.8 | 76.5 | 76.4 | 77.3 | 80.1 | 73.9 | 69.1 | 67.8 | 63.5 |
| Fabricated metal products | 66.9 | 64.9 | 70.5 | 71.9 | 72.9 | 72.9 | 72.8 | 72.5 | 70.4 | 71.1 | 71.0 | 68.6 | 71.6 |
| Machinery | 72.1 | 71.9 | 74.7 | 76.2 | 75.8 | 77.8 | 77.8 | 77.9 | 76.6 | 76.3 | 73.3 | 73.7 | 73.0 |
| Electrical equipment | 71.6 | 68.5 | 67.8 | 72.7 | 69.8 | 67.7 | 67.7 | 70.7 | 73.5 | 70.5 | 70.1 | 71.3 | 69.6 |
| Transportation equipment | 73.5 | 64.4 | 70.6 | 75.2 | 72.0 | 74.1 | 74.0 | 72.3 | 67.7 | 75.2 | 70.1 | 61.0 | 65.4 |
| Automobiles | 73.7 | 52.6 | 65.2 | 71.7 | 64.5 | 68.8 | 68.6 | 69.8 | 58.1 | 70.8 | 67.8 | 52.3 | 54.6 |
| Other transportation equipment | 73.4 | 74.4 | 75.1 | 78.1 | 77.6 | 78.9 | 78.9 | 74.6 | 76.3 | 78.8 | 72.2 | 69.7 | 74.0 |
| Other durable goods | 68.0 | 66.6 | 65.4 | 65.3 | 68.4 | 68.1 | 67.9 | 70.3 | 60.7 | 61.9 | 55.7 | 58.8 | 59.6 |
| Nondurable goods | 63.3 | 62.8 | 64.7 | 65.6 | 66.8 | 65.8 | 64.4 | 65.0 | 63.8 | 62.4 | 61.3 | 61.1 | 62.1 |
| Food and kindred products | 59.2 | 59.4 | 62.4 | 63.4 | 64.6 | 64.8 | 64.3 | 64.9 | 64.0 | 63.2 | 61.3 | 58.4 | 61.4 |
| Textile mill products | 63.4 | 63.7 | 66.6 | 66.4 | 66.3 | 69.9 | 69.6 | 69.4 | 65.7 | 64.2 | 59.0 | 59.2 | 62.5 |
| Apparel and related products | 48.5 | 48.5 | 51.3 | 55.4 | 52.9 | 49.2 | 49.2 | 50.2 | 47.1 | 45.4 | 44.0 | 44.8 | 38.6 |
| Printing and publishing | 62.8 | 63.1 | 62.4 | 62.1 | 66.9 | 61.1 | 53.6 | 55.0 | 54.3 | 52.2 | 51.4 | 54.5 | 60.1 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 80.1 | 79.2 | 78.7 | 76.9 | 79.9 | 79.9 | 79.8 | 78.5 | 79.3 | 76.6 | 77.1 | 79.4 | 82.2 |
| Other nondurable goods | 69.9 | 66.8 | 68.7 | 70.0 | 71.8 | 72.6 | 72.6 | 75.4 | 74.3 | 74.6 | 76.3 | 72.7 | 72.6 |
| Transportation and public utilities | 71.4 | 71.5 | 72.2 | 73.2 | 75.5 | 75.7 | 75.5 | 75.8 | 75.4 | 72.8 | 72.2 | 73.2 | 71.7 |
| Railroads and railway express | 75.3 | 78.6 | 80.3 | 80.9 | 80.8 | 83.6 | 83.4 | 82.5 | 78.6 | 77.3 | 73.3 | 77.0 | 73.5 |
| Other transportation | 63.7 | 62.5 | 66.0 | 68.7 | 69.1 | 67.6 | 67.2 | 65.9 | 66.8 | 64.1 | 63.4 | 62.8 | 62.8 |
| Communications | 73.6 | 72.2 | 72.0 | 67.4 | 74.5 | 74.0 | 74.0 | 78.0 | 78.0 | 73.8 | 77.7 | 76.1 | 74.5 |
| Other public utilities | 82.4 | 83.5 | 79.3 | 83.4 | 84.8 | 85.1 | 84.9 | 85.4 | 85.3 | 82.7 | 81.4 | 82.5 | 81.9 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 44.7 | 43.8 | 45.2 | 47.5 | 47.9 | 47.1 | 46.2 | 47.8 | 46.8 | 46.5 | 47.5 | 48.4 | 47.0 |
| Wholesale trade | 68.9 | 68.3 | 69.9 | 70.9 | 70.5 | 70.6 | 69.9 | 72.3 | 70.8 | 68.1 | 67.1 | 70.1 | 66.2 |
| Retail trade | 39.5 | 38.3 | 40.3 | 42.6 | 43.1 | 42.3 | 41.4 | 42.4 | 41.8 | 42.2 | 43.4 | 43.3 | 42.5 |
| Finance and service | 51.1 | 50.3 | 50.0 | 49.4 | 50.9 | 48.6 | 46.8 | 45.3 | 44.5 | 44.4 | 43.9 | 44.3 | 45.3 |
| Finance, insurance, real estate | 66.1 | 67.7 | 66.8 | 67.7 | 70.0 | 68.8 | 68.6 | 69.7 | 68.2 | 68.6 | 67.3 | 66.0 | 66.1 |
| Business and repair services | 53.1 | 50.5 | 54.8 | 57.7 | 57.6 | 56.8 | 55.0 | 54.6 | 53.7 | 53.7 | 55.8 | 53.8 | 53.7 |
| Private households | 15.3 | 15.3 | 15.2 | 18.6 | 17.7 | 17.1 | 13.9 | 14.9 | 13.5 | 13.8 | 15.4 | 16.6 | 17.5 |
| Personal services, exc. private households | 38.6 | 38.8 | 41.0 | 41.6 | 43.6 | 43.1 | 42.7 | 43.8 | 37.4 | 41.8 | 41.2 | 42.7 | 43.6 |
| Entertainment and recreation services | 26.2 | 27.3 | 30.2 | 28.5 | 31.2 | 31.2 | 28.7 | 25.3 | 24.6 | 26.6 | 26.8 | 28.6 | 29.1 |
| Medical and other health services | 54.8 | 52.5 | 51.1 | 52.6 | 56.5 | 52.9 | 52.5 | 54.9 | 55.5 | 54.2 | 55.1 | 53.9 | 55.1 |
| Welfare and religious services | 56.9 | 56.3 | 54.2 | 52.2 | 52.2 | 52.3 | 51.5 | 51.7 | 53.1 | 51.8 | 56.4 | 59.5 | 55.0 |
| Educational services | 54.8 | 54.0 | 54.0 | 50.4 | 52.1 | 48.5 | 48.0 | 41.9 | 43.2 | 41.8 | 40.3 | 42.4 | 43.0 |
| Other professional services | 56.8 | 61.8 | 61.5 | 59.6 | 61.4 | 60.8 | 60.1 | 57.4 | 61.2 | 59.8 | 56.9 | 60.7 | 59.1 |
| Forestry and fisheries | 52.7 | 41.5 | 41.6 | 50.6 | 52.0 | 53.0 | 52.4 | 33.3 | 44.0 | 32.2 | 45.5 | 29.0 | [3] |
| Public administration | 76.7 | 74.4 | 76.1 | 76.7 | 76.7 | 76.3 | 76.2 | 77.6 | 79.8 | 78.8 | 78.3 | 77.8 | 78.0 |
| Self-employed workers | 61.0 | 61.6 | 62.0 | 64.6 | 65.0 | 64.3 | 62.7 | 62.6 | 65.0 | 65.1 | 63.1 | 61.9 | 65.4 |
| Unpaid family workers | 29.0 | 29.1 | 23.5 | 24.1 | 25.7 | 32.3 | 30.5 | 30.2 | 27.0 | 23.6 | 25.8 | 25.1 | 23.6 |

[1] Data for 1950–59 were published in the *1967 Manpower Report*.

[2] Data revised to refer to persons 16 years and over in accordance with the changes in age limit and concepts introduced in 1967.

[3] Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000.

## Table B–17. Extent of Unemployment During the Year, by Sex, 1960–71 [1]

[Persons 14 years and over for 1960–66, 16 years and over for 1966 forward]

| Item | 1971 | 1970 | 1969 | 1968 | 1967 | 1966 [2] | 1966 | 1965 | 1964 | 1963 | 1962 | 1961 | 1960 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BOTH SEXES | Number (thousands) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total working or looking for work | 97,185 | 95,342 | 93,640 | 91,480 | 89,432 | 87,540 | 89,924 | 87,591 | 86,837 | 85,038 | 83,944 | 81,963 | 82,204 |
| Percent with unemployment | 16.3 | 15.3 | 12.5 | 12.4 | 12.9 | 13.0 | 12.9 | 14.1 | 16.2 | 16.7 | 18.2 | 18.4 | 17.2 |
| Number with unemployment | 15,851 | 14,565 | 11,744 | 11,332 | 11,564 | 11,387 | 11,602 | 12,334 | 14,052 | 14,211 | 15,256 | 15,096 | 14,151 |
| Did not work but looked for work | 2,158 | 1,719 | 1,163 | 1,250 | 1,253 | 1,274 | 1,371 | 1,405 | 1,713 | 1,811 | 1,887 | 1,676 | 1,586 |
| Worked during year | 13,693 | 12,846 | 10,581 | 10,082 | 10,311 | 10,113 | 10,231 | 10,929 | 12,339 | 12,400 | 13,369 | 13,420 | 12,565 |
| Year-round workers [3] with 1 or 2 weeks of unemployment | 1,106 | 1,179 | 1,396 | 1,285 | 1,381 | 1,269 | 1,269 | 1,207 | 1,121 | 1,239 | 1,129 | 1,036 | 1,062 |
| Part-year workers [4] with unemployment | 12,587 | 11,667 | 9,185 | 8,797 | 8,930 | 8,844 | 8,962 | 9,722 | 11,218 | 11,161 | 12,240 | 12,384 | 11,503 |
| Weeks unemployed: 1 to 4 | 3,130 | 3,301 | 3,614 | 3,632 | 3,357 | 3,348 | 3,403 | 3,151 | 3,060 | 2,708 | 2,993 | 3,098 | 2,834 |
| 5 to 10 | 2,709 | 2,729 | 2,177 | 1,989 | 2,073 | 2,038 | 2,059 | 2,208 | 2,550 | 2,407 | 2,759 | 2,559 | 2,704 |
| 11 to 14 | 1,690 | 1,669 | 1,057 | 1,036 | 1,177 | 1,047 | 1,058 | 1,286 | 1,514 | 1,595 | 1,700 | 1,669 | 1,517 |
| 15 to 26 | 2,946 | 2,468 | 1,542 | 1,406 | 1,520 | 1,567 | 1,585 | 1,995 | 2,444 | 2,622 | 2,768 | 2,849 | 2,466 |
| 27 or more | 2,112 | 1,500 | 795 | 734 | 803 | 844 | 857 | 1,082 | 1,650 | 1,840 | 2,020 | 2,209 | 1,982 |
| Two spells of unemployment or more | 4,451 | 4,310 | 3,417 | 3,122 | 3,357 | 3,411 | 3,458 | 3,942 | 4,755 | 4,635 | 5,219 | 4,963 | 4,602 |
| 2 spells | 2,204 | 2,088 | 1,603 | 1,471 | 1,503 | 1,465 | 1,479 | 1,765 | 2,342 | 2,246 | 2,524 | 2,299 | 2,034 |
| 3 spells or more | 2,247 | 2,222 | 1,814 | 1,651 | 1,854 | 1,946 | 1,979 | 2,177 | 2,413 | 2,389 | 2,695 | 2,664 | 2,568 |
| MALE | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total working or looking for work | 56,841 | 55,589 | 54,755 | 53,677 | 52,788 | 52,103 | 53,576 | 52,958 | 52,645 | 51,817 | 51,412 | 50,610 | 50,686 |
| Percent with unemployment | 16.4 | 15.5 | 12.3 | 11.7 | 12.6 | 12.5 | 12.4 | 14.0 | 16.3 | 17.2 | 18.8 | 19.4 | 18.4 |
| Number with unemployment | 9,316 | 8,614 | 6,709 | 6,263 | 6,655 | 6,503 | 6,658 | 7,428 | 8,563 | 8,923 | 9,686 | 9,846 | 9,318 |
| Did not work but looked for work | 828 | 670 | 365 | 365 | 396 | 395 | 467 | 539 | 667 | 778 | 773 | 756 | 653 |
| Worked during year | 8,488 | 7,944 | 6,344 | 5,898 | 6,259 | 6,108 | 6,191 | 6,889 | 7,896 | 8,145 | 8,913 | 9,090 | 8,665 |
| Year-round workers [3] with 1 or 2 weeks of unemployment | 767 | 834 | 963 | 900 | 1,002 | 923 | 923 | 886 | 815 | 934 | 817 | 791 | 779 |
| Part-year workers [4] with unemployment | 7,721 | 7,110 | 5,381 | 4,998 | 5,257 | 5,185 | 5,268 | 6,003 | 7,081 | 7,211 | 8,096 | 8,299 | 7,886 |
| Weeks unemployed: 1 to 4 | 1,701 | 1,742 | 1,861 | 1,875 | 1,743 | 1,727 | 1,767 | 1,694 | 1,675 | 1,521 | 1,668 | 1,709 | 1,651 |
| 5 to 10 | 1,734 | 1,759 | 1,386 | 1,215 | 1,310 | 1,286 | 1,300 | 1,391 | 1,706 | 1,609 | 1,891 | 1,878 | 1,907 |
| 11 to 14 | 1,081 | 1,090 | 700 | 647 | 759 | 707 | 718 | 872 | 1,038 | 1,122 | 1,194 | 1,217 | 1,123 |
| 15 to 26 | 1,921 | 1,585 | 980 | 870 | 979 | 972 | 980 | 1,347 | 1,605 | 1,802 | 1,960 | 2,027 | 1,821 |
| 27 or more | 1,284 | 934 | 454 | 391 | 466 | 493 | 503 | 699 | 1,057 | 1,157 | 1,383 | 1,468 | 1,384 |
| Two spells of unemployment or more | 2,991 | 2,914 | 2,262 | 2,015 | 2,228 | 2,295 | 2,328 | 2,769 | 3,314 | 3,269 | 3,805 | 3,618 | 3,430 |
| 2 spells | 1,445 | 1,379 | 1,003 | 901 | 908 | 900 | 913 | 1,147 | 1,576 | 1,526 | 1,788 | 1,603 | 1,453 |
| 3 spells or more | 1,546 | 1,535 | 1,259 | 1,114 | 1,320 | 1,395 | 1,415 | 1,622 | 1,738 | 1,743 | 2,017 | 2,015 | 1,977 |
| FEMALE | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total working or looking for work | 40,344 | 39,753 | 38,885 | 37,803 | 36,644 | 35,437 | 36,348 | 34,633 | 34,192 | 33,221 | 32,532 | 31,353 | 31,518 |
| Percent with unemployment | 16.2 | 15.0 | 12.9 | 13.4 | 13.4 | 13.8 | 13.6 | 14.2 | 16.1 | 15.9 | 17.1 | 16.7 | 15.3 |
| Number with unemployment | 6,535 | 5,951 | 5,035 | 5,069 | 4,909 | 4,884 | 4,944 | 4,906 | 5,489 | 5,288 | 5,570 | 5,250 | 4,833 |
| Did not work but looked for work | 1,330 | 1,049 | 798 | 885 | 857 | 879 | 904 | 866 | 1,046 | 1,033 | 1,114 | 920 | 993 |
| Work during year | 5,205 | 4,902 | 4,237 | 4,184 | 4,052 | 4,005 | 4,040 | 4,040 | 4,443 | 4,255 | 4,456 | 4,330 | 3,900 |
| Year-round workers [3] with 1 or 2 weeks of unemployment | 339 | 345 | 433 | 385 | 379 | 346 | 346 | 321 | 306 | 305 | 312 | 245 | 283 |
| Part-year workers [4] with unemployment | 4,866 | 4,557 | 3,804 | 3,799 | 3,673 | 3,659 | 3,694 | 3,719 | 4,137 | 3,950 | 4,144 | 4,085 | 3,617 |
| Weeks unemployed: 1 to 4 | 1,429 | 1,559 | 1,753 | 1,757 | 1,614 | 1,621 | 1,636 | 1,457 | 1,385 | 1,187 | 1,325 | 1,389 | 1,183 |
| 5 to 10 | 975 | 970 | 791 | 774 | 763 | 752 | 759 | 817 | 844 | 798 | 858 | 681 | 797 |
| 11 to 14 | 609 | 579 | 357 | 389 | 418 | 340 | 340 | 414 | 476 | 473 | 506 | 452 | 394 |
| 15 to 26 | 1,025 | 883 | 562 | 536 | 541 | 595 | 605 | 640 | 839 | 809 | 808 | 822 | 645 |
| 27 or more | 828 | 566 | 341 | 343 | 337 | 351 | 354 | 383 | 593 | 683 | 637 | 741 | 598 |
| Two spells of unemployment or more | 1,460 | 1,396 | 1,155 | 1,107 | 1,129 | 1,116 | 1,130 | 1,173 | 1,441 | 1,366 | 1,414 | 1,345 | 1,172 |
| 2 spells | 759 | 709 | 600 | 570 | 595 | 565 | 566 | 618 | 766 | 720 | 736 | 696 | 581 |
| 3 spells or more | 701 | 687 | 555 | 537 | 534 | 551 | 564 | 555 | 675 | 646 | 678 | 649 | 591 |

Footnotes at end of table.

## Table B–17. Extent of Unemployment During the Year, by Sex, 1960–71 [1]—Continued

| Item | 1971 | 1970 | 1969 | 1968 | 1967 | 1966 [2] | 1966 | 1965 | 1964 | 1963 | 1962 | 1961 | 1960 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BOTH SEXES | Percent distribution of unemployed persons with work experience during the year | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total who worked during year | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Year-round workers [3] with 1 or 2 weeks of unemployment | 8.1 | 9.2 | 13.2 | 12.7 | 13.4 | 12.5 | 12.4 | 11.0 | 9.1 | 10.0 | 8.4 | 7.7 | 8.5 |
| Part-year workers [4] with unemployment | 91.9 | 90.8 | 86.8 | 87.3 | 86.6 | 87.5 | 87.6 | 89.0 | 90.9 | 90.0 | 91.6 | 92.3 | 91.5 |
| Weeks unemployed: 1 to 4 | 22.9 | 25.7 | 34.2 | 36.0 | 32.6 | 33.1 | 33.3 | 28.8 | 24.8 | 21.8 | 22.4 | 23.1 | 22.6 |
| 5 to 10 | 19.8 | 21.2 | 20.6 | 19.7 | 20.1 | 20.2 | 20.1 | 20.2 | 20.7 | 19.4 | 20.6 | 19.1 | 21.5 |
| 11 to 14 | 12.3 | 13.0 | 10.0 | 10.3 | 11.4 | 10.4 | 10.3 | 11.8 | 12.3 | 12.9 | 12.7 | 12.4 | 12.1 |
| 15 to 26 | 21.5 | 19.2 | 14.6 | 13.9 | 14.7 | 15.5 | 15.5 | 18.3 | 19.8 | 21.1 | 20.7 | 21.2 | 19.6 |
| 27 or more | 15.4 | 11.7 | 7.5 | 7.3 | 7.8 | 8.3 | 8.4 | 9.9 | 12.4 | 14.8 | 15.1 | 16.5 | 15.8 |
| Two spells of unemployment or more | 32.5 | 33.6 | 32.3 | 31.0 | 32.6 | 33.7 | 33.8 | 36.1 | 38.5 | 37.4 | 39.0 | 37.0 | 36.6 |
| 2 spells | 16.1 | 16.3 | 15.1 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.5 | 14.5 | 16.1 | 19.0 | 18.1 | 18.9 | 17.1 | 16.2 |
| 3 spells or more | 16.4 | 17.3 | 17.1 | 16.4 | 18.0 | 19.2 | 19.3 | 19.9 | 19.6 | 19.3 | 20.2 | 19.8 | 20.4 |
| MALE | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total who worked during year | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Year-round workers [3] with 1 or 2 weeks of unemployment | 9.0 | 10.5 | 15.2 | 15.3 | 16.0 | 15.1 | 14.9 | 12.9 | 10.3 | 11.5 | 9.2 | 8.7 | 9.0 |
| Part-year workers [4] with unemployment | 91.0 | 89.5 | 84.8 | 84.7 | 84.0 | 84.9 | 85.1 | 87.1 | 89.7 | 88.5 | 90.8 | 91.3 | 91.0 |
| Weeks unemployed: 1 to 4 | 20.0 | 21.9 | 29.3 | 31.8 | 27.8 | 28.3 | 28.5 | 24.6 | 21.2 | 18.7 | 18.7 | 18.8 | 19.1 |
| 5 to 10 | 20.4 | 22.1 | 21.8 | 20.6 | 20.9 | 21.1 | 21.0 | 20.2 | 21.6 | 19.8 | 21.2 | 20.7 | 22.0 |
| 11 to 14 | 12.7 | 13.7 | 11.0 | 11.0 | 12.1 | 11.6 | 11.6 | 12.7 | 13.1 | 13.8 | 13.4 | 13.4 | 13.0 |
| 15 to 26 | 22.6 | 20.0 | 15.4 | 14.8 | 15.6 | 15.9 | 15.8 | 19.6 | 20.3 | 22.1 | 22.0 | 22.3 | 21.0 |
| 27 or more | 15.1 | 11.8 | 7.2 | 6.6 | 7.4 | 8.1 | 8.1 | 10.1 | 13.4 | 14.2 | 15.5 | 16.1 | 16.0 |
| Two spells of unemployment or more | 35.2 | 36.7 | 35.7 | 34.2 | 35.6 | 37.6 | 37.6 | 40.2 | 42.0 | 40.1 | 42.7 | 39.8 | 39.6 |
| 2 spells | 17.0 | 17.4 | 15.8 | 15.3 | 14.5 | 14.7 | 14.7 | 16.5 | 20.0 | 18.7 | 20.1 | 17.6 | 16.8 |
| 3 spells or more | 18.2 | 19.3 | 19.8 | 18.9 | 21.1 | 22.8 | 22.9 | 23.5 | 22.0 | 21.4 | 22.6 | 22.2 | 22.8 |
| FEMALE | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total who worked during year | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Year-round workers [3] with 1 or 2 weeks of unemployment | 6.5 | 7.0 | 10.2 | 9.2 | 9.4 | 8.6 | 8.6 | 7.9 | 6.9 | 7.2 | 7.0 | 5.7 | 7.3 |
| Part-year workers [4] with unemployment | 93.5 | 93.0 | 89.8 | 90.8 | 90.6 | 91.4 | 91.4 | 92.1 | 93.1 | 92.8 | 93.0 | 94.3 | 92.7 |
| Weeks unemployed: 1 to 4 | 27.5 | 31.8 | 41.4 | 42.0 | 39.8 | 40.5 | 40.5 | 36.1 | 31.2 | 27.9 | 29.7 | 32.1 | 30.3 |
| 5 to 10 | 18.7 | 19.8 | 18.7 | 18.5 | 18.8 | 18.8 | 18.8 | 20.2 | 19.0 | 18.8 | 19.5 | 15.7 | 20.4 |
| 11 to 14 | 11.7 | 11.8 | 8.4 | 9.3 | 10.3 | 8.5 | 8.4 | 10.2 | 10.7 | 11.1 | 11.4 | 10.4 | 10.1 |
| 15 to 26 | 19.7 | 18.0 | 13.3 | 12.8 | 13.4 | 14.9 | 15.0 | 16.0 | 18.9 | 19.0 | 18.1 | 19.0 | 16.5 |
| 27 or more | 15.9 | 11.5 | 8.0 | 8.2 | 8.3 | 8.8 | 8.8 | 9.5 | 13.3 | 16.1 | 14.3 | 17.1 | 15.3 |
| Two spells of unemployment or more | 28.0 | 28.5 | 27.3 | 26.5 | 27.9 | 27.9 | 28.0 | 29.0 | 32.4 | 32.1 | 31.7 | 31.1 | 30.1 |
| 2 spells | 14.6 | 14.5 | 14.2 | 13.6 | 14.7 | 14.1 | 14.0 | 15.3 | 17.2 | 16.9 | 16.5 | 16.1 | 14.9 |
| 3 spells or more | 13.5 | 14.0 | 13.1 | 12.8 | 13.2 | 13.8 | 14.0 | 13.7 | 15.2 | 15.2 | 15.2 | 15.0 | 15.2 |

[1] Data for 1957–59 were published in the *1970 Manpower Report*.
[2] Data revised to refer to persons 16 years and over in accordance with the changes in age limit and concepts introduced in 1967.
[3] Worked 50 weeks or more.
[4] Worked less than 50 weeks.

NOTE: Data for recent years have been revised as a result of the adjustment to March 1971 benchmark levels. Beginning 1959, the data include Alaska and Hawaii and are therefore not strictly comparable with previous years. This inclusion resulted in an increase of about 210,000 in the 1959 average of total nonagricultural employment. For hours and earnings and labor turnover data, the effect of the inclusion was insignificant.

## Table C–1. Total Employment on Payrolls of Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division: Annual Averages, 1947–72

| Year | Total | Private | | | | | | | | | | | | Government | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total private | Mining | Contract construction | Manufacturing | | | Transportation and public utilities | Wholesale and retail trade | | | Finance, insurance, real estate | Services | Total government | Federal [1] | State and local |
| | | | | | Total | Durable goods | Nondurable goods | | Total | Wholesale | Retail | | | | | |
| | Number (thousands) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1947 | 43,881 | 38,407 | 955 | 1,982 | 15,545 | 8,355 | 7,189 | 4,166 | 8,955 | 2,361 | 6,595 | 1,754 | 5,050 | 5,474 | 1,892 | 3,582 |
| 1948 | 44,891 | 39,241 | 994 | 2,169 | 15,582 | 8,326 | 7,256 | 4,189 | 9,272 | 2,489 | 6,783 | 1,829 | 5,206 | 5,650 | 1,863 | 3,787 |
| 1949 | 43,778 | 37,922 | 930 | 2,165 | 14,441 | 7,489 | 6,953 | 4,001 | 9,264 | 2,487 | 6,778 | 1,857 | 5,264 | 5,856 | 1,908 | 3,948 |
| 1950 | 45,222 | 39,196 | 901 | 2,333 | 15,241 | 8,094 | 7,147 | 4,034 | 9,386 | 2,518 | 6,868 | 1,919 | 5,382 | 6,026 | 1,928 | 4,098 |
| 1951 | 47,849 | 41,460 | 929 | 2,603 | 16,393 | 9,089 | 7,304 | 4,226 | 9,742 | 2,606 | 7,136 | 1,991 | 5,576 | 6,389 | 2,302 | 4,087 |
| 1952 | 48,825 | 42,216 | 898 | 2,634 | 16,632 | 9,349 | 7,284 | 4,248 | 10,004 | 2,687 | 7,317 | 2,069 | 5,730 | 6,609 | 2,420 | 4,188 |
| 1953 | 50,232 | 43,587 | 866 | 2,623 | 17,549 | 10,110 | 7,438 | 4,290 | 10,247 | 2,727 | 7,520 | 2,146 | 5,867 | 6,645 | 2,305 | 4,340 |
| 1954 | 49,022 | 42,271 | 791 | 2,612 | 16,314 | 9,129 | 7,185 | 4,084 | 10,235 | 2,739 | 7,496 | 2,234 | 6,002 | 6,751 | 2,188 | 4,563 |
| 1955 | 50,675 | 43,761 | 792 | 2,802 | 16,882 | 9,541 | 7,340 | 4,141 | 10,535 | 2,796 | 7,740 | 2,335 | 6,274 | 6,914 | 2,187 | 4,727 |
| 1956 | 52,408 | 45,131 | 822 | 2,999 | 17,243 | 9,834 | 7,409 | 4,244 | 10,858 | 2,884 | 7,974 | 2,429 | 6,536 | 7,277 | 2,209 | 5,069 |
| 1957 | 52,894 | 45,278 | 828 | 2,923 | 17,174 | 9,856 | 7,319 | 4,241 | 10,886 | 2,893 | 7,992 | 2,477 | 6,749 | 7,616 | 2,217 | 5,399 |
| 1958 | 51,363 | 43,524 | 751 | 2,778 | 15,945 | 8,830 | 7,116 | 3,976 | 10,750 | 2,848 | 7,902 | 2,519 | 6,806 | 7,839 | 2,191 | 5,648 |
| 1959 | 53,313 | 45,230 | 732 | 2,960 | 16,675 | 9,373 | 7,303 | 4,011 | 11,127 | 2,946 | 8,182 | 2,594 | 7,130 | 8,083 | 2,233 | 5,850 |
| 1960 | 54,234 | 45,881 | 712 | 2,885 | 16,796 | 9,459 | 7,336 | 4,004 | 11,391 | 3,004 | 8,388 | 2,669 | 7,423 | 8,353 | 2,270 | 6,083 |
| 1961 | 54,042 | 45,448 | 672 | 2,816 | 16,326 | 9,070 | 7,256 | 3,903 | 11,337 | 2,993 | 8,344 | 2,731 | 7,664 | 8,594 | 2,279 | 6,315 |
| 1962 | 55,596 | 46,706 | 656 | 2,902 | 16,853 | 9,480 | 7,373 | 3,906 | 11,566 | 3,056 | 8,511 | 2,800 | 8,028 | 8,890 | 2,340 | 6,550 |
| 1963 | 56,702 | 47,477 | 635 | 2,963 | 16,995 | 9,616 | 7,380 | 3,903 | 11,778 | 3,104 | 8,675 | 2,877 | 8,325 | 9,225 | 2,358 | 6,868 |
| 1964 | 58,331 | 48,735 | 634 | 3,050 | 17,274 | 9,816 | 7,458 | 3,951 | 12,160 | 3,189 | 8,971 | 2,957 | 8,709 | 9,596 | 2,348 | 7,248 |
| 1965 | 60,815 | 50,741 | 632 | 3,186 | 18,062 | 10,406 | 7,656 | 4,036 | 12,716 | 3,312 | 9,404 | 3,023 | 9,087 | 10,074 | 2,378 | 7,696 |
| 1966 | 63,955 | 53,163 | 627 | 3,275 | 19,214 | 11,284 | 7,930 | 4,151 | 13,245 | 3,437 | 9,808 | 3,100 | 9,551 | 10,792 | 2,564 | 8,227 |
| 1967 | 65,857 | 54,459 | 613 | 3,208 | 19,447 | 11,439 | 8,008 | 4,261 | 13,606 | 3,525 | 10,081 | 3,225 | 10,099 | 11,398 | 2,719 | 8,679 |
| 1968 | 67,915 | 56,070 | 606 | 3,285 | 19,781 | 11,626 | 8,155 | 4,310 | 14,084 | 3,611 | 10,473 | 3,382 | 10,623 | 11,845 | 2,737 | 9,109 |
| 1969 | 70,284 | 58,082 | 619 | 3,435 | 20,167 | 11,895 | 8,272 | 4,429 | 14,639 | 3,733 | 10,906 | 3,564 | 11,229 | 12,202 | 2,758 | 9,444 |
| 1970 | 70,593 | 58,058 | 623 | 3,381 | 19,349 | 11,195 | 8,154 | 4,493 | 14,914 | 3,812 | 11,102 | 3,688 | 11,612 | 12,535 | 2,705 | 9,830 |
| 1971 | 70,645 | 57,790 | 602 | 3,411 | 18,529 | 10,565 | 7,964 | 4,442 | 15,142 | 3,809 | 11,333 | 3,796 | 11,869 | 12,856 | 2,664 | 10,191 |
| 1972 [p] | 72,750 | 59,463 | 607 | 3,520 | 18,928 | 10,881 | 8,048 | 4,495 | 15,679 | 3,918 | 11,760 | 3,926 | 12,309 | 13,287 | 2,649 | 10,639 |
| | Percent distribution | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1947 | 100.0 | 87.5 | 2.2 | 4.5 | 35.4 | 19.1 | 16.3 | 9.5 | 20.4 | 5.4 | 15.0 | 4.0 | 11.5 | 12.5 | 4.3 | 8.2 |
| 1948 | 100.0 | 87.4 | 2.2 | 4.8 | 34.7 | 18.5 | 16.2 | 9.3 | 20.7 | 5.5 | 15.1 | 4.1 | 11.6 | 12.6 | 4.2 | 8.4 |
| 1949 | 100.0 | 86.6 | 2.1 | 4.9 | 33.0 | 17.1 | 15.9 | 9.1 | 21.2 | 5.7 | 15.5 | 4.2 | 12.0 | 13.4 | 4.4 | 9.0 |
| 1950 | 100.0 | 86.7 | 2.0 | 5.2 | 33.7 | 17.9 | 15.8 | 8.9 | 20.8 | 5.6 | 15.2 | 4.2 | 11.9 | 13.3 | 4.3 | 9.1 |
| 1951 | 100.0 | 86.6 | 1.9 | 5.4 | 34.3 | 19.0 | 15.3 | 8.8 | 20.4 | 5.4 | 14.9 | 4.2 | 11.7 | 13.4 | 4.8 | 8.5 |
| 1952 | 100.0 | 86.5 | 1.8 | 5.4 | 34.1 | 19.1 | 14.9 | 8.7 | 20.5 | 5.5 | 15.0 | 4.2 | 11.7 | 13.5 | 5.0 | 8.6 |
| 1953 | 100.0 | 86.8 | 1.7 | 5.2 | 34.9 | 20.1 | 14.8 | 8.5 | 20.4 | 5.4 | 15.0 | 4.3 | 11.7 | 13.2 | 4.6 | 8.6 |
| 1954 | 100.0 | 86.2 | 1.6 | 5.3 | 33.3 | 18.6 | 14.7 | 8.3 | 20.9 | 5.6 | 15.3 | 4.6 | 12.2 | 13.8 | 4.5 | 9.3 |
| 1955 | 100.0 | 86.4 | 1.6 | 5.5 | 33.3 | 18.8 | 14.5 | 8.2 | 20.8 | 5.5 | 15.3 | 4.6 | 12.4 | 13.6 | 4.3 | 9.3 |
| 1956 | 100.0 | 86.1 | 1.6 | 5.7 | 32.9 | 18.8 | 14.1 | 8.1 | 20.7 | 5.5 | 15.2 | 4.6 | 12.5 | 13.9 | 4.2 | 9.7 |
| 1957 | 100.0 | 85.6 | 1.6 | 5.5 | 32.5 | 18.6 | 13.8 | 8.0 | 20.6 | 5.5 | 15.1 | 4.7 | 12.8 | 14.4 | 4.2 | 10.2 |
| 1958 | 100.0 | 84.7 | 1.5 | 5.4 | 31.0 | 17.2 | 13.9 | 7.7 | 20.9 | 5.5 | 15.4 | 4.9 | 13.3 | 15.3 | 4.3 | 11.0 |
| 1959 | 100.0 | 84.8 | 1.4 | 5.6 | 31.3 | 17.6 | 13.7 | 7.5 | 20.9 | 5.5 | 15.3 | 4.9 | 13.4 | 15.2 | 4.2 | 11.0 |
| 1960 | 100.0 | 84.6 | 1.3 | 5.3 | 31.0 | 17.4 | 13.5 | 7.4 | 21.0 | 5.5 | 15.5 | 4.9 | 13.7 | 15.4 | 4.2 | 11.2 |
| 1961 | 100.0 | 84.1 | 1.2 | 5.2 | 30.2 | 16.8 | 13.4 | 7.2 | 21.0 | 5.5 | 15.4 | 5.1 | 14.2 | 15.9 | 4.2 | 11.7 |
| 1962 | 100.0 | 84.0 | 1.2 | 5.2 | 30.3 | 17.1 | 13.3 | 7.0 | 20.8 | 5.5 | 15.3 | 5.0 | 14.4 | 16.0 | 4.2 | 11.8 |
| 1963 | 100.0 | 83.7 | 1.1 | 5.2 | 30.0 | 17.0 | 13.0 | 6.9 | 20.8 | 5.5 | 15.3 | 5.1 | 14.7 | 16.3 | 4.2 | 12.1 |
| 1964 | 100.0 | 83.5 | 1.1 | 5.2 | 29.6 | 16.8 | 12.8 | 6.8 | 20.8 | 5.5 | 15.4 | 5.1 | 14.9 | 16.5 | 4.0 | 12.4 |
| 1965 | 100.0 | 83.4 | 1.0 | 5.2 | 29.7 | 17.1 | 12.6 | 6.6 | 20.9 | 5.4 | 15.5 | 5.0 | 14.9 | 16.6 | 3.9 | 12.7 |
| 1966 | 100.0 | 83.1 | 1.0 | 5.1 | 30.0 | 17.6 | 12.4 | 6.5 | 20.7 | 5.4 | 15.3 | 4.8 | 14.9 | 16.9 | 4.0 | 12.9 |
| 1967 | 100.0 | 82.7 | .9 | 4.9 | 29.5 | 17.4 | 12.2 | 6.5 | 20.7 | 5.4 | 15.3 | 4.9 | 15.3 | 17.3 | 4.1 | 13.2 |
| 1968 | 100.0 | 82.6 | .9 | 4.8 | 29.1 | 17.1 | 12.0 | 6.3 | 20.7 | 5.3 | 15.4 | 5.0 | 15.6 | 17.4 | 4.0 | 13.4 |
| 1969 | 100.0 | 82.6 | .9 | 4.9 | 28.7 | 16.9 | 11.8 | 6.3 | 20.8 | 5.3 | 15.5 | 5.1 | 16.0 | 17.4 | 3.9 | 13.4 |
| 1970 | 100.0 | 82.2 | .9 | 4.8 | 27.4 | 15.9 | 11.6 | 6.4 | 21.1 | 5.4 | 15.7 | 5.2 | 16.4 | 17.8 | 3.8 | 13.9 |
| 1971 | 100.0 | 81.8 | .9 | 4.8 | 26.2 | 15.0 | 11.3 | 6.3 | 21.4 | 5.4 | 16.0 | 5.4 | 16.8 | 18.2 | 3.8 | 14.4 |
| 1972 [p] | 100.0 | 81.7 | .8 | 4.8 | 26.0 | 15.0 | 11.1 | 6.2 | 21.6 | 5.4 | 16.2 | 5.4 | 16.9 | 18.3 | 3.6 | 14.6 |

[p] Preliminary.
[1] Data are prepared by the U.S. Civil Service Commission and relate to civilian employment only, excluding the Central Intelligence and National Security Agencies.

## Table C-2. Production or Nonsupervisory Workers [1] and Nonproduction Workers on Private Payrolls, and Nonproduction Workers as Percent of Total Employment, by Industry Division: Annual Averages, 1947–72

| Year | Total private | Mining | Contract construction | Manufacturing | | | Transportation and public utilities | Wholesale and retail trade | | | Finance, insurance, real estate [2] | Services |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Total | Durable goods | Nondurable goods | | Total | Wholesale | Retail | | |
| | Production or nonsupervisory workers (thousands) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1947 | 33,747 | 871 | 1,780 | 12,990 | 7,028 | 5,962 | (3) | 8,241 | 2,165 | 6,076 | 1,460 | (3) |
| 1948 | 34,480 | 906 | 1,924 | 12,910 | 6,923 | 5,986 | (3) | 8,629 | 2,274 | 6,355 | 1,521 | (3) |
| 1949 | 33,150 | 829 | 1,919 | 11,790 | 6,122 | 5,669 | (3) | 8,596 | 2,267 | 6,328 | 1,542 | (3) |
| 1950 | 34,349 | 816 | 2,069 | 12,823 | 6,705 | 6,117 | (3) | 8,742 | 2,294 | 6,448 | 1,591 | (3) |
| 1951 | 36,225 | 840 | 2,306 | 13,369 | 7,493 | 5,886 | (3) | 9,091 | 2,365 | 6,726 | 1,649 | (3) |
| 1952 | 36,643 | 801 | 2,324 | 13,389 | 7,550 | 5,810 | (3) | 9,333 | 2,439 | 6,894 | 1,711 | (3) |
| 1953 | 37,094 | 765 | 2,306 | 14,068 | 8,154 | 5,891 | (3) | 9,510 | 2,459 | 7,051 | 1,771 | (3) |
| 1954 | 36,226 | 696 | 2,281 | 12,917 | 7,194 | 5,622 | (3) | 9,456 | 2,442 | 7,014 | 1,827 | (3) |
| 1955 | 37,900 | 690 | 2,440 | 13,288 | 7,848 | 5,740 | (3) | 9,675 | 2,479 | 7,196 | 1,920 | (3) |
| 1956 | 38,936 | 701 | 2,613 | 13,436 | 7,669 | 5,767 | (3) | 9,833 | 2,547 | 7,286 | 1,994 | (3) |
| 1957 | 38,894 | 686 | 2,527 | 13,189 | 7,560 | 5,628 | (3) | 9,923 | 2,541 | 7,382 | 2,031 | (3) |
| 1958 | 38,008 | 611 | 2,394 | 11,997 | 6,579 | 5,419 | (3) | 9,735 | 2,477 | 7,259 | 2,052 | (3) |
| 1959 | 39,090 | 660 | 2,528 | 12,903 | 7,033 | 5,870 | (3) | 10,087 | 2,562 | 7,525 | 2,121 | (3) |
| 1960 | 39,816 | 670 | 2,459 | 12,866 | 7,026 | 5,839 | (3) | 10,315 | 2,605 | 7,710 | 2,181 | (3) |
| 1961 | 37,980 | 632 | 2,360 | 12,062 | 6,618 | 5,455 | (3) | 10,224 | 2,564 | 7,660 | 2,225 | (3) |
| 1962 | 39,979 | 612 | 2,462 | 12,498 | 6,935 | 5,563 | (3) | 10,400 | 2,625 | 7,775 | 2,274 | (3) |
| 1963 | 39,563 | 606 | 2,523 | 12,555 | 7,027 | 5,527 | (3) | 10,580 | 2,686 | 7,904 | 2,329 | (3) |
| 1964 | 40,560 | 597 | 2,597 | 12,781 | 7,213 | 5,569 | 2,484 | 10,909 | 2,719 | 8,151 | 2,395 | 7,974 |
| 1965 | 42,309 | 604 | 2,710 | 13,434 | 7,715 | 5,719 | 2,555 | 11,358 | 2,814 | 8,544 | 2,476 | 8,331 |
| 1966 | 44,251 | 607 | 2,784 | 14,297 | 8,329 | 5,968 | 2,632 | 11,830 | 2,911 | 8,909 | 2,578 | 8,788 |
| 1967 | 45,160 | 609 | 2,706 | 14,308 | 8,364 | 5,944 | 2,712 | 12,121 | 2,971 | 9,151 | 2,666 | 9,284 |
| 1968 | 46,476 | 661 | 2,708 | 14,814 | 8,657 | 6,056 | 2,749 | 12,526 | 3,038 | 9,492 | 2,687 | 9,768 |
| 1969 | 48,108 | 672 | 2,805 | 14,767 | 8,651 | 6,116 | 2,852 | 13,034 | 3,139 | 9,895 | 2,938 | 10,250 |
| 1970 | 47,924 | 673 | 2,839 | 14,020 | 8,042 | 5,978 | 2,897 | 13,264 | 3,203 | 10,061 | 2,918 | 10,542 |
| 1971 | 47,742 | 651 | 2,822 | 13,434 | 7,598 | 5,836 | 2,844 | 13,439 | 3,181 | 10,258 | 2,984 | 10,748 |
| 1972 p. | 48,214 | 656 | 2,908 | 13,834 | 7,915 | 5,918 | 2,882 | 13,919 | 3,279 | 10,640 | 3,071 | 11,140 |
| | Nonproduction workers (thousands) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1947 | 4,980 | 84 | 223 | 2,888 | 1,357 | 1,197 | (3) | 714 | 196 | 519 | 294 | (3) |
| 1948 | 4,781 | 88 | 245 | 2,672 | 1,401 | 1,270 | (3) | 643 | 215 | 428 | 308 | (3) |
| 1949 | 4,763 | 91 | 246 | 2,651 | 1,367 | 1,284 | (3) | 669 | 220 | 450 | 315 | (3) |
| 1950 | 4,947 | 85 | 264 | 2,718 | 1,389 | 1,330 | (3) | 644 | 224 | 420 | 328 | (3) |
| 1951 | 5,234 | 80 | 295 | 3,025 | 1,609 | 1,416 | (3) | 651 | 241 | 410 | 342 | (3) |
| 1952 | 5,374 | 97 | 310 | 3,273 | 1,799 | 1,474 | (3) | 671 | 248 | 423 | 355 | (3) |
| 1953 | 5,603 | 101 | 318 | 3,494 | 1,956 | 1,537 | (3) | 737 | 266 | 469 | 375 | (3) |
| 1954 | 5,958 | 105 | 331 | 3,497 | 1,935 | 1,562 | (3) | 779 | 297 | 482 | 397 | (3) |
| 1955 | 6,261 | 112 | 362 | 3,594 | 1,993 | 1,600 | (3) | 880 | 317 | 564 | 415 | (3) |
| 1956 | 6,535 | 121 | 398 | 3,807 | 2,165 | 1,642 | (3) | 925 | 337 | 588 | 435 | (3) |
| 1957 | 6,705 | 133 | 398 | 3,905 | 2,306 | 1,601 | (3) | 963 | 352 | 610 | 448 | (3) |
| 1958 | 6,917 | 140 | 394 | 3,948 | 2,251 | 1,697 | (3) | 1,014 | 371 | 643 | 456 | (3) |
| 1959 | 7,149 | 142 | 422 | 4,072 | 2,340 | 1,733 | (3) | 1,040 | 384 | 657 | 473 | (3) |
| 1960 | 7,368 | 142 | 426 | 4,210 | 2,431 | 1,777 | (3) | 1,076 | 399 | 678 | 494 | (3) |
| 1961 | 7,459 | 140 | 426 | 4,243 | 2,452 | 1,791 | (3) | 1,103 | 409 | 694 | 506 | (3) |
| 1962 | 7,727 | 138 | 440 | 4,368 | 2,545 | 1,820 | (3) | 1,106 | 431 | 736 | 525 | (3) |
| 1963 | 7,924 | 137 | 440 | 4,440 | 2,589 | 1,851 | (3) | 1,218 | 448 | 771 | 548 | (3) |
| 1964 | 8,146 | 137 | 453 | 4,497 | 2,603 | 1,893 | 457 | 1,291 | 470 | 820 | 571 | 738 |
| 1965 | 8,432 | 136 | 476 | 4,636 | 2,691 | 1,937 | 483 | 1,360 | 498 | 860 | 597 | 786 |
| 1966 | 8,882 | 140 | 491 | 4,917 | 2,914 | 2,004 | 519 | 1,425 | 526 | 899 | 624 | 765 |
| 1967 | 9,290 | 144 | 500 | 5,139 | 3,075 | 2,064 | 549 | 1,495 | 554 | 930 | 689 | 815 |
| 1968 | 9,595 | 145 | 517 | 5,267 | 3,169 | 2,099 | 561 | 1,556 | 575 | 981 | 696 | 855 |
| 1969 | 9,976 | 147 | 529 | 5,490 | 3,244 | 2,246 | 577 | 1,607 | 594 | 1,011 | 729 | 929 |
| 1970 | 10,124 | 150 | 561 | 5,229 | 3,153 | 2,176 | 596 | 1,650 | 609 | 1,041 | 770 | 1,070 |
| 1971 | 10,068 | 151 | 579 | 5,066 | 2,967 | 2,128 | 598 | 1,703 | 628 | 1,075 | 812 | 1,121 |
| 1972 p. | 10,249 | 149 | 612 | 5,094 | 2,966 | 2,130 | 612 | 1,780 | 650 | 1,130 | 855 | 1,169 |

Footnotes at end of table.

## Table C–2. Production or Nonsupervisory Workers [1] and Nonproduction Workers on Private Payrolls, and Nonproduction Workers as Percent of Total Employment, by Industry Division: Annual Averages, 1947–72—Continued

| Year | Total private | Mining | Contract construction | Manufacturing | | | Transportation and public utilities | Wholesale and retail trade | | | Finance, insurance, real estate [2] | Services |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Total | Durable goods | Nondurable goods | | Total | Wholesale | Retail | | |
| | Nonproduction workers as percent of total employment | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1947 | 12.1 | 8.8 | 11.3 | 16.4 | 16.2 | 16.7 | (3) | 8.0 | 8.3 | 7.9 | 16.8 | (3) |
| 1948 | 12.1 | 8.9 | 11.3 | 17.1 | 16.8 | 17.5 | (3) | 6.9 | 8.6 | 6.3 | 16.8 | (3) |
| 1949 | 12.6 | 9.8 | 11.4 | 18.4 | 18.3 | 18.5 | (3) | 7.2 | 8.8 | 6.6 | 17.0 | (3) |
| 1950 | 13.1 | 9.4 | 11.3 | 17.8 | 17.2 | 18.6 | (3) | 6.9 | 8.9 | 6.1 | 17.1 | (3) |
| 1951 | 13.6 | 9.6 | 11.3 | 18.5 | 17.7 | 19.4 | (3) | 6.7 | 9.2 | 5.7 | 17.2 | (3) |
| 1952 | 13.2 | 10.8 | 11.8 | 19.7 | 19.2 | 20.2 | (3) | 6.7 | 9.2 | 5.8 | 17.3 | (3) |
| 1953 | 13.5 | 11.7 | 12.1 | 19.9 | 19.3 | 20.7 | (3) | 7.2 | 9.8 | 6.2 | 17.5 | (3) |
| 1954 | 14.2 | 13.3 | 12.7 | 21.4 | 21.2 | 21.7 | (3) | 7.6 | 10.8 | 6.4 | 17.8 | (3) |
| 1955 | 14.3 | 14.1 | 12.9 | 21.3 | 20.9 | 21.8 | (3) | 8.2 | 11.3 | 7.0 | 17.8 | (3) |
| 1956 | 14.7 | 14.7 | 12.9 | 22.1 | 22.0 | 22.2 | (3) | 8.5 | 11.7 | 7.4 | 17.9 | (3) |
| 1957 | 15.2 | 16.1 | 13.2 | 23.2 | 23.4 | 23.0 | (3) | 8.8 | 12.2 | 7.6 | 18.0 | (3) |
| 1958 | 15.9 | 18.6 | 14.2 | 24.8 | 25.5 | 23.8 | (3) | 9.4 | 13.0 | 8.1 | 18.1 | (3) |
| 1959 | 15.8 | 19.4 | 14.3 | 24.4 | 25.0 | 23.7 | (3) | 9.3 | 13.0 | 8.0 | 18.2 | (3) |
| 1960 | 16.1 | 19.9 | 14.8 | 25.1 | 25.7 | 24.2 | (3) | 9.4 | 13.3 | 8.1 | 18.3 | (3) |
| 1961 | 16.4 | 20.8 | 15.1 | 26.0 | 27.0 | 24.7 | (3) | 9.7 | 13.7 | 8.3 | 18.5 | (3) |
| 1962 | 16.5 | 21.2 | 15.2 | 25.9 | 26.8 | 24.7 | (3) | 10.1 | 14.1 | 8.6 | 18.8 | (3) |
| 1963 | 16.7 | 21.6 | 14.8 | 26.1 | 26.9 | 25.1 | (3) | 10.3 | 14.4 | 8.9 | 19.0 | (3) |
| 1964 | 16.7 | 21.6 | 14.9 | 25.0 | 26.5 | 25.3 | 11.8 | 10.6 | 14.7 | 9.1 | 19.3 | 8.4 |
| 1965 | 16.6 | 21.8 | 14.9 | 25.6 | 25.9 | 25.3 | 11.9 | 10.7 | 15.0 | 9.1 | 19.7 | 8.3 |
| 1966 | 16.7 | 22.3 | 15.0 | 25.6 | 25.8 | 25.3 | 12.5 | 10.8 | 15.3 | 9.2 | 20.1 | 8.0 |
| 1967 | 17.1 | 23.5 | 15.6 | 26.4 | 26.9 | 25.8 | 12.9 | 10.9 | 15.7 | 9.2 | 20.4 | 8.1 |
| 1968 | 17.1 | 23.9 | 15.7 | 26.6 | 27.3 | 25.7 | 13.0 | 11.0 | 15.9 | 9.4 | 20.5 | 8.0 |
| 1969 | 17.2 | 23.7 | 15.7 | 26.8 | 27.3 | 26.1 | 13.0 | 11.0 | 15.9 | 9.3 | 20.5 | 8.7 |
| 1970 | 17.4 | 24.1 | 16.6 | 27.5 | 28.2 | 26.7 | 13.3 | 11.1 | 16.0 | 9.4 | 20.9 | 9.2 |
| 1971 | 17.4 | 25.1 | 17.0 | 27.5 | 28.1 | 26.7 | 13.5 | 11.2 | 16.5 | 9.5 | 21.4 | 9.4 |
| 1972 p | 17.2 | 24.5 | 17.4 | 26.9 | 27.3 | 26.5 | 13.6 | 11.2 | 16.3 | 9.5 | 21.8 | 9.5 |

p Preliminary.

[1] For mining and manufacturing, data refer to production and related workers; for contract construction, to construction workers; for all other divisions, to nonsupervisory workers.

[2] Excludes data for nonoffice salesmen.

[3] Separate data not available.

## Table C–3. Gross Average Weekly Hours, Average Hourly Earnings, and Average Weekly Earnings of Production or Nonsupervisory Workers [1] on Private Payrolls, by Industry Division: Annual Averages, 1947–72

| Year | Total private | Mining | Contract construction | Manufacturing | | | Transportation and public utilities | Wholesale and retail trade | | | Finance, insurance, real estate [2] | Services |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Total | Durable goods | Nondurable goods | | Total | Wholesale | Retail | | |
| | Average weekly hours | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1947 | 40.3 | 40.8 | 38.2 | 40.4 | 40.5 | 40.2 | (3) | 40.5 | 41.1 | 40.3 | 37.9 | (3) |
| 1948 | 40.0 | 39.4 | 38.1 | 40.0 | 40.4 | 39.6 | (3) | 40.4 | 41.0 | 40.2 | 37.9 | (3) |
| 1949 | 39.4 | 36.3 | 37.7 | 39.1 | 39.4 | 38.9 | (3) | 40.5 | 40.8 | 40.4 | 37.8 | (3) |
| 1950 | 39.8 | 37.9 | 37.4 | 40.5 | 41.1 | 39.7 | (3) | 40.5 | 40.7 | 40.4 | 37.7 | (3) |
| 1951 | 39.9 | 38.4 | 38.1 | 40.6 | 41.5 | 39.5 | (3) | 40.5 | 40.8 | 40.4 | 37.7 | (3) |
| 1952 | 39.9 | 38.6 | 38.9 | 40.7 | 41.5 | 39.7 | (3) | 40.0 | 40.7 | 39.8 | 37.8 | (3) |
| 1953 | 39.6 | 38.8 | 37.9 | 40.5 | 41.2 | 39.6 | (3) | 39.5 | 40.6 | 39.1 | 37.7 | (3) |
| 1954 | 39.1 | 38.6 | 37.2 | 39.6 | 40.1 | 39.0 | (3) | 39.5 | 40.5 | 39.2 | 37.6 | (3) |
| 1955 | 39.6 | 40.7 | 37.1 | 40.7 | 41.3 | 39.9 | (3) | 39.4 | 40.7 | 39.0 | 37.6 | (3) |
| 1956 | 39.3 | 40.8 | 37.5 | 40.4 | 41.0 | 39.6 | (3) | 39.1 | 40.5 | 38.6 | 36.9 | (3) |
| 1957 | 38.8 | 40.1 | 37.0 | 39.8 | 40.3 | 39.2 | (3) | 38.7 | 40.3 | 38.1 | 36.7 | (3) |
| 1958 | 38.5 | 38.9 | 36.8 | 39.2 | 39.5 | 38.8 | (3) | 38.6 | 40.2 | 38.1 | 37.1 | (3) |
| 1959 | 39.0 | 40.5 | 37.0 | 40.3 | 40.7 | 39.7 | (3) | 38.8 | 40.6 | 38.2 | 37.3 | (3) |
| 1960 | 38.6 | 40.4 | 36.7 | 39.7 | 40.1 | 39.2 | (3) | 38.6 | 40.5 | 38.0 | 37.2 | (3) |
| 1961 | 38.6 | 40.5 | 36.9 | 39.8 | 40.3 | 39.3 | (3) | 38.3 | 40.5 | 37.6 | 36.9 | (3) |
| 1962 | 38.7 | 40.9 | 37.0 | 40.4 | 40.9 | 39.6 | (3) | 38.2 | 40.6 | 37.4 | 37.3 | (3) |
| 1963 | 38.8 | 41.6 | 37.3 | 40.5 | 41.1 | 39.6 | (3) | 38.1 | 40.6 | 37.3 | 37.5 | (3) |
| 1964 | 38.7 | 41.9 | 37.2 | 40.7 | 41.4 | 39.7 | 41.1 | 37.9 | 40.6 | 37.0 | 37.3 | 36.0 |
| 1965 | 38.8 | 42.3 | 37.4 | 41.2 | 42.0 | 40.1 | 41.3 | 37.7 | 40.8 | 36.6 | 37.2 | 35.9 |
| 1966 | 38.6 | 42.7 | 37.6 | 41.3 | 42.1 | 40.2 | 41.2 | 37.1 | 40.7 | 35.9 | 37.3 | 35.5 |
| 1967 | 38.0 | 42.6 | 37.7 | 40.6 | 41.2 | 39.7 | 40.5 | 36.5 | 40.3 | 35.3 | 37.0 | 35.1 |
| 1968 | 37.8 | 42.6 | 37.4 | 40.7 | 41.4 | 39.8 | 40.6 | 36.0 | 40.1 | 34.7 | 37.0 | 34.7 |
| 1969 | 37.7 | 43.0 | 37.9 | 40.6 | 41.3 | 39.7 | 40.7 | 35.6 | 40.2 | 34.2 | 37.1 | 34.7 |
| 1970 | 37.1 | 42.7 | 37.4 | 39.8 | 40.3 | 39.1 | 40.5 | 35.3 | 40.0 | 33.8 | 36.8 | 34.4 |
| 1971 | 37.0 | 42.3 | 37.3 | 39.9 | 40.4 | 39.3 | 40.2 | 35.1 | 39.8 | 33.7 | 37.0 | 34.2 |
| 1972 p | 37.2 | 42.5 | 36.9 | 40.6 | 41.3 | 39.7 | 40.4 | 35.1 | 39.8 | 33.6 | 37.2 | 34.1 |

Footnotes at end of table.

## Table C–3. Gross Average Weekly Hours, Average Hourly Earnings, and Average Weekly Earnings of Production or Nonsupervisory Workers [1] on Private Payrolls, by Industry Division: Annual Averages, 1947–72—Continued

| Year | Total private | Mining | Contract construction | Manufacturing | | | Transportation and public utilities | Wholesale and retail trade | | | Finance, insurance, real estate [2] | Services |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Total | Durable goods | Nondurable goods | | Total | Wholesale | Retail | | |
| | Average hourly earnings (dollars) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1947 | $1.13 | $1.47 | $1.54 | $1.22 | $1.28 | $1.15 | (3) | $0.94 | $1.22 | $0.84 | $1.14 | (3) |
| 1948 | 1.23 | 1.66 | 1.71 | 1.33 | 1.40 | 1.25 | (3) | 1.01 | 1.31 | .90 | 1.20 | (3) |
| 1949 | 1.28 | 1.72 | 1.79 | 1.38 | 1.45 | 1.30 | (3) | 1.06 | 1.36 | .95 | 1.26 | (3) |
| 1950 | 1.34 | 1.77 | 1.86 | 1.44 | 1.52 | 1.35 | (3) | 1.10 | 1.43 | .98 | 1.34 | (3) |
| 1951 | 1.45 | 1.93 | 2.02 | 1.56 | 1.65 | 1.44 | (3) | 1.18 | 1.52 | 1.06 | 1.45 | (3) |
| 1952 | 1.52 | 2.01 | 2.13 | 1.65 | 1.75 | 1.51 | (3) | 1.23 | 1.61 | 1.09 | 1.51 | (3) |
| 1953 | 1.61 | 2.14 | 2.28 | 1.74 | 1.86 | 1.58 | (3) | 1.30 | 1.70 | 1.16 | 1.58 | (3) |
| 1954 | 1.65 | 2.14 | 2.39 | 1.78 | 1.90 | 1.62 | (3) | 1.35 | 1.76 | 1.20 | 1.65 | (3) |
| 1955 | 1.71 | 2.20 | 2.45 | 1.86 | 1.99 | 1.67 | (3) | 1.40 | 1.83 | 1.25 | 1.70 | (3) |
| 1956 | 1.80 | 2.33 | 2.57 | 1.95 | 2.08 | 1.77 | (3) | 1.47 | 1.94 | 1.30 | 1.78 | (3) |
| 1957 | 1.89 | 2.46 | 2.71 | 2.05 | 2.19 | 1.85 | (3) | 1.54 | 2.02 | 1.37 | 1.84 | (3) |
| 1958 | 1.95 | 2.47 | 2.82 | 2.11 | 2.26 | 1.91 | (3) | 1.60 | 2.09 | 1.42 | 1.89 | (3) |
| 1959 | 2.02 | 2.56 | 2.93 | 2.19 | 2.36 | 1.98 | (3) | 1.66 | 2.18 | 1.47 | 1.95 | (3) |
| 1960 | 2.09 | 2.61 | 3.08 | 2.26 | 2.43 | 2.05 | (3) | 1.71 | 2.24 | 1.52 | 2.02 | (3) |
| 1961 | 2.14 | 2.64 | 3.20 | 2.32 | 2.49 | 2.11 | (3) | 1.76 | 2.31 | 1.56 | 2.09 | (3) |
| 1962 | 2.22 | 2.70 | 3.31 | 2.39 | 2.56 | 2.17 | (3) | 1.83 | 2.37 | 1.63 | 2.17 | (3) |
| 1963 | 2.28 | 2.75 | 3.41 | 2.46 | 2.63 | 2.22 | (3) | 1.89 | 2.45 | 1.68 | 2.25 | (3) |
| 1964 | 2.36 | 2.81 | 3.55 | 2.53 | 2.71 | 2.29 | $2.88 | 1.96 | 2.52 | 1.75 | 2.30 | $1.94 |
| 1965 | 2.45 | 2.92 | 3.70 | 2.61 | 2.79 | 2.36 | 3.03 | 2.03 | 2.61 | 1.82 | 2.39 | 2.05 |
| 1966 | 2.56 | 3.05 | 3.89 | 2.72 | 2.90 | 2.45 | 3.11 | 2.13 | 2.73 | 1.91 | 2.47 | 2.17 |
| 1967 | 2.68 | 3.19 | 4.11 | 2.83 | 3.00 | 2.57 | 3.24 | 2.24 | 2.88 | 2.01 | 2.58 | 2.29 |
| 1968 | 2.85 | 3.35 | 4.41 | 3.01 | 3.19 | 2.74 | 3.42 | 2.40 | 3.05 | 2.16 | 2.75 | 2.43 |
| 1969 | 3.04 | 3.61 | 4.79 | 3.19 | 3.38 | 2.91 | 3.64 | 2.56 | 3.23 | 2.30 | 2.93 | 2.61 |
| 1970 | 3.22 | 3.85 | 5.24 | 3.36 | 3.55 | 3.08 | 3.85 | 2.71 | 3.44 | 2.44 | 3.08 | 2.81 |
| 1971 | 3.43 | 4.06 | 5.69 | 3.56 | 3.79 | 3.26 | 4.20 | 2.87 | 3.67 | 2.57 | 3.28 | 3.01 |
| 1972 p | 3.65 | 4.28 | 6.05 | 3.80 | 4.05 | 3.47 | 4.64 | 3.02 | 3.86 | 2.70 | 3.45 | 3.18 |
| | Average weekly earnings (dollars) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1947 | $45.58 | $39.94 | $58.87 | $49.17 | $51.76 | $46.03 | (3) | $36.07 | $50.14 | $33.77 | $43.21 | (3) |
| 1948 | 49.00 | 65.56 | 65.27 | 53.12 | 56.36 | 49.50 | (3) | 40.80 | 53.63 | 36.22 | 45.48 | (3) |
| 1949 | 50.24 | 62.33 | 67.56 | 52.88 | 57.25 | 50.38 | (3) | 42.93 | 55.49 | 38.42 | 47.63 | (3) |
| 1950 | 53.13 | 67.16 | 69.68 | 56.32 | 62.43 | 53.48 | (3) | 44.55 | 58.08 | 39.71 | 50.52 | (3) |
| 1951 | 57.86 | 74.11 | 76.96 | 63.34 | 68.48 | 56.88 | (3) | 47.79 | 62.02 | 42.82 | 54.67 | (3) |
| 1952 | 60.65 | 77.59 | 82.86 | 67.16 | 72.63 | 59.95 | (3) | 49.20 | 65.53 | 43.28 | 57.08 | (3) |
| 1953 | 63.76 | 83.03 | 86.41 | 70.47 | 76.63 | 62.57 | (3) | 51.35 | 69.02 | 45.36 | 59.57 | (3) |
| 1954 | 64.52 | 82.60 | 88.91 | 70.49 | 76.19 | 63.18 | (3) | 53.33 | 71.28 | 47.04 | 62.04 | (3) |
| 1955 | 67.72 | 89.54 | 90.90 | 75.70 | 82.19 | 66.63 | (3) | 55.16 | 74.48 | 48.75 | 63.92 | (3) |
| 1956 | 70.74 | 95.06 | 96.38 | 78.78 | 85.28 | 70.09 | (3) | 57.48 | 78.57 | 50.18 | 66.68 | (3) |
| 1957 | 73.33 | 98.65 | 100.27 | 81.59 | 88.26 | 72.52 | (3) | 59.60 | 81.41 | 52.20 | 67.53 | (3) |
| 1958 | 75.08 | 96.06 | 103.78 | 82.71 | 89.27 | 74.11 | (3) | 61.76 | 84.02 | 54.10 | 70.12 | (3) |
| 1959 | 78.78 | 103.68 | 108.41 | 88.26 | 96.05 | 78.61 | (3) | 64.41 | 88.51 | 56.15 | 72.74 | (3) |
| 1960 | 80.67 | 105.44 | 113.04 | 89.72 | 97.44 | 80.36 | (3) | 66.01 | 90.72 | 57.76 | 75.14 | (3) |
| 1961 | 82.60 | 106.92 | 118.08 | 92.34 | 100.35 | 82.92 | (3) | 67.41 | 93.56 | 58.66 | 77.12 | (3) |
| 1962 | 85.91 | 110.43 | 122.47 | 96.56 | 104.70 | 85.93 | (3) | 69.91 | 96.22 | 60.96 | 80.94 | (3) |
| 1963 | 88.46 | 114.40 | 127.19 | 99.63 | 108.09 | 87.91 | (3) | 72.01 | 99.47 | 62.66 | 84.38 | (3) |
| 1964 | 91.33 | 117.74 | 132.06 | 102.97 | 112.19 | 90.91 | $118.37 | 74.28 | 102.31 | 64.75 | 85.79 | $80.84 |
| 1965 | 95.06 | 123.52 | 138.38 | 107.53 | 117.18 | 94.64 | 125.14 | 76.53 | 106.49 | 66.61 | 88.91 | 73.60 |
| 1966 | 98.82 | 130.24 | 146.26 | 112.34 | 122.09 | 98.49 | 128.13 | 79.02 | 111.11 | 68.57 | 92.13 | 77.04 |
| 1967 | 101.84 | 135.89 | 154.95 | 114.90 | 123.60 | 102.03 | 131.22 | 81.76 | 116.06 | 70.95 | 95.46 | 80.38 |
| 1968 | 107.73 | 142.71 | 164.93 | 122.51 | 132.07 | 109.05 | 138.85 | 86.40 | 122.31 | 74.95 | 101.75 | 84.32 |
| 1969 | 114.61 | 155.23 | 181.54 | 129.51 | 139.59 | 115.33 | 148.15 | 91.14 | 129.85 | 78.66 | 108.70 | 90.57 |
| 1970 | 119.46 | 164.40 | 196.98 | 133.73 | 143.07 | 120.43 | 155.93 | 95.66 | 137.60 | 82.47 | 113.34 | 96.66 |
| 1971 | 126.91 | 171.74 | 212.24 | 142.04 | 153.12 | 128.12 | 169.84 | 100.74 | 146.07 | 86.61 | 121.36 | 102.94 |
| 1972 p | 135.78 | 186.15 | 223.25 | 154.28 | 167.27 | 137.76 | 187.46 | 106.00 | 154.42 | 90.72 | 128.34 | 108.44 |

p Preliminary unweighted average.

[1] For mining and manufacturing, data refer to production and related workers; for contract construction, to construction workers; for all other divisions, to nonsupervisory workers.

[2] Excludes data for nonoffice salesmen.

[3] Separate data not available.

## Table C–4. Total Employment and Production Workers on Payrolls of Manufacturing Durable Goods Industries: Annual Averages, 1947–72

[Thousands]

| Year | Durable goods | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Primary metal industries | | | | | Transportation equipment | | | | |
| | Total | Ordnance and accessories | Lumber and wood products | Furniture and fixtures | Stone, clay, and glass products | Total [1] | Blast furnace and basic steel products | Fabricated metal products | Machinery, except electrical | Electrical equipment and supplies | Total [1] | Motor vehicles and equipment | Aircraft and parts | Instruments and related products | Miscellaneous manufacturing industries |
| | Total employment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1947 | 8,265 | 27 | 845 | 336 | 537 | 1,279 | 686 | 980 | 1,378 | 1,038 | 1,278 | 788 | 239 | 267 | 421 |
| 1948 | 8,326 | 28 | 818 | 346 | 549 | 1,290 | 679 | 979 | 1,372 | 991 | 1,270 | 781 | 236 | 262 | 422 |
| 1949 | 7,489 | 26 | 741 | 317 | 514 | 1,134 | 610 | 881 | 1,182 | 962 | 1,210 | 781 | 264 | 239 | 385 |
| 1950 | 8,094 | 30 | 808 | 364 | 547 | 1,247 | 674 | 982 | 1,210 | 991 | 1,265 | 816 | 283 | 280 | 400 |
| 1951 | 9,089 | 77 | 840.2 | 387.2 | 587.0 | 1,364.3 | 714.4 | 1,077.8 | 1,456.6 | 1,113.6 | 1,515.1 | 833.3 | 467.8 | 294.3 | 406.0 |
| 1952 | 9,349 | 178.7 | 790.4 | 357.1 | 564.0 | 1,282.1 | 636.0 | 1,064.4 | 1,517.4 | 1,185.0 | 1,703.2 | 777.8 | 670.6 | 312.5 | 393.7 |
| 1953 | 10,110 | 234.3 | 770.7 | 369.9 | 581.3 | 1,363.1 | 726.1 | 1,156.4 | 1,554.4 | 1,333.3 | 1,999.1 | 917.3 | 798.5 | 337.1 | 420.9 |
| 1954 | 9,129 | 163.3 | 707.9 | 341.9 | 532.6 | 1,219.3 | 645.5 | 1,069.9 | 1,417.7 | 1,190.4 | 1,754.1 | 768.7 | 782.9 | 321.2 | 390.7 |
| 1955 | 9,541 | 141.2 | 739.6 | 363.6 | 568.4 | 1,322.5 | 706.9 | 1,122.4 | 1,448.5 | 1,240.8 | 1,854.6 | 891.2 | 761.3 | 323.2 | 396.2 |
| 1956 | 9,834 | 138.5 | 730.9 | 375.5 | 606.3 | 1,366.3 | 706.6 | 1,140.4 | 1,571.6 | 1,323.1 | 1,852.5 | 792.5 | 837.3 | 337.6 | 403.0 |
| 1957 | 9,856 | 140.2 | 665.3 | 374.3 | 595.4 | 1,355.3 | 719.9 | 1,167.3 | 1,585.9 | 1,343.8 | 1,909.1 | 769.3 | 893.8 | 342.1 | 387.2 |
| 1958 | 8,930 | 158.1 | 615.0 | 360.8 | 562.4 | 1,153.5 | 601.1 | 1,076.9 | 1,362.4 | 1,249.0 | 1,594.6 | 606.8 | 771.0 | 323.6 | 373.0 |
| 1959 | 9,373 | 203.5 | 656.8 | 385.0 | 604.0 | 1,192.6 | 647.3 | 1,122.5 | 1,452.1 | 1,396.4 | 1,638.0 | 692.3 | 720.6 | 345.3 | 387.7 |
| 1960 | 9,459 | 220.0 | 626.8 | 383.0 | 604.0 | 1,231.2 | 681.4 | 1,136.3 | 1,479.0 | 1,467.1 | 1,568.9 | 724.1 | 627.9 | 354.3 | 380.9 |
| 1961 | 9,070 | 244.2 | 582.9 | 367.8 | 582.0 | 1,142.7 | 595.5 | 1,084.5 | 1,418.6 | 1,473.3 | 1,446.6 | 632.3 | 609.7 | 347.4 | 378.2 |
| 1962 | 9,490 | 264.4 | 589.3 | 385.1 | 592.3 | 1,166.6 | 592.8 | 1,127.7 | 1,493.2 | 1,567.0 | 1,547.0 | 691.7 | 638.4 | 358.7 | 380.6 |
| 1963 | 9,616 | 268.5 | 592.6 | 389.9 | 600.8 | 1,172.2 | 589.9 | 1,150.1 | 1,529.3 | 1,583.9 | 1,606.7 | 741.3 | 639.2 | 364.8 | 386.6 |
| 1964 | 9,816 | 243.9 | 604.2 | 408.9 | 613.8 | 1,233.2 | 629.2 | 1,189.7 | 1,609.6 | 1,643.8 | 1,604.3 | 782.9 | 605.4 | 369.9 | 397.6 |
| 1965 | 10,406 | 228.8 | 606.9 | 430.7 | 628.3 | 1,301.0 | 657.3 | 1,269.0 | 1,735.3 | 1,669.2 | 1,740.6 | 842.7 | 634.2 | 380.0 | 419.5 |
| 1966 | 11,284 | 260.9 | 614.3 | 461.8 | 644.2 | 1,350.7 | 681.9 | 1,351.3 | 1,910.0 | 1,906.8 | 1,917.7 | 861.6 | 753.3 | 430.9 | 433.7 |
| 1967 | 11,439 | 317.2 | 595.8 | 455.4 | 628.3 | 1,322.1 | 635.2 | 1,363.1 | 1,959.6 | 1,958.9 | 1,948.5 | 815.8 | 833.6 | 450.8 | 428.4 |
| 1968 | 11,826 | 338.0 | 600.1 | 471.6 | 635.5 | 1,315.5 | 635.9 | 1,390.4 | 1,956.9 | 1,974.5 | 2,026.6 | 873.7 | 852.0 | 461.9 | 433.4 |
| 1969 | 11,895 | 316.2 | 606.7 | 463.9 | 656.4 | 1,360.8 | 643.8 | 1,440.4 | 2,032.6 | 2,019.9 | 2,060.8 | 911.4 | 894.4 | 476.6 | 441.0 |
| 1970 | 11,195 | 241.9 | 572.7 | 459.5 | 640.2 | 1,315.6 | 628.4 | 1,380.4 | 1,982.1 | 1,917.0 | 1,799.1 | 797.3 | 668.7 | 460.4 | 425.7 |
| 1971 | 10,565 | 192.1 | 580.8 | 438.5 | 623.7 | 1,227.4 | 577.9 | 1,328.2 | 1,806.3 | 1,768.5 | 1,723.9 | 842.1 | 530.8 | 437.0 | 409.6 |
| 1972 [p] | 10,881 | 187.4 | 612.0 | 492.9 | 660.0 | 1,234.5 | 572.7 | 1,370.5 | 1,863.4 | 1,833.0 | 1,744.3 | 809.1 | 500.8 | 455.9 | 425.4 |
| | Production workers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1947 | 7,028 | 22 | 783 | 298 | 471 | 1,114 | 575 | 826 | 1,087 | 810 | 1,039 | 636 | 177 | 213 | 367 |
| 1948 | 6,925 | 23 | 757 | 304 | 479 | 1,121 | 594 | 809 | 1,074 | 781 | 1,027 | 632 | 178 | 208 | 368 |
| 1949 | 6,122 | 20 | 680 | 274 | 443 | 968 | 527 | 714 | 900 | 636 | 976 | 613 | 197 | 191 | 327 |
| 1950 | 6,705 | 23 | 745 | 317 | 473 | 1,075 | 587 | 812 | 929 | 770 | 1,029 | 677 | 209 | 189 | 344 |
| 1951 | 7,480 | 59.3 | 771.2 | 307.1 | 507.1 | 1,175.1 | 630.2 | 883.0 | 1,120.7 | 866.8 | 1,213.1 | 681.8 | 348.4 | 222.3 | 346.1 |
| 1952 | 7,580 | 130.2 | 719.9 | 306.8 | 479.8 | 1,094.7 | 541.5 | 839.4 | 1,163.9 | 900.1 | 1,331.4 | 618.7 | 495.4 | 233.2 | 332.5 |
| 1953 | 8,154 | 173.6 | 699.9 | 315.9 | 493.6 | 1,172.6 | 630.4 | 937.4 | 1,182.9 | 1,038.6 | 1,542.9 | 739.4 | 595.2 | 249.8 | 356.7 |
| 1954 | 7,194 | 113.1 | 640.4 | 287.7 | 464.3 | 1,017.9 | 546.1 | 851.1 | 1,046.2 | 883.6 | 1,331.4 | 601.8 | 580.2 | 231.0 | 328.6 |
| 1955 | 7,548 | 91.7 | 672.3 | 307.0 | 495.6 | 1,118.8 | 604.5 | 897.8 | 1,089.2 | 924.2 | 1,414.1 | 718.3 | 525.5 | 229.6 | 330.4 |
| 1956 | 7,669 | 84.9 | 661.8 | 315.8 | 507.0 | 1,121.6 | 595.4 | 900.7 | 1,188.5 | 975.4 | 1,364.3 | 619.5 | 561.0 | 236.1 | 333.1 |
| 1957 | 7,550 | 80.4 | 588.0 | 313.0 | 492.8 | 1,117.9 | 600.1 | 913.2 | 1,143.1 | 958.7 | 1,368.0 | 601.7 | 591.4 | 233.1 | 315.3 |
| 1958 | 6,879 | 82.4 | 549.4 | 298.7 | 457.9 | 928.0 | 496.8 | 834.5 | 945.5 | 857.3 | 1,120.6 | 482.8 | 491.9 | 214.8 | 299.8 |
| 1959 | 7,033 | 98.0 | 592.2 | 321.0 | 496.2 | 953.8 | 470.9 | 868.5 | 1,027.2 | 960.4 | 1,163.4 | 527.8 | 445.7 | 230.3 | 312.9 |
| 1960 | 7,028 | 101.9 | 561.1 | 318.5 | 491.8 | 993.8 | 526.4 | 874.3 | 1,035.9 | 996.3 | 1,107.4 | 563.3 | 389.6 | 232.6 | 314.3 |
| 1961 | 6,618 | 110.6 | 518.4 | 303.9 | 469.4 | 914.6 | 478.4 | 826.0 | 976.4 | 979.4 | 992.7 | 479.1 | 347.7 | 223.1 | 303.5 |
| 1962 | 6,935 | 119.3 | 536.7 | 319.6 | 477.7 | 937.3 | 475.3 | 863.7 | 1,037.8 | 1,050.7 | 1,059.9 | 534.0 | 349.1 | 229.1 | 313.2 |
| 1963 | 7,027 | 118.2 | 526.6 | 324.1 | 483.9 | 947.4 | 479.1 | 881.6 | 1,059.2 | 1,084.3 | 1,112.3 | 573.6 | 350.8 | 232.3 | 310.4 |
| 1964 | 7,213 | 104.1 | 531.6 | 337.0 | 493.8 | 1,003.6 | 518.6 | 914.3 | 1,120.4 | 1,036.5 | 1,119.6 | 579.2 | 326.6 | 234.0 | 317.9 |
| 1965 | 7,715 | 96.1 | 532.4 | 357.4 | 504.6 | 1,062.0 | 538.4 | 982.7 | 1,214.8 | 1,140.5 | 1,240.7 | 658.9 | 356.3 | 243.1 | 335.8 |
| 1966 | 8,370 | 127.3 | 536.4 | 382.5 | 517.3 | 1,099.9 | 550.9 | 1,051.9 | 1,343.6 | 1,325.3 | 1,368.5 | 670.3 | 448.4 | 274.7 | 346.1 |
| 1967 | 8,364 | 174.1 | 518.7 | 374.9 | 499.9 | 1,060.1 | 509.5 | 1,053.5 | 1,368.8 | 1,322.2 | 1,371.4 | 636.9 | 501.5 | 281.8 | 338.3 |
| 1968 | 8,457 | 191.7 | 520.8 | 389.5 | 509.0 | 1,048.3 | 506.2 | 1,071.8 | 1,342.5 | 1,319.1 | 1,441.1 | 680.8 | 505.5 | 284.9 | 340.3 |
| 1969 | 8,451 | 181.8 | 526.3 | 401.6 | 528.4 | 1,087.0 | 513.6 | 1,108.5 | 1,382.2 | 1,343.5 | 1,453.2 | 708.0 | 464.0 | 293.9 | 344.6 |
| 1970 | 8,042 | 131.5 | 492.6 | 378.9 | 508.8 | 1,043.3 | 500.6 | 1,051.3 | 1,322.8 | 1,255.0 | 1,241.1 | 604.3 | 389.3 | 278.0 | 328.6 |
| 1971 | 7,598 | 96.3 | 499.7 | 377.1 | 502.8 | 967.5 | 457.3 | 1,009.6 | 1,178.4 | 1,171.4 | 1,218.4 | 650.9 | 284.5 | 281.0 | 315.9 |
| 1972 [p] | 7,915 | 98.7 | 526.7 | 407.5 | 526.9 | 983.6 | 456.5 | 1,049.0 | 1,235.5 | 1,226.3 | 1,246.6 | 664.9 | 270.8 | 275.9 | 331.6 |

[p] Preliminary.

[1] Includes other industries not shown separately.

## Table C–5. Nonproduction Workers and Nonproduction Workers as Percent of Total Employment on Payrolls of Manufacturing Durable Goods Industries: Annual Averages, 1947–72

| Year | Durable goods | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Primary metal industries | | | | | Transportation equipment | | | | |
| | Total | Ordnance and accessories | Lumber and wood products | Furniture and fixtures | Stone, clay, and glass products | Total [1] | Blast furnace and basic steel products | Fabricated metal products | Machinery, except electrical | Electrical equipment and supplies | Total [1] | Motor vehicles and equipment | Aircraft and parts | Instruments and related products | Miscellaneous manufacturing industries |
| | Nonproduction workers (thousands) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1947 | 1,387 | 5 | 62 | 40 | 66 | 165 | 81 | 163 | 288 | 225 | 256 | 142 | 62 | 54 | 54 |
| 1948 | 1,401 | 5 | 61 | 42 | 70 | 169 | 85 | 170 | 286 | 230 | 243 | 149 | 63 | 57 | 57 |
| 1949 | 1,367 | 6 | 61 | 43 | 71 | 166 | 83 | 167 | 282 | 224 | 234 | 138 | 67 | 58 | 58 |
| 1950 | 1,389 | 7 | 63 | 47 | 74 | 172 | 87 | 170 | 281 | 221 | 236 | 139 | 74 | 61 | 56 |
| 1951 | 1,609 | 17.7 | 69.0 | 50.1 | 79.9 | 188.2 | 94.2 | 194.8 | 336.9 | 247.8 | 302.0 | 151.5 | 119.4 | 72.0 | 90.9 |
| 1952 | 1,790 | 48.5 | 70.8 | 51.5 | 84.2 | 197.4 | 98.5 | 206.0 | 383.5 | 273.9 | 371.8 | 158.8 | 175.2 | 79.3 | 61.2 |
| 1953 | 1,936 | 60.7 | 70.9 | 54.0 | 87.7 | 210.5 | 108.7 | 219.0 | 371.5 | 304.7 | 436.2 | 177.8 | 209.3 | 87.3 | 64.2 |
| 1954 | 1,935 | 50.2 | 67.5 | 54.2 | 88.3 | 201.4 | 98.4 | 218.8 | 371.5 | 306.6 | 422.7 | 164.2 | 222.7 | 90.2 | 64.1 |
| 1955 | 1,993 | 49.5 | 67.3 | 56.8 | 92.8 | 206.7 | 102.4 | 224.6 | 379.3 | 316.6 | 440.5 | 172.9 | 235.8 | 93.6 | 65.8 |
| 1956 | 2,165 | 53.6 | 69.1 | 60.0 | 98.3 | 223.7 | 111.2 | 239.7 | 413.1 | 347.7 | 488.2 | 173.0 | 276.3 | 101.7 | 69.9 |
| 1957 | 2,306 | 59.8 | 67.3 | 61.3 | 102.6 | 237.4 | 119.8 | 254.1 | 442.8 | 366.1 | 514.1 | 167.6 | 304.4 | 109.0 | 71.9 |
| 1958 | 2,251 | 75.7 | 65.6 | 62.1 | 104.5 | 228.5 | 114.6 | 252.4 | 414.9 | 361.7 | 474.0 | 154.0 | 279.1 | 109.0 | 73.5 |
| 1959 | 2,340 | 108.5 | 66.6 | 64.0 | 107.8 | 228.8 | 116.4 | 254.0 | 424.9 | 427.0 | 471.6 | 154.8 | 274.9 | 115.0 | 74.8 |
| 1960 | 2,431 | 118.1 | 65.7 | 64.5 | 112.2 | 237.4 | 123.0 | 261.0 | 443.1 | 470.8 | 481.5 | 160.8 | 258.3 | 121.7 | 75.6 |
| 1961 | 2,452 | 133.6 | 64.5 | 63.6 | 112.6 | 228.1 | 117.1 | 256.5 | 442.2 | 493.9 | 455.9 | 153.2 | 262.0 | 124.3 | 74.7 |
| 1962 | 2,545 | 148.1 | 62.6 | 65.5 | 114.6 | 228.3 | 116.5 | 264.0 | 455.4 | 516.3 | 467.1 | 157.7 | 289.3 | 129.6 | 76.4 |
| 1963 | 2,589 | 150.3 | 66.0 | 65.9 | 116.9 | 224.5 | 110.9 | 268.5 | 470.1 | 519.6 | 497.4 | 167.7 | 288.4 | 132.5 | 76.4 |
| 1964 | 2,603 | 139.9 | 72.6 | 66.9 | 120.0 | 229.6 | 113.6 | 273.4 | 489.2 | 507.3 | 484.7 | 173.7 | 266.8 | 135.9 | 79.7 |
| 1965 | 2,691 | 129.7 | 74.5 | 73.3 | 123.7 | 230.0 | 113.9 | 286.3 | 520.5 | 518.7 | 499.9 | 183.8 | 267.9 | 140.9 | 84.0 |
| 1966 | 2,914 | 133.6 | 77.9 | 79.0 | 126.9 | 250.8 | 121.0 | 299.4 | 566.4 | 563.5 | 552.2 | 191.3 | 306.9 | 156.2 | 87.6 |
| 1967 | 3,075 | 143.1 | 78.1 | 80.5 | 128.4 | 262.0 | 128.7 | 309.6 | 600.9 | 636.7 | 577.1 | 188.9 | 322.1 | 169.0 | 90.1 |
| 1968 | 3,189 | 146.3 | 79.3 | 82.1 | 126.5 | 260.2 | 129.7 | 318.6 | 623.4 | 668.4 | 592.5 | 192.9 | 346.5 | 177.0 | 93.1 |
| 1969 | 3,244 | 134.4 | 80.4 | 82.3 | 130.0 | 273.8 | 130.2 | 331.9 | 650.4 | 674.4 | 607.3 | 203.4 | 340.4 | 182.7 | 96.4 |
| 1970 | 3,153 | 110.4 | 80.1 | 80.9 | 131.4 | 272.3 | 127.8 | 329.1 | 639.3 | 652.0 | 586.0 | 193.0 | 299.4 | 182.4 | 97.1 |
| 1971 | 2,967 | 96.8 | 81.1 | 81.4 | 130.9 | 259.9 | 120.6 | 318.6 | 626.9 | 597.1 | 505.5 | 191.2 | 248.3 | 176.0 | 93.7 |
| 1972 [p] | 2,966 | 98.7 | 85.3 | 86.4 | 133.1 | 256.9 | 116.2 | 321.5 | 627.9 | 594.7 | 497.7 | 194.2 | 229.7 | 180.0 | 93.8 |
| | Nonproduction workers as percent of total employment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1947 | 16.2 | 18.5 | 7.3 | 11.9 | 12.3 | 12.9 | 12.3 | 16.5 | 20.9 | 21.7 | 18.5 | 18.5 | 25.9 | 20.2 | 12.8 |
| 1948 | 16.8 | 17.9 | 7.5 | 12.1 | 12.8 | 13.1 | 12.8 | 17.4 | 21.7 | 23.2 | 19.1 | 19.1 | 26.5 | 21.8 | 13.5 |
| 1949 | 18.3 | 23.1 | 8.2 | 13.6 | 13.8 | 14.6 | 13.6 | 19.0 | 23.9 | 26.0 | 19.3 | 18.4 | 25.4 | 24.3 | 15.1 |
| 1950 | 17.2 | 28.3 | 7.8 | 12.9 | 13.5 | 13.8 | 12.9 | 17.3 | 23.2 | 22.3 | 18.7 | 17.0 | 26.1 | 24.4 | 14.0 |
| 1951 | 17.7 | 23.0 | 8.2 | 14.0 | 13.6 | 13.9 | 13.2 | 18.1 | 22.4 | 22.3 | 19.9 | 18.2 | 25.5 | 24.5 | 14.8 |
| 1952 | 19.2 | 27.1 | 8.9 | 14.4 | 14.9 | 15.4 | 15.1 | 19.3 | 23.3 | 23.3 | 23.9 | 20.4 | 26.1 | 25.4 | 15.5 |
| 1953 | 19.3 | 25.9 | 9.2 | 14.6 | 15.1 | 15.2 | 14.6 | 18.9 | 23.9 | 23.9 | 21.6 | 19.4 | 26.3 | 25.9 | 15.3 |
| 1954 | 21.2 | 30.7 | 9.8 | 15.9 | 16.0 | 16.5 | 15.3 | 20.5 | 26.2 | 25.8 | 24.1 | 21.4 | 28.4 | 28.1 | 16.4 |
| 1955 | 20.9 | 33.1 | 9.1 | 15.6 | 15.8 | 15.6 | 14.4 | 20.0 | 26.2 | 25.5 | 23.9 | 19.4 | 31.0 | 29.0 | 16.6 |
| 1956 | 22.0 | 33.7 | 9.8 | 16.0 | 16.2 | 16.5 | 15.7 | 21.0 | 26.3 | 26.3 | 26.4 | 21.8 | 33.0 | 30.1 | 17.3 |
| 1957 | 23.4 | 42.7 | 10.3 | 16.4 | 17.2 | 17.5 | 16.7 | 21.8 | 27.9 | 28.7 | 26.9 | 21.8 | 34.0 | 31.9 | 18.6 |
| 1958 | 25.5 | 47.9 | 10.7 | 17.2 | 18.6 | 19.5 | 19.1 | 23.4 | 30.6 | 31.4 | 29.7 | 23.4 | 36.2 | 33.7 | 19.7 |
| 1959 | 25.0 | 51.8 | 10.1 | 16.6 | 17.8 | 19.3 | 19.9 | 22.6 | 29.3 | 30.6 | 28.8 | 22.4 | 36.1 | 33.3 | 19.3 |
| 1960 | 25.7 | 52.7 | 10.5 | 16.9 | 18.6 | 19.3 | 18.9 | 23.0 | 30.0 | 32.1 | 29.4 | 22.2 | 41.1 | 34.3 | 19.4 |
| 1961 | 27.0 | 54.7 | 11.1 | 17.3 | 19.3 | 20.0 | 19.6 | 23.9 | 31.2 | 33.5 | 31.5 | 24.2 | 43.0 | 35.8 | 19.8 |
| 1962 | 28.5 | 54.9 | 10.6 | 17.0 | 19.3 | 19.6 | 19.7 | 23.4 | 30.5 | 32.9 | 31.5 | 22.8 | 45.3 | 36.1 | 19.6 |
| 1963 | 28.9 | 56.6 | 11.1 | 16.9 | 19.5 | 19.2 | 18.8 | 23.3 | 30.7 | 33.4 | 30.9 | 22.6 | 45.1 | 36.3 | 19.8 |
| 1964 | 28.5 | 57.3 | 12.0 | 17.0 | 19.6 | 18.6 | 18.1 | 23.1 | 30.4 | 32.9 | 30.2 | 23.1 | 44.1 | 36.7 | 20.0 |
| 1965 | 28.9 | 57.4 | 12.3 | 17.0 | 19.7 | 18.4 | 18.1 | 22.6 | 30.0 | 32.2 | 29.7 | 21.8 | 42.9 | 36.2 | 20.0 |
| 1966 | 28.8 | 51.2 | 12.7 | 17.1 | 19.7 | 18.6 | 18.6 | 22.2 | 29.7 | 30.6 | 28.8 | 22.2 | 40.7 | 36.2 | 20.2 |
| 1967 | 28.9 | 48.1 | 13.1 | 17.7 | 20.4 | 19.8 | 19.5 | 22.7 | 29.5 | 32.5 | 29.6 | 23.2 | 39.8 | 37.5 | 21.0 |
| 1968 | 27.3 | 43.3 | 13.2 | 17.4 | 19.9 | 20.5 | 20.4 | 22.9 | 31.7 | 33.2 | 29.3 | 22.1 | 40.7 | 38.3 | 21.5 |
| 1969 | 27.3 | 42.5 | 13.3 | 17.0 | 19.8 | 20.1 | 20.2 | 23.0 | 32.0 | 33.4 | 29.5 | 22.3 | 42.3 | 38.3 | 21.9 |
| 1970 | 28.2 | 45.6 | 14.0 | 17.6 | 20.5 | 20.7 | 20.3 | 23.9 | 33.3 | 34.0 | 31.0 | 24.2 | 44.8 | 39.6 | 22.8 |
| 1971 | 28.1 | 43.9 | 14.0 | 17.8 | 20.7 | 21.2 | 20.9 | 24.0 | 34.7 | 33.8 | 29.3 | 22.7 | 46.4 | 40.3 | 22.9 |
| 1972 [p] | 27.3 | 39.6 | 13.9 | 17.3 | 20.2 | 20.3 | 20.3 | 23.5 | 33.7 | 32.4 | 28.5 | 22.6 | 45.9 | 39.5 | 22.0 |

[p] Preliminary.

[1] Includes other industries not shown separately.



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## Table C–6. Total Employment and Production Workers on Payrolls of Manufacturing Nondurable Goods Industries: Annual Averages, 1947–72

[Thousands]

| Year | Nondurable goods | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Food and kindred products | Tobacco manufactures | Textile mill products | Apparel and other textile products | Paper and allied products | Printing and publishing | Chemicals and allied products | Petroleum and coal products | Rubber and plastics products, n.e.c. | Leather and leather products |
| | Total employment | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1947 | 7,189 | 1,799 | 118 | 1,299 | 1,154 | 485 | 721 | 649 | 221 | 323 | 412 |
| 1948 | 7,256 | 1,801 | 114 | 1,332 | 1,190 | 473 | 740 | 655 | 228 | 312 | 412 |
| 1949 | 6,953 | 1,778 | 109 | 1,187 | 1,173 | 455 | 740 | 618 | 221 | 283 | 389 |
| 1950 | 7,147 | 1,790 | 103 | 1,255 | 1,202 | 485 | 748 | 640 | 218 | 311 | 395 |
| 1951 | 7,304 | 1,823.2 | 104.1 | 1,237.7 | 1,207.2 | 511.2 | 767.6 | 707.0 | 231.3 | 334.4 | 380.0 |
| 1952 | 7,284 | 1,827.8 | 105.6 | 1,163.4 | 1,216.4 | 503.7 | 779.9 | 730.1 | 234.6 | 338.3 | 384.2 |
| 1953 | 7,438 | 1,838.9 | 103.6 | 1,154.8 | 1,248.0 | 530.4 | 802.8 | 768.2 | 241.4 | 361.0 | 389.2 |
| 1954 | 7,185 | 1,818.3 | 103.3 | 1,042.3 | 1,183.6 | 531.1 | 813.9 | 782.7 | 238.1 | 328.4 | 373.0 |
| 1955 | 7,340 | 1,824.7 | 102.5 | 1,050.2 | 1,219.2 | 550.0 | 834.7 | 773.1 | 237.1 | 363.3 | 385.9 |
| 1956 | 7,409 | 1,841.9 | 99.6 | 1,032.0 | 1,223.4 | 567.8 | 862.0 | 796.8 | 235.5 | 369.2 | 382.7 |
| 1957 | 7,319 | 1,805.4 | 97.0 | 981.1 | 1,210.1 | 570.6 | 870.0 | 810.0 | 232.2 | 371.9 | 372.7 |
| 1958 | 7,116 | 1,772.8 | 94.5 | 918.8 | 1,171.8 | 564.1 | 872.6 | 794.1 | 223.8 | 344.3 | 359.2 |
| 1959 | 7,303 | 1,789.6 | 94.5 | 945.7 | 1,225.9 | 587.2 | 888.5 | 809.2 | 215.5 | 372.7 | 374.0 |
| 1960 | 7,336 | 1,790.0 | 94.0 | 924.4 | 1,233.2 | 601.1 | 911.3 | 828.2 | 211.9 | 379.0 | 363.4 |
| 1961 | 7,256 | 1,775.2 | 90.7 | 893.4 | 1,214.5 | 601.3 | 917.3 | 828.2 | 201.9 | 375.3 | 358.2 |
| 1962 | 7,373 | 1,763.0 | 90.5 | 902.3 | 1,263.7 | 614.4 | 926.4 | 848.5 | 195.3 | 408.4 | 360.7 |
| 1963 | 7,380 | 1,782.0 | 88.6 | 885.4 | 1,282.8 | 618.5 | 930.6 | 865.3 | 188.7 | 418.5 | 349.2 |
| 1964 | 7,456 | 1,780.4 | 90.2 | 892.0 | 1,302.5 | 625.5 | 951.5 | 878.6 | 183.9 | 436.0 | 347.6 |
| 1965 | 7,656 | 1,756.7 | 86.8 | 925.6 | 1,354.2 | 639.1 | 979.4 | 907.8 | 182.9 | 470.8 | 352.9 |
| 1966 | 7,930 | 1,777.2 | 84.3 | 963.5 | 1,401.9 | 666.9 | 1,016.9 | 961.4 | 184.2 | 510.7 | 363.6 |
| 1967 | 8,008 | 1,786.3 | 86.5 | 958.5 | 1,397.5 | 679.1 | 1,047.8 | 1,001.4 | 183.2 | 516.4 | 350.9 |
| 1968 | 8,155 | 1,781.5 | 84.6 | 993.9 | 1,405.8 | 691.2 | 1,065.1 | 1,029.9 | 186.8 | 561.3 | 355.2 |
| 1969 | 8,272 | 1,790.8 | 83.0 | 1,002.5 | 1,409.1 | 711.1 | 1,093.6 | 1,059.9 | 182.3 | 596.3 | 343.2 |
| 1970 | 8,154 | 1,782.8 | 82.9 | 975.9 | 1,364.6 | 705.5 | 1,101.6 | 1,049.0 | 190.8 | 580.1 | 320.4 |
| 1971 | 7,954 | 1,758.3 | 76.3 | 957.0 | 1,335.7 | 683.6 | 1,071.2 | 1,008.2 | 190.6 | 580.9 | 302.4 |
| 1972 p | 8,048 | 1,750.3 | 71.8 | 990.9 | 1,335.6 | 696.8 | 1,079.2 | 1,002.4 | 189.7 | 626.8 | 304.8 |
| | Production workers | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1947 | 5,962 | 1,395 | 110 | 1,220 | 1,047 | 406 | 487 | 488 | 170 | 263 | 376 |
| 1948 | 5,986 | 1,374 | 106 | 1,248 | 1,073 | 406 | 494 | 485 | 175 | 253 | 369 |
| 1949 | 5,669 | 1,341 | 101 | 1,103 | 1,053 | 390 | 488 | 449 | 169 | 226 | 348 |
| 1950 | 5,817 | 1,331 | 95 | 1,169 | 1,080 | 416 | 494 | 461 | 165 | 252 | 355 |
| 1951 | 5,888 | 1,338.4 | 96.0 | 1,146.2 | 1,081.3 | 435.1 | 504.5 | 502.5 | 172.5 | 270.5 | 340.8 |
| 1952 | 5,810 | 1,330.9 | 97.2 | 1,073.2 | 1,087.2 | 421.9 | 509.7 | 506.1 | 168.9 | 269.9 | 344.4 |
| 1953 | 5,901 | 1,329.7 | 95.7 | 1,063.9 | 1,114.8 | 442.9 | 522.0 | 522.9 | 173.2 | 287.8 | 348.7 |
| 1954 | 5,623 | 1,296.6 | 95.2 | 953.2 | 1,053.4 | 440.8 | 524.9 | 503.0 | 166.9 | 256.7 | 332.5 |
| 1955 | 5,740 | 1,291.7 | 94.4 | 961.6 | 1,086.4 | 453.5 | 539.0 | 518.1 | 163.2 | 288.3 | 344.0 |
| 1956 | 5,787 | 1,302.1 | 90.1 | 944.3 | 1,088.1 | 464.5 | 559.6 | 525.7 | 161.2 | 290.7 | 340.9 |
| 1957 | 5,638 | 1,263.2 | 85.3 | 893.3 | 1,072.0 | 463.4 | 563.7 | 519.7 | 156.6 | 290.1 | 331.0 |
| 1958 | 5,419 | 1,222.0 | 84.1 | 832.5 | 1,039.5 | 454.1 | 563.2 | 493.7 | 146.9 | 264.4 | 318.2 |
| 1959 | 5,570 | 1,222.1 | 82.9 | 857.4 | 1,091.4 | 471.8 | 575.1 | 505.6 | 139.9 | 289.8 | 332.9 |
| 1960 | 5,559 | 1,211.8 | 83.3 | 835.1 | 1,098.2 | 479.7 | 588.9 | 509.9 | 137.9 | 292.8 | 320.9 |
| 1961 | 5,465 | 1,191.1 | 79.6 | 805.0 | 1,079.6 | 478.0 | 591.7 | 505.0 | 129.9 | 286.3 | 318.4 |
| 1962 | 5,553 | 1,178.4 | 78.7 | 812.1 | 1,122.9 | 486.0 | 594.5 | 519.3 | 125.5 | 316.5 | 318.9 |
| 1963 | 5,527 | 1,167.1 | 76.6 | 793.4 | 1,138.0 | 486.4 | 590.3 | 525.3 | 119.9 | 322.7 | 307.8 |
| 1964 | 5,590 | 1,157.3 | 78.4 | 798.2 | 1,155.3 | 488.8 | 602.1 | 529.4 | 114.2 | 336.3 | 308.8 |
| 1965 | 5,719 | 1,139.1 | 74.8 | 826.7 | 1,203.6 | 497.7 | 620.6 | 546.1 | 112.9 | 365.9 | 310.0 |
| 1966 | 5,926 | 1,160.0 | 71.8 | 858.8 | 1,245.7 | 518.2 | 646.4 | 574.3 | 114.7 | 397.8 | 318.5 |
| 1967 | 5,944 | 1,167.3 | 73.9 | 850.2 | 1,237.2 | 526.3 | 661.6 | 592.3 | 114.7 | 397.0 | 303.7 |
| 1968 | 6,056 | 1,191.6 | 72.0 | 880.7 | 1,260.1 | 536.2 | 686.9 | 610.0 | 118.1 | 434.6 | 306.2 |
| 1969 | 6,116 | 1,201.8 | 69.5 | 863.9 | 1,238.1 | 550.5 | 681.7 | 621.9 | 112.2 | 461.7 | 294.4 |
| 1970 | 5,978 | 1,200.9 | 69.1 | 855.9 | 1,196.1 | 543.2 | 678.2 | 601.7 | 116.5 | 443.2 | 273.4 |
| 1971 | 5,826 | 1,186.1 | 62.7 | 839.3 | 1,168.3 | 523.2 | 654.2 | 580.0 | 116.7 | 447.9 | 257.6 |
| 1972 p | 5,918 | 1,179.8 | 59.0 | 871.3 | 1,165.2 | 537.2 | 656.5 | 581.2 | 117.4 | 489.1 | 261.3 |

p Preliminary.

## Table C–7. Nonproduction Workers and Nonproduction Workers as Percent of Total Employment on Payrolls of Manufacturing Nondurable Goods Industries: Annual Averages, 1947–72

| Year | Nondurable goods | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Food and kindred products | Tobacco manufactures | Textile mill products | Apparel and other textile products | Paper and allied products | Printing and publishing | Chemicals and allied products | Petroleum and coal products | Rubber and plastics products, n.e.c. | Leather and leather products |
| | Nonproduction workers (thousands) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1947 | 1,197 | 404 | 8 | 79 | 107 | 89 | 234 | 161 | 51 | 60 | 38 |
| 1948 | 1,270 | 427 | 8 | 84 | 117 | 65 | 246 | 170 | 53 | 59 | 43 |
| 1949 | 1,284 | 437 | 8 | 84 | 120 | 65 | 252 | 169 | 52 | 57 | 41 |
| 1950 | 1,330 | 459 | 8 | 87 | 122 | 69 | 254 | 179 | 53 | 59 | 40 |
| 1951 | 1,416 | 484.8 | 8.1 | 91.5 | 125.9 | 76.1 | 262.1 | 204.5 | 58.8 | 63.9 | 39.2 |
| 1952 | 1,474 | 496.9 | 8.4 | 96.2 | 129.2 | 81.8 | 270.2 | 224.0 | 65.7 | 68.4 | 39.8 |
| 1953 | 1,537 | 509.2 | 7.9 | 99.9 | 132.2 | 87.5 | 280.8 | 245.3 | 68.2 | 73.2 | 40.8 |
| 1954 | 1,562 | 521.7 | 8.1 | 89.1 | 130.2 | 90.3 | 289.0 | 249.7 | 71.2 | 71.7 | 40.8 |
| 1955 | 1,600 | 533.0 | 8.1 | 88.6 | 132.8 | 96.5 | 296.7 | 255.0 | 73.9 | 75.0 | 41.9 |
| 1956 | 1,642 | 539.8 | 9.5 | 87.7 | 133.2 | 103.3 | 302.4 | 270.8 | 74.3 | 78.5 | 41.8 |
| 1957 | 1,681 | 542.2 | 11.7 | 87.8 | 138.1 | 107.2 | 306.3 | 280.3 | 75.6 | 81.8 | 41.7 |
| 1958 | 1,697 | 550.8 | 10.4 | 86.3 | 132.3 | 110.0 | 309.4 | 300.4 | 76.9 | 79.9 | 41.0 |
| 1959 | 1,733 | 557.5 | 10.6 | 88.3 | 134.5 | 113.4 | 313.4 | 303.6 | 78.6 | 82.9 | 41.1 |
| 1960 | 1,777 | 578.2 | 10.7 | 89.3 | 135.0 | 121.4 | 322.4 | 318.3 | 74.0 | 86.2 | 42.5 |
| 1961 | 1,791 | 584.1 | 11.1 | 88.4 | 134.9 | 123.3 | 325.6 | 323.2 | 72.9 | 87.0 | 41.8 |
| 1962 | 1,820 | 584.6 | 11.8 | 90.2 | 140.8 | 128.4 | 331.9 | 329.2 | 69.8 | 91.9 | 41.4 |
| 1963 | 1,853 | 584.9 | 12.0 | 92.0 | 144.8 | 132.1 | 340.3 | 340.0 | 68.8 | 95.8 | 41.8 |
| 1964 | 1,889 | 593.1 | 11.8 | 93.8 | 144.2 | 136.7 | 349.4 | 349.2 | 69.7 | 99.7 | 42.1 |
| 1965 | 1,937 | 597.6 | 12.0 | 98.9 | 148.6 | 141.4 | 358.8 | 361.7 | 70.0 | 104.9 | 42.9 |
| 1966 | 2,004 | 597.2 | 12.5 | 104.7 | 156.2 | 148.7 | 370.5 | 387.1 | 69.5 | 112.9 | 45.1 |
| 1967 | 2,064 | 599.0 | 12.6 | 108.3 | 160.3 | 152.8 | 386.2 | 409.1 | 68.5 | 119.4 | 47.2 |
| 1968 | 2,099 | 589.9 | 12.6 | 113.2 | 165.7 | 155.0 | 398.2 | 419.9 | 68.7 | 126.7 | 49.0 |
| 1969 | 2,156 | 589.0 | 13.5 | 118.6 | 171.0 | 160.6 | 411.9 | 438.0 | 70.1 | 134.6 | 48.8 |
| 1970 | 2,170 | 581.9 | 13.8 | 120.0 | 168.5 | 162.3 | 423.4 | 447.3 | 74.3 | 136.9 | 47.0 |
| 1971 | 2,128 | 572.2 | 13.6 | 117.7 | 167.4 | 160.4 | 417.0 | 429.2 | 73.9 | 133.0 | 44.8 |
| 1972 p | 2,130 | 570.5 | 12.8 | 119.6 | 170.4 | 159.6 | 422.7 | 421.2 | 72.3 | 137.7 | 43.2 |
| | Nonproduction workers as percent of total employment | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1947 | 16.7 | 22.5 | 6.8 | 6.1 | 9.3 | 12.7 | 32.5 | 24.8 | 23.1 | 18.6 | 9.2 |
| 1948 | 17.8 | 23.7 | 7.0 | 6.3 | 9.8 | 13.7 | 33.2 | 26.0 | 23.2 | 18.9 | 10.4 |
| 1949 | 18.5 | 24.6 | 7.3 | 7.1 | 10.2 | 14.3 | 34.1 | 27.3 | 23.5 | 20.1 | 10.5 |
| 1950 | 18.6 | 25.6 | 7.8 | 6.9 | 10.1 | 14.2 | 34.0 | 28.0 | 24.2 | 19.0 | 10.1 |
| 1951 | 19.4 | 26.6 | 7.8 | 7.4 | 10.4 | 14.9 | 34.3 | 28.9 | 25.4 | 19.1 | 10.3 |
| 1952 | 20.2 | 27.2 | 8.0 | 7.8 | 10.6 | 16.2 | 34.6 | 30.7 | 26.0 | 20.2 | 10.4 |
| 1953 | 20.7 | 27.7 | 7.6 | 7.9 | 10.7 | 16.8 | 35.0 | 31.9 | 28.3 | 20.3 | 10.4 |
| 1954 | 21.7 | 28.7 | 7.8 | 8.5 | 11.0 | 17.0 | 35.5 | 33.2 | 29.9 | 21.8 | 10.9 |
| 1955 | 21.8 | 29.2 | 7.9 | 8.4 | 10.9 | 17.5 | 35.4 | 33.0 | 31.2 | 20.6 | 10.9 |
| 1956 | 22.2 | 29.3 | 9.8 | 8.5 | 11.1 | 18.2 | 35.1 | 34.0 | 31.5 | 21.3 | 10.9 |
| 1957 | 23.0 | 30.0 | 12.1 | 8.9 | 11.4 | 18.8 | 35.2 | 35.8 | 32.6 | 22.0 | 11.2 |
| 1958 | 23.8 | 31.1 | 11.0 | 9.4 | 11.3 | 19.5 | 35.5 | 37.8 | 34.4 | 23.2 | 11.4 |
| 1959 | 23.7 | 31.7 | 11.2 | 9.3 | 11.0 | 19.7 | 35.3 | 37.5 | 33.1 | 22.2 | 11.0 |
| 1960 | 24.2 | 32.3 | 11.4 | 9.7 | 10.9 | 20.2 | 35.4 | 38.4 | 34.9 | 22.7 | 11.7 |
| 1961 | 24.7 | 32.9 | 12.2 | 9.9 | 11.1 | 20.8 | 35.5 | 39.0 | 35.7 | 23.2 | 11.7 |
| 1962 | 24.7 | 33.2 | 13.0 | 10.0 | 11.1 | 20.9 | 35.8 | 38.8 | 35.7 | 22.5 | 11.6 |
| 1963 | 25.1 | 33.4 | 13.5 | 10.4 | 11.3 | 21.4 | 36.6 | 39.3 | 36.5 | 22.9 | 11.9 |
| 1964 | 25.3 | 33.9 | 13.1 | 10.5 | 11.1 | 21.9 | 36.7 | 39.7 | 37.9 | 22.9 | 12.1 |
| 1965 | 25.3 | 34.0 | 13.8 | 10.7 | 11.0 | 22.1 | 36.6 | 39.8 | 38.3 | 22.3 | 12.2 |
| 1966 | 25.3 | 33.6 | 14.8 | 10.9 | 11.1 | 22.3 | 36.4 | 40.3 | 37.7 | 22.1 | 12.4 |
| 1967 | 25.8 | 33.5 | 14.6 | 11.3 | 11.5 | 22.5 | 36.9 | 40.9 | 37.4 | 23.1 | 13.5 |
| 1968 | 25.7 | 33.1 | 14.9 | 11.4 | 11.8 | 22.4 | 37.4 | 40.8 | 36.8 | 22.6 | 13.8 |
| 1969 | 26.1 | 32.9 | 16.3 | 11.8 | 12.1 | 22.6 | 37.7 | 41.3 | 38.5 | 22.6 | 14.2 |
| 1970 | 26.7 | 32.6 | 16.6 | 12.3 | 12.3 | 23.0 | 38.4 | 42.6 | 38.9 | 23.6 | 14.7 |
| 1971 | 26.7 | 32.5 | 17.8 | 12.3 | 12.5 | 23.5 | 38.9 | 42.5 | 38.8 | 22.9 | 14.8 |
| 1972 p | 26.5 | 32.6 | 17.8 | 12.1 | 12.8 | 22.9 | 39.2 | 42.0 | 38.1 | 22.0 | 14.2 |

p Preliminary.

## Table C–8. Gross Average Weekly Hours, Average Hourly Earnings, and Average Weekly Earnings of Production Workers on Payrolls of Manufacturing Durable Goods Industries: Annual Averages, 1947–72

| Year | Durable goods | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Ordnance and accessories | Lumber and wood products | Furniture and fixtures | Stone, clay, and glass products | Primary metal industries | | Fabricated metal products | Machinery, except electrical | Electrical equipment and supplies | Transportation equipment | | | Instruments and related products | Miscellaneous manufacturing industries |
| | | | | | | Total [1] | Blast furnace and basic steel products | | | | Total [1] | Motor vehicles and equipment | Aircraft and parts | | |
| | Average weekly hours | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1947 | 40.5 | 41.2 | 40.3 | 41.5 | 41.0 | 39.9 | 39.0 | 40.9 | 41.5 | 40.3 | 39.7 | 39.8 | 39.9 | 40.4 | 40.5 |
| 1948 | 40.4 | 41.3 | 40.0 | 41.0 | 40.7 | 40.2 | 39.5 | 40.7 | 41.3 | 40.1 | 39.4 | 39.2 | 41.0 | 40.2 | 40.6 |
| 1949 | 39.4 | 39.7 | 39.2 | 40.0 | 39.7 | 38.4 | 38.2 | 39.7 | 39.6 | 39.5 | 39.6 | 39.7 | 40.6 | 39.7 | 39.6 |
| 1950 | 41.1 | 41.6 | 39.5 | 41.8 | 41.1 | 40.9 | 39.9 | 41.5 | 41.9 | 41.1 | 41.4 | 42.1 | 41.6 | 41.3 | 40.8 |
| 1951 | 41.5 | 43.3 | 39.3 | 41.1 | 41.4 | 41.6 | 40.9 | 41.8 | 43.5 | 41.2 | 41.2 | 40.4 | 43.8 | 42.2 | 40.5 |
| 1952 | 41.5 | 42.5 | 39.7 | 41.4 | 41.1 | 40.8 | 40.0 | 41.7 | 43.0 | 41.2 | 41.5 | 41.4 | 43.0 | 42.0 | 40.7 |
| 1953 | 41.2 | 40.7 | 39.2 | 40.9 | 40.8 | 41.0 | 40.5 | 41.6 | 42.4 | 40.8 | 41.6 | 42.0 | 41.9 | 41.5 | 40.5 |
| 1954 | 40.1 | 39.9 | 39.1 | 40.0 | 40.5 | 38.8 | 37.8 | 40.8 | 40.7 | 39.8 | 40.9 | 41.5 | 40.9 | 40.0 | 39.6 |
| 1955 | 41.3 | 40.4 | 39.5 | 41.4 | 41.4 | 41.3 | 40.5 | 41.7 | 42.0 | 40.7 | 42.3 | 43.6 | 41.3 | 40.9 | 40.3 |
| 1956 | 41.0 | 41.5 | 38.8 | 40.7 | 41.1 | 41.0 | 40.5 | 41.3 | 42.3 | 40.6 | 41.4 | 41.2 | 42.1 | 41.0 | 40.0 |
| 1957 | 40.3 | 40.5 | 38.3 | 39.9 | 40.4 | 39.6 | 39.1 | 40.9 | 41.1 | 40.1 | 40.8 | 40.9 | 41.0 | 40.4 | 39.7 |
| 1958 | 39.5 | 40.8 | 38.6 | 39.3 | 40.0 | 38.3 | 37.5 | 39.9 | 39.8 | 39.6 | 40.0 | 39.7 | 40.5 | 39.8 | 39.2 |
| 1959 | 40.7 | 41.3 | 39.7 | 40.7 | 41.2 | 40.5 | 40.1 | 40.9 | 41.5 | 40.5 | 40.7 | 41.1 | 40.7 | 40.8 | 39.9 |
| 1960 | 40.1 | 40.9 | 39.0 | 40.0 | 40.6 | 39.0 | 38.2 | 40.5 | 41.0 | 39.8 | 40.7 | 41.0 | 40.9 | 40.4 | 39.3 |
| 1961 | 40.3 | 41.1 | 39.4 | 40.0 | 40.7 | 39.6 | 38.9 | 40.5 | 41.0 | 40.2 | 40.5 | 40.1 | 41.4 | 40.7 | 39.5 |
| 1962 | 40.9 | 41.2 | 39.8 | 40.7 | 40.9 | 40.2 | 39.2 | 41.1 | 41.7 | 40.6 | 42.0 | 42.7 | 41.8 | 40.9 | 39.7 |
| 1963 | 41.1 | 41.1 | 40.1 | 40.9 | 41.4 | 41.0 | 40.2 | 41.4 | 41.8 | 40.3 | 42.1 | 42.8 | 41.5 | 40.8 | 39.6 |
| 1964 | 41.4 | 40.5 | 40.4 | 41.2 | 41.7 | 41.8 | 41.2 | 41.7 | 42.4 | 40.5 | 42.1 | 43.0 | 41.4 | 40.8 | 39.6 |
| 1965 | 42.0 | 41.9 | 40.9 | 41.6 | 42.0 | 42.1 | 41.2 | 42.1 | 43.1 | 41.0 | 42.9 | 44.2 | 42.0 | 41.4 | 39.9 |
| 1966 | 42.1 | 42.2 | 40.8 | 41.5 | 42.0 | 42.1 | 41.0 | 42.4 | 43.8 | 41.2 | 42.6 | 42.8 | 43.3 | 42.1 | 40.0 |
| 1967 | 41.2 | 41.7 | 40.2 | 40.4 | 41.6 | 41.1 | 40.2 | 41.5 | 42.6 | 40.2 | 41.4 | 40.8 | 42.6 | 41.3 | 39.4 |
| 1968 | 41.4 | 41.5 | 40.6 | 40.6 | 41.8 | 41.6 | 41.0 | 41.7 | 42.1 | 40.3 | 42.2 | 43.1 | 42.0 | 40.5 | 39.4 |
| 1969 | 41.3 | 40.4 | 40.2 | 40.4 | 41.9 | 41.8 | 41.3 | 41.6 | 42.5 | 40.4 | 41.5 | 41.6 | 41.8 | 40.7 | 39.0 |
| 1970 | 40.3 | 40.5 | 39.7 | 39.2 | 41.2 | 40.8 | 40.0 | 40.7 | 41.1 | 39.8 | 40.3 | 40.3 | 41.0 | 40.1 | 38.7 |
| 1971 | 40.4 | 41.7 | 40.3 | 39.8 | 41.6 | 40.4 | 39.9 | 40.4 | 40.6 | 39.9 | 40.7 | 41.2 | 40.7 | 39.8 | 38.9 |
| 1972 p | 41.3 | 42.3 | 40.9 | 40.4 | 41.9 | 41.7 | 41.3 | 41.2 | 42.0 | 40.5 | 41.9 | 43.0 | 41.6 | 40.5 | 39.4 |
| | Average hourly earnings (dollars) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1947 | $1.28 | $1.31 | $1.09 | $1.10 | $1.19 | $1.20 | $1.45 | $1.27 | $1.34 | $1.25 | $1.44 | $1.47 | $1.37 | $1.20 | $1.11 |
| 1948 | 1.40 | 1.39 | 1.19 | 1.19 | 1.31 | 1.52 | 1.59 | 1.36 | 1.46 | 1.36 | 1.57 | 1.61 | 1.49 | 1.31 | 1.18 |
| 1949 | 1.45 | 1.48 | 1.23 | 1.23 | 1.37 | 1.59 | 1.66 | 1.45 | 1.52 | 1.41 | 1.64 | 1.70 | 1.56 | 1.37 | 1.22 |
| 1950 | 1.52 | 1.56 | 1.30 | 1.28 | 1.44 | 1.66 | 1.70 | 1.52 | 1.60 | 1.44 | 1.72 | 1.78 | 1.64 | 1.45 | 1.28 |
| 1951 | 1.65 | 1.71 | 1.41 | 1.39 | 1.54 | 1.81 | 1.90 | 1.64 | 1.75 | 1.56 | 1.84 | 1.91 | 1.78 | 1.59 | 1.36 |
| 1952 | 1.75 | 1.82 | 1.49 | 1.47 | 1.61 | 1.90 | 2.00 | 1.72 | 1.85 | 1.63 | 1.95 | 2.05 | 1.89 | 1.69 | 1.45 |
| 1953 | 1.86 | 1.92 | 1.55 | 1.54 | 1.72 | 2.06 | 2.18 | 1.83 | 1.95 | 1.74 | 2.05 | 2.14 | 1.90 | 1.75 | 1.52 |
| 1954 | 1.90 | 2.00 | 1.57 | 1.57 | 1.77 | 2.10 | 2.22 | 1.88 | 2.00 | 1.79 | 2.11 | 2.20 | 2.07 | 1.80 | 1.56 |
| 1955 | 1.99 | 2.07 | 1.62 | 1.62 | 1.86 | 2.24 | 2.39 | 1.96 | 2.08 | 1.84 | 2.21 | 2.29 | 2.16 | 1.87 | 1.61 |
| 1956 | 2.08 | 2.21 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.96 | 2.36 | 2.54 | 2.05 | 2.20 | 1.93 | 2.29 | 2.33 | 2.27 | 1.97 | 1.69 |
| 1957 | 2.19 | 2.36 | 1.74 | 1.75 | 2.05 | 2.50 | 2.70 | 2.16 | 2.29 | 2.04 | 2.30 | 2.46 | 2.35 | 2.06 | 1.75 |
| 1958 | 2.26 | 2.51 | 1.79 | 1.78 | 2.12 | 2.64 | 2.88 | 2.25 | 2.37 | 2.12 | 2.51 | 2.55 | 2.50 | 2.15 | 1.79 |
| 1959 | 2.36 | 2.57 | 1.87 | 1.83 | 2.22 | 2.77 | 3.06 | 2.35 | 2.48 | 2.20 | 2.64 | 2.71 | 2.62 | 2.26 | 1.84 |
| 1960 | 2.43 | 2.65 | 1.89 | 1.88 | 2.28 | 2.81 | 3.04 | 2.43 | 2.55 | 2.28 | 2.74 | 2.81 | 2.70 | 2.31 | 1.89 |
| 1961 | 2.49 | 2.75 | 1.95 | 1.91 | 2.34 | 2.90 | 3.16 | 2.49 | 2.62 | 2.35 | 2.80 | 2.86 | 2.77 | 2.38 | 1.92 |
| 1962 | 2.56 | 2.83 | 1.99 | 1.95 | 2.41 | 2.98 | 3.25 | 2.55 | 2.71 | 2.40 | 2.91 | 2.99 | 2.87 | 2.44 | 1.98 |
| 1963 | 2.63 | 2.93 | 2.04 | 2.00 | 2.47 | 3.04 | 3.31 | 2.61 | 2.78 | 2.46 | 3.01 | 3.10 | 2.95 | 2.49 | 2.03 |
| 1964 | 2.71 | 3.03 | 2.11 | 2.05 | 2.53 | 3.11 | 3.36 | 2.68 | 2.87 | 2.51 | 3.09 | 3.21 | 3.02 | 2.56 | 2.08 |
| 1965 | 2.79 | 3.13 | 2.17 | 2.12 | 2.62 | 3.18 | 3.42 | 2.76 | 2.96 | 2.58 | 3.21 | 3.34 | 3.14 | 2.62 | 2.14 |
| 1966 | 2.90 | 3.17 | 2.25 | 2.21 | 2.72 | 3.28 | 3.53 | 2.88 | 3.09 | 2.65 | 3.33 | 3.44 | 3.31 | 2.73 | 2.22 |
| 1967 | 3.00 | 3.18 | 2.37 | 2.33 | 2.82 | 3.34 | 3.57 | 2.98 | 3.19 | 2.77 | 3.44 | 3.55 | 3.45 | 2.85 | 2.33 |
| 1968 | 3.19 | 3.26 | 2.57 | 2.47 | 2.99 | 3.55 | 3.76 | 3.16 | 3.36 | 2.93 | 3.60 | 3.90 | 3.62 | 2.98 | 2.50 |
| 1969 | 3.38 | 3.42 | 2.74 | 2.62 | 3.19 | 3.79 | 4.02 | 3.34 | 3.56 | 3.09 | 3.80 | 4.10 | 3.96 | 3.15 | 2.66 |
| 1970 | 3.55 | 3.61 | 2.96 | 2.77 | 3.40 | 3.93 | 4.16 | 3.53 | 3.77 | 3.26 | 4.05 | 4.22 | 4.11 | 3.35 | 2.83 |
| 1971 | 3.79 | 3.84 | 3.15 | 2.90 | 3.66 | 4.23 | 4.45 | 3.74 | 3.99 | 3.48 | 4.41 | 4.72 | 4.32 | 3.52 | 2.97 |
| 1972 p | 4.08 | 4.09 | 3.31 | 30.6 | 3.91 | 4.66 | 5.04 | 3.98 | 4.27 | 3.67 | 4.73 | 5.10 | 4.64 | 3.71 | 3.11 |

Footnotes at end of table.

## Table C–8. Gross Average Weekly Hours, Average Hourly Earnings, and Average Weekly Earnings of Production Workers on Payrolls of Manufacturing Durable Goods Industries: Annual Averages, 1947–72—Continued

| Year | Durable goods | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Ordnance and accessories | Lumber and wood products | Furniture and fixtures | Stone, clay, and glass products | Primary metal industries | | Fabricated metal products | Machinery, except electrical | Electrical equipment and supplies | Transportation equipment | | | Instruments and related products | Miscellaneous manufacturing industries |
| | | | | | | Total [1] | Blast furnace and basic steel products | | | | Total [1] | Motor vehicles and equipment | Aircraft and parts | | |
| | Average weekly earnings (dollars) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1947 | $51.76 | $53.81 | $43.93 | $45.53 | $48.95 | $55.38 | $56.51 | $51.74 | $55.78 | $50.25 | $57.01 | $58.63 | $54.74 | $48.36 | $44.79 |
| 1948 | 56.36 | 57.28 | 47.60 | 48.87 | 53.19 | 61.18 | 62.84 | 56.33 | 60.38 | 54.54 | 61.74 | 63.15 | 60.97 | 52.58 | 48.07 |
| 1949 | 57.25 | 58.80 | 48.02 | 49.36 | 54.31 | 60.94 | 63.34 | 57.45 | 60.31 | 55.77 | 65.10 | 67.33 | 63.34 | 54.39 | 48.23 |
| 1950 | 62.43 | 65.06 | 51.27 | 53.59 | 59.10 | 67.36 | 67.95 | 63.04 | 67.08 | 59.35 | 71.29 | 74.85 | 68.10 | 59.80 | 52.02 |
| 1951 | 68.48 | 74.04 | 55.41 | 57.13 | 63.76 | 75.30 | 77.71 | 68.55 | 76.13 | 64.27 | 75.81 | 77.16 | 77.96 | 67.10 | 55.08 |
| 1952 | 72.63 | 77.35 | 59.15 | 60.86 | 66.17 | 77.52 | 80.00 | 71.72 | 79.55 | 67.98 | 81.51 | 84.87 | 81.27 | 70.98 | 59.02 |
| 1953 | 76.63 | 78.14 | 60.76 | 62.99 | 70.18 | 84.46 | 88.29 | 76.49 | 82.68 | 70.99 | 85.28 | 89.88 | 83.38 | 72.63 | 61.56 |
| 1954 | 76.19 | 79.80 | 61.39 | 62.80 | 71.69 | 81.48 | 83.92 | 76.70 | 81.40 | 71.24 | 86.30 | 91.30 | 84.66 | 72.00 | 61.78 |
| 1955 | 82.19 | 83.63 | 63.99 | 67.07 | 77.00 | 92.51 | 96.80 | 81.73 | 87.36 | 74.89 | 93.48 | 99.84 | 89.21 | 76.48 | 64.88 |
| 1956 | 85.28 | 91.72 | 65.87 | 68.78 | 80.56 | 96.76 | 102.87 | 84.67 | 93.06 | 79.56 | 94.81 | 96.92 | 95.57 | 80.77 | 67.60 |
| 1957 | 88.26 | 95.58 | 66.64 | 69.83 | 82.82 | 99.00 | 105.57 | 88.34 | 94.12 | 81.80 | 97.51 | 100.61 | 96.35 | 83.22 | 69.48 |
| 1958 | 89.27 | 102.41 | 69.09 | 69.95 | 84.80 | 101.11 | 108.00 | 89.78 | 94.33 | 83.95 | 100.40 | 101.24 | 101.25 | 85.57 | 70.17 |
| 1959 | 96.05 | 106.14 | 74.24 | 74.48 | 91.46 | 112.19 | 122.71 | 96.12 | 102.92 | 89.10 | 107.45 | 111.38 | 106.63 | 91.39 | 73.42 |
| 1960 | 97.44 | 108.39 | 73.71 | 75.20 | 92.57 | 109.59 | 116.13 | 98.42 | 104.55 | 90.74 | 111.52 | 115.21 | 110.43 | 93.32 | 74.28 |
| 1961 | 100.35 | 113.03 | 76.83 | 76.40 | 95.24 | 114.84 | 122.92 | 100.85 | 107.42 | 94.47 | 113.40 | 114.69 | 114.68 | 96.87 | 75.84 |
| 1962 | 104.70 | 116.60 | 79.20 | 79.37 | 98.57 | 119.80 | 127.40 | 104.81 | 113.01 | 97.44 | 122.22 | 127.67 | 119.97 | 99.80 | 78.61 |
| 1963 | 108.09 | 120.42 | 81.80 | 81.80 | 102.26 | 124.64 | 133.06 | 108.05 | 116.20 | 99.14 | 126.72 | 132.68 | 122.43 | 101.59 | 80.39 |
| 1964 | 112.19 | 122.72 | 85.24 | 84.46 | 105.50 | 130.00 | 138.43 | 111.76 | 121.69 | 101.66 | 130.09 | 138.03 | 125.03 | 103.63 | 82.37 |
| 1965 | 117.18 | 131.15 | 88.75 | 88.19 | 110.64 | 133.88 | 140.90 | 116.20 | 127.58 | 105.78 | 137.71 | 147.63 | 131.88 | 108.47 | 85.39 |
| 1966 | 122.09 | 133.77 | 91.80 | 91.72 | 114.24 | 138.09 | 144.73 | 122.11 | 135.34 | 109.18 | 141.86 | 147.23 | 143.32 | 114.93 | 88.80 |
| 1967 | 123.60 | 132.61 | 95.27 | 94.13 | 117.31 | 137.27 | 143.51 | 123.67 | 135.89 | 111.35 | 142.42 | 144.84 | 146.97 | 117.71 | 92.59 |
| 1968 | 132.07 | 135.29 | 104.34 | 100.28 | 124.98 | 147.68 | 154.16 | 131.77 | 141.46 | 118.08 | 155.72 | 168.09 | 152.04 | 120.69 | 98.50 |
| 1969 | 139.59 | 138.17 | 110.15 | 105.85 | 133.66 | 158.42 | 166.03 | 138.94 | 152.15 | 124.84 | 161.44 | 170.56 | 161.35 | 128.21 | 103.74 |
| 1970 | 143.07 | 146.21 | 117.51 | 108.58 | 140.08 | 159.17 | 166.40 | 143.67 | 154.95 | 130.54 | 163.22 | 170.07 | 168.51 | 134.34 | 109.52 |
| 1971 | 153.12 | 160.13 | 126.95 | 115.42 | 152.26 | 170.89 | 178.78 | 151.10 | 161.99 | 138.85 | 179.49 | 194.46 | 175.82 | 140.10 | 115.53 |
| 1972 p | 167.27 | 173.01 | 135.38 | 123.62 | 163.83 | 194.32 | 208.15 | 163.98 | 179.34 | 148.64 | 198.19 | 219.30 | 193.02 | 150.26 | 122.53 |

p Preliminary unweighted average.

[1] Includes other industries not shown separately.

## Table C–9. Gross Average Weekly Hours, Average Hourly Earnings, and Average Weekly Earnings of Production Workers on Payrolls of Manufacturing Nondurable Goods Industries: Annual Averages, 1947–72

| Year | Nondurable goods | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Food and kindred products | Tobacco manufactures | Textile mill products | Apparel and other textile products | Paper and allied products | Printing and publishing | Chemicals and allied products | Petroleum and coal products | Rubber and plastics products, n.e.c. | Leather and leather products |
| | Average weekly hours | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1947 | 40.2 | 43.2 | 38.9 | 39.6 | 36.0 | 43.1 | 40.2 | 41.2 | 40.6 | 39.9 | 38.6 |
| 1948 | 39.6 | 42.4 | 38.3 | 39.2 | 35.8 | 42.8 | 39.4 | 41.2 | 40.6 | 39.2 | 37.2 |
| 1949 | 38.9 | 41.9 | 37.3 | 37.6 | 35.4 | 41.7 | 38.8 | 40.7 | 40.3 | 38.4 | 36.6 |
| 1950 | 39.7 | 41.9 | 38.1 | 39.6 | 36.0 | 43.3 | 38.9 | 41.2 | 40.8 | 41.0 | 37.6 |
| 1951 | 39.5 | 42.1 | 38.5 | 38.8 | 35.6 | 43.1 | 38.9 | 41.3 | 40.8 | 40.7 | 36.9 |
| 1952 | 39.7 | 41.9 | 38.4 | 39.1 | 36.3 | 42.8 | 38.9 | 40.9 | 40.5 | 40.8 | 38.4 |
| 1953 | 39.6 | 41.5 | 38.1 | 39.1 | 36.1 | 43.0 | 39.0 | 41.0 | 40.7 | 40.4 | 37.7 |
| 1954 | 39.0 | 41.3 | 37.6 | 38.3 | 35.3 | 42.3 | 38.5 | 40.8 | 40.7 | 39.8 | 36.9 |
| 1955 | 39.9 | 41.5 | 38.7 | 40.1 | 36.3 | 43.1 | 38.9 | 41.1 | 40.9 | 41.8 | 37.9 |
| 1956 | 39.6 | 41.3 | 38.8 | 39.7 | 36.0 | 42.8 | 38.9 | 41.1 | 41.0 | 40.4 | 37.6 |
| 1957 | 39.2 | 40.8 | 38.4 | 38.9 | 35.7 | 42.3 | 38.6 | 40.9 | 40.8 | 40.6 | 37.4 |
| 1958 | 38.8 | 40.8 | 39.1 | 38.6 | 35.1 | 41.9 | 38.0 | 40.7 | 40.9 | 39.2 | 36.7 |
| 1959 | 39.7 | 41.0 | 39.1 | 40.4 | 36.3 | 42.8 | 38.4 | 41.4 | 41.2 | 41.3 | 37.8 |
| 1960 | 39.2 | 40.8 | 38.2 | 39.5 | 35.4 | 42.1 | 38.4 | 41.3 | 41.1 | 39.9 | 36.9 |
| 1961 | 39.3 | 40.9 | 39.0 | 39.9 | 35.4 | 42.5 | 38.2 | 41.4 | 41.3 | 40.4 | 37.4 |
| 1962 | 39.6 | 41.0 | 38.6 | 40.6 | 36.2 | 42.5 | 38.3 | 41.6 | 41.6 | 41.0 | 37.6 |
| 1963 | 39.6 | 41.0 | 38.7 | 40.6 | 36.1 | 42.7 | 38.3 | 41.5 | 41.7 | 40.8 | 37.5 |
| 1964 | 39.7 | 41.0 | 38.8 | 41.0 | 35.9 | 42.8 | 38.5 | 41.6 | 41.8 | 41.3 | 37.9 |
| 1965 | 40.1 | 41.1 | 37.9 | 41.8 | 36.4 | 43.1 | 38.6 | 41.9 | 42.2 | 42.0 | 38.2 |
| 1966 | 40.2 | 41.2 | 38.9 | 41.9 | 36.4 | 43.4 | 38.8 | 42.0 | 42.4 | 42.0 | 38.6 |
| 1967 | 39.7 | 40.9 | 38.6 | 40.9 | 36.0 | 42.8 | 38.4 | 41.6 | 42.7 | 41.4 | 38.1 |
| 1968 | 39.8 | 40.8 | 37.9 | 41.2 | 36.1 | 42.9 | 38.3 | 41.8 | 42.5 | 41.5 | 38.3 |
| 1969 | 39.7 | 40.8 | 37.4 | 40.8 | 35.9 | 43.0 | 38.4 | 41.8 | 42.6 | 41.1 | 37.2 |
| 1970 | 39.1 | 40.5 | 37.8 | 39.9 | 35.3 | 41.9 | 37.7 | 41.6 | 42.7 | 40.3 | 37.2 |
| 1971 | 39.3 | 40.3 | 37.0 | 40.6 | 35.6 | 42.1 | 37.5 | 41.6 | 42.4 | 40.3 | 37.7 |
| 1972 p | 39.7 | 40.4 | 34.4 | 41.3 | 36.0 | 42.8 | 37.9 | 41.8 | 42.3 | 41.1 | 38.3 |
| | Average hourly earnings (dollars) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1947 | $1.15 | $1.06 | $0.91 | $1.04 | $1.16 | $1.15 | $1.48 | $1.22 | $1.50 | $1.30 | $1.04 |
| 1948 | 1.25 | 1.15 | .96 | 1.16 | 1.22 | 1.28 | 1.65 | 1.34 | 1.71 | 1.36 | 1.11 |
| 1949 | 1.30 | 1.21 | 1.00 | 1.18 | 1.21 | 1.33 | 1.77 | 1.42 | 1.80 | 1.41 | 1.12 |
| 1950 | 1.35 | 1.26 | 1.08 | 1.23 | 1.24 | 1.40 | 1.83 | 1.50 | 1.84 | 1.47 | 1.17 |
| 1951 | 1.44 | 1.35 | 1.14 | 1.32 | 1.31 | 1.51 | 1.91 | 1.62 | 1.99 | 1.58 | 1.25 |
| 1952 | 1.51 | 1.44 | 1.18 | 1.34 | 1.32 | 1.59 | 2.02 | 1.69 | 2.10 | 1.71 | 1.30 |
| 1953 | 1.58 | 1.53 | 1.25 | 1.36 | 1.35 | 1.67 | 2.11 | 1.81 | 2.22 | 1.80 | 1.35 |
| 1954 | 1.62 | 1.59 | 1.30 | 1.36 | 1.37 | 1.73 | 2.18 | 1.89 | 2.29 | 1.84 | 1.36 |
| 1955 | 1.67 | 1.66 | 1.34 | 1.38 | 1.37 | 1.81 | 2.26 | 1.97 | 2.37 | 1.96 | 1.39 |
| 1956 | 1.77 | 1.76 | 1.45 | 1.44 | 1.47 | 1.92 | 2.33 | 2.09 | 2.54 | 2.03 | 1.48 |
| 1957 | 1.85 | 1.85 | 1.53 | 1.49 | 1.51 | 2.02 | 2.40 | 2.20 | 2.66 | 2.11 | 1.52 |
| 1958 | 1.91 | 1.94 | 1.59 | 1.49 | 1.54 | 2.10 | 2.49 | 2.29 | 2.73 | 2.19 | 1.56 |
| 1959 | 1.98 | 2.02 | 1.64 | 1.56 | 1.56 | 2.18 | 2.59 | 2.40 | 2.85 | 2.27 | 1.59 |
| 1960 | 2.05 | 2.11 | 1.70 | 1.61 | 1.59 | 2.26 | 2.66 | 2.50 | 2.89 | 2.32 | 1.64 |
| 1961 | 2.11 | 2.17 | 1.78 | 1.63 | 1.64 | 2.34 | 2.75 | 2.58 | 3.01 | 2.38 | 1.68 |
| 1962 | 2.17 | 2.24 | 1.85 | 1.68 | 1.69 | 2.40 | 2.82 | 2.65 | 3.05 | 2.44 | 1.72 |
| 1963 | 2.22 | 2.30 | 1.91 | 1.71 | 1.73 | 2.48 | 2.89 | 2.72 | 3.16 | 2.47 | 1.76 |
| 1964 | 2.29 | 2.37 | 1.95 | 1.79 | 1.79 | 2.56 | 2.97 | 2.80 | 3.20 | 2.54 | 1.82 |
| 1965 | 2.36 | 2.43 | 2.09 | 1.87 | 1.83 | 2.65 | 3.06 | 2.89 | 3.28 | 2.61 | 1.88 |
| 1966 | 2.45 | 2.52 | 2.19 | 1.96 | 1.89 | 2.75 | 3.16 | 2.99 | 3.41 | 2.67 | 1.94 |
| 1967 | 2.57 | 2.64 | 2.27 | 2.06 | 2.03 | 2.87 | 3.28 | 3.10 | 3.58 | 2.74 | 2.07 |
| 1968 | 2.74 | 2.80 | 2.48 | 2.21 | 2.21 | 3.05 | 3.48 | 3.26 | 3.75 | 2.92 | 2.23 |
| 1969 | 2.91 | 2.96 | 2.62 | 2.34 | 2.31 | 3.24 | 3.69 | 3.47 | 4.00 | 3.07 | 2.36 |
| 1970 | 3.08 | 3.16 | 2.91 | 2.45 | 2.39 | 3.44 | 3.92 | 3.69 | 4.28 | 3.20 | 2.49 |
| 1971 | 3.26 | 3.38 | 3.15 | 2.57 | 2.49 | 3.67 | 4.20 | 3.94 | 4.57 | 3.40 | 2.60 |
| 1972 p | 3.47 | 3.60 | 3.44 | 2.73 | 2.61 | 3.93 | 4.48 | 4.20 | 4.95 | 3.60 | 2.71 |
| | Average weekly earnings (dollars) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1947 | $46.03 | $45.92 | $35.20 | $40.99 | $41.80 | $49.69 | $59.34 | $50.31 | $60.98 | $51.87 | $40.07 |
| 1948 | 49.50 | 48.89 | 36.61 | 45.28 | 43.68 | 54.74 | 65.17 | 55.33 | 69.30 | 53.35 | 41.11 |
| 1949 | 50.38 | 50.53 | 37.26 | 44.41 | 42.80 | 55.42 | 68.64 | 57.67 | 72.46 | 54.14 | 41.07 |
| 1950 | 53.48 | 52.88 | 41.00 | 48.63 | 44.64 | 60.53 | 71.26 | 61.68 | 75.11 | 60.35 | 43.99 |
| 1951 | 56.88 | 56.84 | 43.89 | 51.22 | 46.64 | 65.08 | 74.30 | 66.91 | 81.19 | 64.31 | 46.13 |
| 1952 | 59.95 | 60.34 | 45.31 | 52.39 | 47.92 | 68.05 | 78.58 | 69.12 | 85.05 | 69.77 | 49.92 |
| 1953 | 62.57 | 63.50 | 47.63 | 53.18 | 48.74 | 71.81 | 82.29 | 74.21 | 90.35 | 72.72 | 50.90 |
| 1954 | 63.18 | 65.67 | 48.88 | 52.09 | 48.36 | 73.18 | 83.93 | 77.11 | 93.20 | 73.23 | 50.18 |
| 1955 | 66.63 | 68.89 | 51.86 | 55.34 | 49.73 | 78.01 | 87.91 | 80.97 | 96.93 | 81.93 | 52.68 |
| 1956 | 70.09 | 72.69 | 56.26 | 57.17 | 52.92 | 82.18 | 90.64 | 85.90 | 104.14 | 82.01 | 53.65 |
| 1957 | 72.52 | 75.48 | 58.75 | 57.96 | 53.91 | 85.45 | 92.64 | 89.98 | 108.53 | 85.67 | 56.85 |
| 1958 | 74.11 | 79.15 | 62.17 | 57.51 | 54.05 | 87.99 | 94.62 | 93.20 | 111.66 | 85.85 | 57.25 |
| 1959 | 78.61 | 82.82 | 64.12 | 63.02 | 56.63 | 93.30 | 99.46 | 99.36 | 117.42 | 93.75 | 60.10 |
| 1960 | 80.36 | 86.09 | 64.94 | 63.60 | 56.29 | 95.15 | 102.91 | 103.25 | 118.78 | 92.57 | 60.52 |
| 1961 | 82.92 | 88.75 | 69.42 | 65.04 | 58.06 | 99.45 | 105.05 | 106.81 | 124.31 | 96.15 | 62.83 |
| 1962 | 85.93 | 91.84 | 71.41 | 68.21 | 61.18 | 102.00 | 108.01 | 110.24 | 126.88 | 100.04 | 64.67 |
| 1963 | 87.91 | 94.30 | 73.92 | 69.43 | 62.45 | 105.90 | 110.69 | 112.88 | 131.77 | 100.78 | 66.00 |
| 1964 | 90.91 | 97.17 | 75.66 | 73.39 | 64.26 | 109.57 | 114.35 | 116.48 | 133.76 | 104.90 | 68.98 |
| 1965 | 94.64 | 99.87 | 79.21 | 78.17 | 66.61 | 114.22 | 118.12 | 121.09 | 138.42 | 109.62 | 71.82 |
| 1966 | 98.49 | 103.82 | 85.19 | 82.12 | 68.80 | 119.35 | 122.61 | 125.58 | 144.58 | 112.14 | 74.88 |
| 1967 | 102.03 | 107.98 | 87.62 | 84.25 | 73.08 | 122.84 | 125.95 | 128.96 | 152.87 | 113.44 | 78.87 |
| 1968 | 109.05 | 114.24 | 93.99 | 91.05 | 79.78 | 130.95 | 133.28 | 136.27 | 159.38 | 121.18 | 85.41 |
| 1969 | 115.53 | 120.77 | 97.99 | 95.47 | 82.93 | 139.32 | 141.70 | 145.05 | 170.40 | 126.18 | 87.79 |
| 1970 | 120.43 | 127.98 | 110.00 | 97.76 | 84.37 | 144.14 | 147.78 | 153.50 | 182.76 | 128.96 | 92.63 |
| 1971 | 128.12 | 135.21 | 116.55 | 104.34 | 88.64 | 154.51 | 157.50 | 163.90 | 193.77 | 137.02 | 98.02 |
| 1972 p | 137.76 | 145.44 | 118.34 | 112.75 | 93.96 | 168.20 | 169.79 | 175.56 | 209.39 | 147.96 | 103.79 |

p Preliminary unweighted average.

## Table C–10. Selected Payroll Series on Hours, Earnings, and Labor Turnover: Annual Averages, 1947–72

| Year | Average weekly overtime hours | | | Average hourly earnings excluding overtime [1] | | | Aggregate weekly man-hours index (1967=100) | | Aggregate weekly payroll index (1967=100) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Manufacturing | Durable goods | Nondurable goods | Manufacturing | Durable goods | Nondurable goods | Total private | Manufacturing | Total private | Manufacturing |
| 1947 | [2] | [2] | [2] | $1.18 | $1.24 | $1.11 | [2] | 90.4 | [2] | 38.9 |
| 1948 | [2] | [2] | [2] | 1.29 | 1.35 | 1.21 | [2] | 89.0 | [2] | 41.8 |
| 1949 | [2] | [2] | [2] | 1.34 | 1.42 | 1.26 | [2] | 79.5 | [2] | 38.7 |
| 1950 | [2] | [2] | [2] | 1.39 | 1.46 | 1.31 | [2] | 87.3 | [2] | 44.5 |
| 1951 | [2] | [2] | [2] | 1.51 | 1.59 | 1.40 | [2] | 93.6 | [2] | 51.8 |
| 1952 | [2] | [2] | [2] | 1.59 | 1.68 | 1.46 | [2] | 93.6 | [2] | 54.5 |
| 1953 | [2] | [2] | [2] | 1.68 | 1.79 | 1.53 | [2] | 96.1 | [2] | 60.4 |
| 1954 | [2] | [2] | [2] | 1.73 | 1.84 | 1.58 | [2] | 87.5 | [2] | 55.1 |
| 1955 | [2] | [2] | [2] | 1.79 | 1.91 | 1.62 | [2] | 93.1 | [2] | 61.1 |
| 1956 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 2.4 | 1.89 | 2.01 | 1.72 | [2] | 93.5 | [2] | 64.6 |
| 1957 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 1.99 | 2.12 | 1.80 | [2] | 90.5 | [2] | 65.4 |
| 1958 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 2.06 | 2.21 | 1.86 | [2] | 81.0 | [2] | 60.3 |
| 1959 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.12 | 2.28 | 1.92 | [2] | 87.4 | [2] | 67.8 |
| 1960 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.20 | 2.36 | 1.99 | [2] | 86.1 | [2] | 68.9 |
| 1961 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.25 | 2.42 | 2.05 | [2] | 82.9 | [2] | 68.0 |
| 1962 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.31 | 2.48 | 2.09 | [2] | 86.8 | [2] | 73.4 |
| 1963 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.37 | 2.54 | 2.15 | [2] | 87.5 | [2] | 76.0 |
| 1964 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 2.9 | 2.44 | 2.60 | 2.21 | 91.4 | 89.6 | 80.5 | 80.2 |
| 1965 | 3.6 | 3.9 | 3.2 | 2.51 | 2.67 | 2.27 | 95.5 | 95.3 | 87.6 | 88.1 |
| 1966 | 3.9 | 4.3 | 3.4 | 2.59 | 2.76 | 2.35 | 99.6 | 101.8 | 95.3 | 97.8 |
| 1967 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.1 | 2.72 | 2.88 | 2.47 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 1968 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 3.3 | 2.88 | 3.05 | 2.63 | 102.3 | 101.8 | 108.8 | 108.3 |
| 1969 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 3.4 | 3.06 | 3.24 | 2.79 | 105.6 | 103.3 | 119.8 | 116.6 |
| 1970 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.24 | 3.43 | 2.97 | 103.7 | 96.2 | 124.7 | 114.1 |
| 1971 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 3.44 | 3.66 | 3.14 | 102.8 | 92.3 | 131.8 | 116.3 |
| 1972 [p] | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 3.65 | 3.88 | 3.33 | 106.6 | 96.8 | 145.3 | 130.3 |

| Year | Labor turnover rates per 100 employees, manufacturing | | | | | Year | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Accessions | | Separations | | | | Accessions | | Separations | | |
| | Total | New hires | Total | Quits | Layoffs | | Total | New hires | Total | Quits | Layoffs |
| 1947 | 5.2 | [2] | 5.7 | 4.1 | 1.1 | 1960 | 3.8 | 2.2 | 4.3 | 1.3 | 2.4 |
| 1948 | 5.4 | [2] | 5.4 | 3.4 | 1.6 | 1961 | 4.1 | 2.2 | 4.0 | 1.2 | 2.2 |
| 1949 | 4.3 | [2] | 5.0 | 1.9 | 2.9 | 1962 | 4.1 | 2.3 | 4.1 | 1.4 | 2.0 |
| 1950 | 5.3 | [2] | 4.1 | 2.3 | 1.3 | 1963 | 3.9 | 2.4 | 3.9 | 1.4 | 1.8 |
| 1951 | 5.3 | 4.1 | 5.3 | 2.9 | 1.4 | 1964 | 4.0 | 2.6 | 3.9 | 1.5 | 1.7 |
| 1952 | 5.4 | 4.1 | 4.9 | 2.8 | 1.4 | 1965 | 4.3 | 3.1 | 4.1 | 1.9 | 1.4 |
| 1953 | 4.8 | 3.6 | 5.1 | 2.8 | 1.6 | 1966 | 5.0 | 3.8 | 4.6 | 2.6 | 1.2 |
| 1954 | 3.6 | 1.9 | 4.1 | 1.4 | 2.3 | 1967 | 4.4 | 3.3 | 4.6 | 2.3 | 1.4 |
| 1955 | 4.5 | 3.0 | 3.9 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 1968 | 4.6 | 3.5 | 4.6 | 2.5 | 1.2 |
| 1956 | 4.2 | 2.8 | 4.2 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1969 | 4.7 | 3.7 | 4.9 | 2.7 | 1.2 |
| 1957 | 3.6 | 2.2 | 4.2 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 1970 | 4.0 | 2.8 | 4.8 | 2.1 | 1.8 |
| 1958 | 3.6 | 1.7 | 4.1 | 1.1 | 2.6 | 1971 | 3.9 | 2.8 | 4.2 | 1.8 | 1.6 |
| 1959 | [3] 4.2 | 2.6 | [3] 4.1 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 1972 [p] | 4.4 | 3.3 | 4.2 | 2.2 | 1.1 |

[p] Preliminary (hours, earnings, and payroll averages are unweighted).
[1] Prior to the availability of weekly overtime hours beginning 1956, these data were derived by applying adjustment factors to gross average hourly earnings. (See the *Monthly Labor Review*, May 1960, pp. 537–540.)
[2] Not available.
[3] Transfers between establishments of the same firm are included in total accessions and total separations beginning 1959; therefore rates for these items are not strictly comparable with prior data. Transfers comprise part of other accessions and other separations, the rates for which are not shown separately.

## Table C–11. Spendable Average Weekly Earnings in Current and Constant Dollars, by Industry Division: Annual Averages, 1947–72

| Year | Spendable average weekly earnings, worker with three dependents | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total private | Mining | Contract construction | Manufacturing | Transportation and public utilities | Wholesale and retail trade | Finance, insurance, real estate [1] | Services |
| | In current dollars | | | | | | | |
| 1947 | $44.64 | $56.42 | $55.53 | $47.58 | (2) | $37.69 | $42.70 | (2) |
| 1948 | 48.51 | 62.85 | 62.60 | 52.31 | (2) | 40.39 | 45.03 | (2) |
| 1949 | 49.74 | 60.10 | 64.55 | 52.95 | (2) | 42.50 | 47.15 | (2) |
| 1950 | 52.04 | 63.81 | 65.94 | 56.36 | (2) | 43.88 | 49.76 | (2) |
| 1951 | 55.79 | 68.58 | 71.21 | 60.18 | (2) | 47.07 | 53.23 | (2) |
| 1952 | 57.87 | 71.30 | 75.51 | 62.98 | (2) | 48.45 | 55.07 | (2) |
| 1953 | 60.31 | 75.65 | 78.36 | 65.60 | (2) | 50.57 | 57.02 | (2) |
| 1954 | 60.85 | 75.58 | 80.76 | 65.65 | (2) | 51.89 | 58.86 | (2) |
| 1955 | 63.41 | 81.04 | 82.16 | 69.79 | (2) | 53.36 | 60.37 | (2) |
| 1956 | 65.82 | 85.57 | 86.65 | 72.25 | (2) | 55.21 | 61.77 | (2) |
| 1957 | 67.71 | 88.30 | 89.63 | 74.31 | (2) | 56.76 | 63.09 | (2) |
| 1958 | 69.11 | 86.70 | 92.51 | 75.23 | (2) | 58.48 | 65.15 | (2) |
| 1959 | 71.86 | 91.94 | 95.82 | 79.40 | (2) | 60.44 | 67.08 | (2) |
| 1960 | 72.96 | 92.92 | 99.15 | 80.11 | (2) | 61.28 | 68.59 | (2) |
| 1961 | 74.48 | 94.13 | 103.29 | 82.18 | (2) | 62.48 | 70.15 | (2) |
| 1962 | 76.99 | 96.90 | 106.78 | 85.53 | (2) | 64.37 | 73.07 | (2) |
| 1963 | 78.56 | 99.69 | 110.18 | 87.58 | (2) | 65.67 | 75.36 | (2) |
| 1964 | 82.57 | 104.40 | 116. | 92.18 | $104.92 | 68.93 | 78.14 | $85.36 |
| 1965 | 86.30 | 110.27 | 122. | 96. 5 | 111.64 | 71.12 | 81.20 | 68.71 |
| 1966 | 88.66 | 113.98 | 127.38 | 99.45 | 112.20 | 72.70 | 83.29 | 71.10 |
| 1967 | 90.86 | 118.52 | 134.33 | 101.28 | 114.58 | 74.75 | 85.79 | 73.64 |
| 1968 | 95.28 | 122.52 | 140.34 | 106.75 | 119.54 | 78.49 | 90.68 | 76.81 |
| 1969 | 99.99 | 131.09 | 152.49 | 111.44 | 125.78 | 81.94 | 95.50 | 81.49 |
| 1970 | 104.61 | 140.50 | 166.47 | 115.90 | 133.52 | 85.86 | 99.76 | 86.66 |
| 1971 | 112.12 | 148.11 | 181.92 | 123.93 | 145.69 | 91.40 | 107.74 | 93.16 |
| 1972 p | 120.79 | 160.75 | 191.86 | 135.24 | 161.85 | 97.19 | 114.93 | 99.14 |
| | In 1967 dollars | | | | | | | |
| 1947 | $66.73 | $84.34 | $83.00 | $71.12 | (2) | $56.34 | $63.83 | (2) |
| 1948 | 67.28 | 87.17 | 86.82 | 72.55 | (2) | 56.02 | 62.45 | (2) |
| 1949 | 69.66 | 84.17 | 90.41 | 74.16 | (2) | [redacted] | 66.04 | (2) |
| 1950 | 72.18 | 88.50 | 91.46 | 78.17 | (2) | | 69.02 | (2) |
| 1951 | 71.71 | 88.53 | 91.53 | 77.35 | (2) | | 68.42 | (2) |
| 1952 | 72.79 | 89.69 | 94.98 | 79.22 | (2) | 60.96 | 69.27 | (2) |
| 1953 | 75.29 | 94.44 | 97.83 | 81.90 | (2) | 63.13 | 71.19 | (2) |
| 1954 | 75.89 | 93.89 | 100.32 | 81.55 | (2) | 64.46 | 73.12 | (2) |
| 1955 | 79.06 | 101.05 | 102.44 | 87.02 | (2) | 66.53 | 75.27 | (2) |
| 1956 | 80.86 | 105.12 | 106.45 | 88.78 | (2) | 67.83 | 75.88 | (2) |
| 1957 | 80.32 | 104.74 | 106.32 | 88.15 | (2) | 67.33 | 74.84 | (2) |
| 1958 | 79.80 | 99.54 | 106.82 | 86.87 | (2) | 67.53 | 75.23 | (2) |
| 1959 | 82.31 | 105.32 | 109.76 | 90.95 | (2) | 69.23 | 76.82 | (2) |
| 1960 | 82.25 | 104.76 | 111.78 | 90.32 | (2) | 69.20 | 77.33 | (2) |
| 1961 | 83.13 | 105.06 | 115.28 | 91.72 | (2) | 69.73 | 78.29 | (2) |
| 1962 | 84.98 | 106.95 | 117.86 | 94.40 | (2) | 71.05 | 80.65 | (2) |
| 1963 | 85.67 | 108.71 | 120.15 | 95.51 | (2) | 71.61 | 82.18 | (2) |
| 1964 | 88.88 | 112.38 | 125.30 | 99.22 | $112.94 | 74.20 | 84.11 | $70.36 |
| 1965 | 91.32 | 116.69 | 129.98 | 102.41 | 118.14 | 75.26 | 85.93 | 72.71 |
| 1966 | 91.21 | 117.26 | 131.05 | 102.31 | 115.43 | 74.79 | 85.69 | 73.15 |
| 1967 | 90.86 | 118.52 | 134.33 | 101.28 | 114.58 | 74.75 | 85.79 | 73.64 |
| 1968 | 91.44 | 117.58 | 134.68 | 102.45 | 114.72 | 75.32 | 87.01 | 73.71 |
| 1969 | 91.07 | 119.39 | 138.88 | 101.49 | 114.55 | 74.63 | 86.98 | 74.22 |
| 1970 | 89.95 | 120.81 | 143.14 | 99.66 | 114.81 | 73.83 | 85.79 | 74.51 |
| 1971 | 92.43 | 122.10 | 149.98 | 102.17 | 120.11 | 75.35 | 88.82 | 76.80 |
| 1972 p | 96.40 | 128.29 | 153.12 | 107.98 | 129.17 | 77.57 | 91.72 | 79.12 |

p Preliminary unweighted average.
1 Excludes data for nonoffice salesmen.
2 Separate data not available.

NOTE: Data for earnings series for mining and manufacturing refer to production and related workers; for contract construction, to construction workers; for all other divisions, to nonsupervisory workers.

## Table D–1. Employees on Payrolls of Nonagricultural Establishments, by Region and State: Annual Averages, 1947–72

[Thousands]

| Region and State | 1972 p | 1971 | 1970 | 1969 | 1968 | 1967 | 1966 | 1965 | 1964 | 1963 | 1962 | 1961 | 1960 | 1959 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Region I | 4,550 | 4,499 | 4,562 | 4,553 | 4,432 | 4,335 | 4,209 | 4,011 | 3,876 | 3,822 | 3,800 | 3,720 | 3,701 | 3,649 |
| Maine | 335 | 330 | 332 | 330 | 323 | 317 | 309 | 295 | 285 | 280 | 280 | 277 | 278 | 273 |
| New Hampshire | 275 | 261 | 260 | 259 | 252 | 244 | 235 | 221 | 213 | 209 | 208 | 202 | 201 | 196 |
| Vermont | 152 | 148 | 148 | 146 | 140 | 136 | 131 | 121 | 114 | 112 | 111 | 107 | 108 | 107 |
| Massachusetts | 2,267 | 2,255 | 2,281 | 2,278 | 2,216 | 2,170 | 2,109 | 2,024 | 1,969 | 1,954 | 1,953 | 1,919 | 1,907 | 1,888 |
| Rhode Island | 342 | 339 | 343 | 346 | 343 | 338 | 330 | 317 | 304 | 298 | 298 | 292 | 292 | 287 |
| Connecticut | 1,179 | 1,166 | 1,198 | 1,194 | 1,158 | 1,130 | 1,095 | 1,033 | 991 | 969 | 950 | 923 | 915 | 898 |
| Region II | 9,567 | 9,594 | 9,762 | 9,755 | 9,488 | 9,279 | 9,068 | 8,775 | 8,540 | 8,403 | 8,357 | 8,192 | 8,199 | 8,099 |
| New York | 6,947 | 6,997 | 7,183 | 7,182 | 7,002 | 6,858 | 6,710 | 6,519 | 6,371 | 6,274 | 6,261 | 6,158 | 6,182 | 6,128 |
| New Jersey | 2,620 | 2,597 | 2,609 | 2,573 | 2,486 | 2,421 | 2,358 | 2,256 | 2,169 | 2,129 | 2,096 | 2,034 | 2,017 | 1,971 |
| Region III | 8,657 | 8,514 | 8,524 | 8,488 | 8,257 | 8,044 | 7,822 | 7,473 | 7,178 | 6,993 | 6,894 | 6,729 | 6,777 | 6,696 |
| Pennsylvania | 4,324 | 4,285 | 4,347 | 4,371 | 4,260 | 4,167 | 4,073 | 3,914 | 3,773 | 3,692 | 3,692 | 3,635 | 3,713 | 3,677 |
| Delaware | 217 | 213 | 213 | 210 | 202 | 197 | 193 | 184 | 171 | 163 | 156 | 152 | 154 | 151 |
| Maryland | 1,382 | 1,316 | 1,301 | 1,276 | 1,227 | 1,182 | 1,135 | 1,060 | 1,012 | 979 | 949 | 911 | 896 | 876 |
| District of Columbia | 683 | 683 | 681 | 675 | 664 | 641 | 619 | 598 | 585 | 567 | 548 | 536 | 526 | |
| Virginia | 1,553 | 1,497 | 1,465 | 1,438 | 1,385 | 1,330 | 1,285 | 1,219 | 1,163 | 1,124 | 1,082 | 1,035 | 1,018 | 1,001 |
| West Virginia | 528 | 520 | 517 | 512 | 508 | 504 | 495 | 477 | 461 | 450 | 448 | 448 | 460 | 465 |
| Region IV | 10,674 | 10,329 | 10,161 | 9,942 | 9,501 | 9,104 | 8,776 | 8,233 | 7,791 | 7,480 | 7,211 | 6,947 | 6,911 | 6,749 |
| North Carolina | 1,847 | 1,794 | 1,783 | 1,747 | 1,679 | 1,601 | 1,534 | 1,431 | 1,354 | 1,299 | 1,259 | 1,209 | 1,196 | 1,164 |
| South Carolina | 900 | 861 | 842 | 820 | 783 | 754 | 735 | 686 | 651 | 631 | 610 | 587 | 583 | 567 |
| Georgia | 1,611 | 1,575 | 1,558 | 1,532 | 1,456 | 1,393 | 1,338 | 1,257 | 1,187 | 1,140 | 1,093 | 1,051 | 1,051 | 1,030 |
| Florida | 2,306 | 2,209 | 2,152 | 2,070 | 1,932 | 1,816 | 1,727 | 1,619 | 1,527 | 1,447 | 1,388 | 1,334 | 1,321 | 1,273 |
| Kentucky | 954 | 928 | 911 | 895 | 869 | 835 | 803 | 759 | 722 | 703 | 674 | 648 | 654 | 647 |
| Tennessee | 1,412 | 1,354 | 1,328 | 1,310 | 1,264 | 1,219 | 1,184 | 1,109 | 1,046 | 1,003 | 969 | 934 | 926 | 907 |
| Alabama | 1,034 | 1,017 | 1,010 | 1,000 | 970 | 952 | 936 | 887 | 844 | 813 | 792 | 775 | 776 | 764 |
| Mississippi | 610 | 591 | 577 | 568 | 548 | 532 | 519 | 485 | 460 | 444 | 426 | 409 | 404 | 397 |
| Region V | 15,999 | 15,743 | 15,906 | 16,036 | 15,515 | 15,125 | 14,758 | 13,960 | 13,276 | 12,892 | 12,647 | 12,324 | 12,603 | [1] 12,406 |
| Ohio | 3,876 | 3,828 | 3,881 | 3,887 | 3,751 | 3,620 | 3,537 | 3,364 | 3,216 | 3,145 | 3,099 | 3,044 | 3,147 | 3,113 |
| Indiana | 1,908 | 1,841 | 1,849 | 1,880 | 1,817 | 1,777 | 1,737 | 1,631 | 1,546 | 1,499 | 1,461 | 1,408 | 1,431 | [1] 1,397 |
| Illinois | 4,303 | 4,274 | 4,329 | 4,358 | 4,267 | 4,192 | 4,078 | 3,864 | 3,696 | 3,599 | 3,557 | 3,487 | 3,522 | 3,500 |
| Michigan | 3,024 | 2,973 | 3,005 | 3,085 | 2,963 | 2,904 | 2,862 | 2,687 | 2,518 | 2,412 | 2,337 | 2,247 | 2,351 | 2,297 |
| Wisconsin | 1,560 | 1,525 | 1,530 | 1,525 | 1,472 | 1,431 | 1,394 | 1,332 | 1,271 | 1,234 | 1,207 | 1,180 | 1,192 | 1,166 |
| Minnesota | 1,328 | 1,302 | 1,312 | 1,301 | 1,245 | 1,201 | 1,150 | 1,082 | 1,029 | 1,003 | 986 | 958 | 960 | 933 |
| Region VI | 6,343 | 6,342 | 6,275 | 6,214 | 5,965 | 5,734 | 5,506 | 5,197 | 4,966 | 4,793 | 4,662 | 4,524 | 4,507 | 4,468 |
| Arkansas | 558 | 542 | 534 | 531 | 513 | 498 | 485 | 455 | 429 | 415 | 397 | 376 | 367 | 359 |
| Louisiana | 1,060 | 1,049 | 1,042 | 1,041 | 1,028 | 1,005 | 966 | 906 | 856 | 817 | 795 | 781 | 790 | 780 |
| Oklahoma | 806 | 779 | 770 | 755 | 727 | 706 | 682 | 648 | 624 | 612 | 602 | 587 | 582 | 573 |
| Texas | 3,779 | 3,671 | 3,636 | 3,599 | 3,420 | 3,252 | 3,101 | 2,925 | 2,801 | 2,700 | 2,625 | 2,544 | 2,532 | 2,513 |
| New Mexico | 320 | 301 | 293 | 288 | 277 | 273 | 272 | 263 | 256 | 249 | 243 | 236 | 236 | 234 |
| Region VII | 3,795 | 3,702 | 3,704 | 3,701 | 3,608 | 3,524 | 3,416 | 3,242 | 3,125 | 3,051 | 3,001 | 2,955 | 2,966 | 2,936 |
| Iowa | 909 | 883 | 883 | 879 | 857 | 837 | 807 | 755 | 720 | 701 | 686 | 680 | 681 | 675 |
| Missouri | 1,674 | 1,655 | 1,662 | 1,666 | 1,625 | 1,590 | 1,548 | 1,472 | 1,413 | 1,378 | 1,350 | 1,327 | 1,345 | 1,333 |
| Nebraska | 501 | 488 | 482 | 472 | 456 | 447 | 431 | 416 | 406 | 399 | 393 | 387 | 381 | 389 |
| Kansas | 711 | 676 | 677 | 684 | 670 | 650 | 630 | 599 | 586 | 573 | 572 | 561 | 559 | 559 |
| Region VIII | 1,892 | 1,809 | 1,782 | 1,699 | 1,637 | 1,581 | 1,535 | 1,473 | 1,438 | 1,421 | 1,391 | 1,348 | 1,312 | 1,271 |
| North Dakota | 169 | 165 | 163 | 157 | 155 | 151 | 148 | 146 | 142 | 136 | 131 | 126 | 126 | 128 |
| South Dakota | 189 | 182 | 177 | 173 | 167 | 163 | 159 | 155 | 151 | 152 | 153 | 147 | 142 | 138 |
| Montana | 212 | 207 | 201 | 198 | 195 | 190 | 187 | 181 | 176 | 175 | 172 | 167 | 167 | 165 |
| Wyoming | 119 | 111 | 109 | 108 | 103 | 100 | 98 | 97 | 98 | 97 | 96 | 97 | 97 | 93 |
| Colorado | 808 | 773 | 743 | 713 | 680 | 649 | 625 | 593 | 577 | 566 | 552 | 537 | 515 | 493 |
| Utah | 395 | 371 | 359 | 350 | 337 | 328 | 318 | 301 | 294 | 295 | 287 | 274 | 265 | 254 |
| Region IX | 8,271 | 8,011 | 7,992 | 7,919 | 7,547 | 7,222 | 6,974 | 6,580 | 6,353 | 6,132 | 5,905 | 5,647 | 5,522 | 5,357 |
| Arizona | 645 | 583 | 547 | 517 | 473 | 446 | 435 | 404 | 389 | 377 | 365 | 347 | 334 | 309 |
| Nevada | 222 | 211 | 203 | 194 | 177 | 166 | 162 | 157 | 149 | 143 | 127 | 110 | 103 | 96 |
| California | 7,098 | 6,915 | 6,948 | 6,932 | 6,642 | 6,368 | 6,145 | 5,800 | 5,607 | 5,412 | 5,218 | 4,996 | 4,896 | 4,775 |
| Hawaii | 306 | 302 | 294 | 276 | 255 | 242 | 232 | 219 | 208 | 200 | 195 | 194 | 189 | 177 |
| Region X | 2,205 | 2,107 | 2,090 | 2,116 | 2,051 | 1,962 | 1,886 | 1,753 | 1,662 | 1,627 | 1,609 | 1,544 | 1,534 | 1,466 |
| Idaho | 229 | 217 | 208 | 201 | 193 | 188 | 185 | 178 | 169 | 165 | 165 | 159 | 155 | 155 |
| Washington | 1,100 | 1,065 | 1,080 | 1,121 | 1,100 | 1,046 | 989 | 897 | 855 | 851 | 857 | 819 | 813 | 813 |
| Oregon | 773 | 727 | 709 | 707 | 678 | 651 | 639 | 607 | 573 | 549 | 528 | 509 | 509 | 498 |
| Alaska | 103 | 98 | 93 | 87 | 80 | 77 | 73 | 71 | 65 | 62 | 59 | 57 | 57 | |

Footnotes at end of table.

## Table D–1. Employees on Payrolls of Nonagricultural Establishments, by Region and State: Annual Averages, 1947–72—Continued

| Region and State | 1958 | 1957 | 1956 | 1955 | 1954 | 1953 | 1952 | 1951 | 1950 | 1949 | 1948 | 1947 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Region I | 3,532 | 3,649 | 3,647 | 3,549 | 3,492 | 3,587 | 3,514 | 3,507 | 3,345 | 3,234 | 3,372 | 3,334 |
| Maine | 265 | 274 | 279 | 275 | 270 | 276 | 276 | 272 | 254 | 252 | 265 | 263 |
| New Hampshire | 188 | 189 | 187 | 184 | 177 | 178 | 176 | 175 | 168 | 164 | 173 | 169 |
| Vermont | 104 | 106 | 106 | 102 | 102 | 104 | 100 | 100 | 97 | 95 | 99 | 99 |
| Massachusetts | 1,825 | 1,873 | 1,866 | 1,818 | 1,792 | 1,845 | 1,810 | 1,823 | 1,761 | 1,712 | 1,760 | 1,731 |
| Rhode Island | 277 | 285 | 296 | 295 | 291 | 304 | 304 | 308 | 299 | 281 | 299 | 298 |
| Connecticut | 873 | 922 | 913 | 875 | 860 | 880 | 848 | 829 | 766 | 730 | 776 | 774 |
| Region II | 7,938 | 8,147 | 8,027 | 7,782 | 7,649 | 7,786 | 7,632 | 7,523 | 7,233 | 7,069 | 7,253 | 7,141 |
| New York | 6,027 | 6,179 | 6,093 | 5,917 | 5,828 | 5,936 | 5,828 | 5,735 | 5,576 | 5,473 | 5,596 | 5,518 |
| New Jersey | 1,911 | 1,968 | 1,934 | 1,865 | 1,821 | 1,850 | 1,804 | 1,788 | 1,657 | 1,596 | 1,657 | 1,623 |
| Region III | 6,614 | 6,874 | 6,820 | 6,623 | 6,484 | 6,797 | 6,707 | 6,677 | 6,307 | 6,141 | 6,357 | 6,225 |
| Pennsylvania | 3,660 | 3,843 | 3,826 | 3,748 | 3,692 | 3,910 | 3,819 | 3,838 | 3,643 | 3,555 | 3,725 | 3,672 |
| Delaware | 149 | 154 | 157 | 144 | 135 | 139 | 134 | 129 | 121 | 113 | 115 | 111 |
| Maryland | 855 | 882 | 870 | 835 | 803 | 815 | 793 | 769 | 716 | 686 | 697 | 673 |
| District of Columbia | 513 | 514 | 509 | 503 | 499 | 517 | 537 | 534 | 498 | 489 | 483 | 477 |
| Virginia | 967 | 972 | 956 | 912 | 880 | 903 | 898 | 889 | 805 | 775 | 786 | 772 |
| West Virginia | 470 | 509 | 502 | 481 | 475 | 513 | 526 | 538 | 524 | 523 | 551 | 520 |
| Region IV | 6,463 | 6,462 | 6,331 | 6,063 | 5,789 | 5,868 | 5,733 | 5,527 | 5,148 | 4,899 | 5,031 | 4,864 |
| North Carolina | 1,109 | 1,101 | 1,099 | 1,059 | 1,012 | 1,024 | 1,007 | 987 | 928 | 868 | 895 | 880 |
| South Carolina | 546 | 545 | 543 | 533 | 520 | 544 | 544 | 506 | 461 | 443 | 456 | 436 |
| Georgia | 989 | 997 | 994 | 960 | 915 | 930 | 905 | 872 | 807 | 770 | 779 | 759 |
| Florida | 1,186 | 1,153 | 1,060 | 966 | 883 | 849 | 809 | 760 | 704 | 657 | 658 | 641 |
| Kentucky | 635 | 657 | 649 | 620 | 599 | 631 | 620 | 599 | 557 | 537 | 557 | 530 |
| Tennessee | 875 | 887 | 887 | 868 | 842 | 853 | 827 | 806 | 759 | 722 | 754 | 717 |
| Alabama | 742 | 755 | 735 | 703 | 678 | 693 | 681 | 663 | 620 | 605 | 629 | 610 |
| Mississippi | 381 | 367 | 364 | 354 | 340 | 344 | 340 | 334 | 312 | 297 | 303 | 291 |
| Region V | [1] 11,980 | 12,643 | 12,660 | 12,388 | 11,919 | 12,444 | 11,915 | 11,776 | 11,171 | 10,712 | 11,121 | 10,833 |
| Ohio | 3,007 | 3,230 | 3,220 | 3,129 | 3,028 | 3,150 | 3,006 | 2,953 | 2,760 | 2,655 | 2,786 | 2,708 |
| Indiana | 1,333 | 1,408 | 1,406 | 1,377 | 1,320 | 1,422 | 1,360 | 1,353 | 1,272 | 1,188 | 1,227 | 1,194 |
| Illinois | 3,412 | 3,558 | 3,538 | 3,410 | 3,317 | 3,444 | 3,350 | 3,297 | 3,160 | 3,088 | 3,206 | 3,165 |
| Michigan | [1] 2,204 | 2,376 | 2,440 | 2,479 | 2,321 | 2,456 | 2,275 | 2,266 | 2,154 | 2,019 | 2,094 | 2,014 |
| Wisconsin | 1,115 | 1,152 | 1,147 | 1,108 | 1,070 | 1,097 | 1,080 | 1,071 | 1,022 | 987 | 1,015 | 986 |
| Minnesota | 909 | 919 | 909 | 882 | 863 | 875 | 844 | 836 | 803 | 775 | 793 | 766 |
| Region VI | 4,347 | 4,365 | 4,262 | 4,072 | 3,926 | 3,970 | 3,907 | 3,788 | 3,484 | 3,359 | 3,359 | 3,181 |
| Arkansas | 344 | 337 | 333 | 321 | 311 | 320 | 323 | 319 | 298 | 288 | 294 | 286 |
| Louisiana | 783 | 803 | 772 | 726 | 709 | 711 | 684 | 670 | 636 | 623 | 618 | 592 |
| Oklahoma | 557 | 565 | 563 | 551 | 531 | 535 | 527 | 504 | 477 | 466 | 463 | 437 |
| Texas | 2,442 | 2,450 | 2,396 | 2,291 | 2,200 | 2,225 | 2,202 | 2,104 | 1,921 | 1,841 | 1,850 | 1,743 |
| New Mexico | 221 | 210 | 198 | 183 | 175 | 179 | 171 | 161 | 152 | 141 | 134 | 123 |
| Region VII | 2,848 | 2,886 | 2,870 | 2,817 | 2,775 | 2,833 | 2,801 | 2,733 | 2,578 | 2,496 | 2,514 | 2,441 |
| Iowa | 647 | 654 | 649 | 632 | 619 | 632 | 630 | 631 | 610 | 593 | 596 | 577 |
| Missouri | 1,298 | 1,322 | 1,314 | 1,296 | 1,267 | 1,308 | 1,289 | 1,257 | 1,185 | 1,143 | 1,162 | 1,136 |
| Nebraska | 357 | 356 | 357 | 355 | 348 | 349 | 344 | 334 | 319 | 312 | 313 | 301 |
| Kansas | 546 | 554 | 550 | 544 | 541 | 544 | 538 | 511 | 464 | 448 | 443 | 427 |
| Region VIII | 1,219 | 1,219 | 1,198 | 1,150 | 1,110 | 1,121 | 1,103 | 1,065 | 1,005 | 970 | 972 | 932 |
| North Dakota | 123 | 121 | 120 | 116 | 117 | 115 | 113 | 109 | 109 | 106 | 103 | 97 |
| South Dakota | 133 | 132 | 133 | 128 | 125 | 123 | 122 | 120 | 119 | 116 | 115 | 110 |
| Montana | 162 | 165 | 160 | 162 | 157 | 157 | 155 | 151 | 149 | 147 | 145 | 138 |
| Wyoming | 88 | 88 | 88 | 86 | 86 | 88 | 86 | 83 | 80 | 79 | 80 | 73 |
| Colorado | 471 | 471 | 452 | 433 | 412 | 417 | 413 | 393 | 358 | 338 | 345 | 335 |
| Utah | 242 | 242 | 236 | 225 | 213 | 219 | 216 | 209 | 190 | 184 | 184 | 179 |
| Region IX | 4,874 | 4,886 | 4,689 | 4,304 | 4,151 | 4,161 | 4,002 | 3,758 | 3,423 | 3,293 | 3,371 | 3,280 |
| Arizona | 287 | 273 | 251 | 226 | 209 | 208 | 198 | 181 | 162 | 154 | 155 | 146 |
| Nevada | 88 | 88 | 86 | 85 | 76 | 72 | 66 | 59 | 54 | 51 | 53 | 54 |
| California | 4,499 | 4,525 | 4,352 | 4,083 | 3,866 | 3,881 | 3,738 | 3,518 | 3,209 | 3,088 | 3,163 | 3,080 |
| Hawaii | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Region X | 1,416 | 1,431 | 1,422 | 1,382 | 1,330 | 1,354 | 1,332 | 1,336 | 1,254 | 1,216 | 1,244 | 1,214 |
| Idaho | 151 | 148 | 145 | 139 | 133 | 136 | 138 | 139 | 132 | 126 | 125 | 123 |
| Washington | 790 | 803 | 785 | 768 | 741 | 749 | 746 | 735 | 684 | 671 | 686 | 671 |
| Oregon | 475 | 480 | 492 | 475 | 456 | 469 | 468 | 462 | 438 | 419 | 433 | 420 |
| Alaska | | | | | | | | | | | | |

[p] Preliminary (12-month) average.
[1] Data are not strictly comparable with earlier years from this year forward.

NOTE: Data for several States have been revised because of recent benchmark adjustments.

SOURCE: State agencies cooperating with the U.S. Department of Labor.

## Table D–2. Employees on Payrolls of Manufacturing Establishments, by Region and State: Annual Averages, 1947–72

[Thousands]

| Region and State | 1972 p | 1971 | 1970 | 1969 | 1968 | 1967 | 1966 | 1965 | 1964 | 1963 | 1962 | 1961 | 1960 | 1959 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Region I | 1,350 | 1,346 | 1,459 | 1,540 | 1,553 | 1,565 | 1,549 | 1,460 | 1,412 | 1,425 | 1,454 | 1,429 | 1,452 | 1,451 |
| Maine | 104 | 103 | 110 | 116 | 118 | 116 | 115 | 108 | 104 | 103 | 104 | 103 | 105 | 103 |
| New Hampshire | 91 | 88 | 92 | 98 | 100 | 98 | 96 | 90 | 88 | 88 | 89 | 86 | 87 | 87 |
| Vermont | 38 | 38 | 41 | 43 | 44 | 44 | 43 | 39 | 35 | 35 | 36 | 34 | 35 | 36 |
| Massachusetts | 602 | 604 | 651 | 683 | 690 | 700 | 696 | 666 | 650 | 664 | 668 | 685 | 698 | 698 |
| Rhode Island | 116 | 114 | 121 | 128 | 127 | 127 | 128 | 121 | 116 | 116 | 119 | 117 | 120 | 120 |
| Connecticut | 399 | 401 | 444 | 472 | 474 | 480 | 471 | 436 | 421 | 421 | 418 | 404 | 407 | 407 |
| Region II | 2,399 | 2,451 | 2,623 | 2,764 | 2,764 | 2,768 | 2,773 | 2,674 | 2,601 | 2,613 | 2,651 | 2,614 | 2,688 | 2,694 |
| New York | 1,602 | 1,635 | 1,761 | 1,871 | 1,879 | 1,886 | 1,895 | 1,838 | 1,795 | 1,804 | 1,838 | 1,823 | 1,879 | 1,893 |
| New Jersey | 797 | 816 | 862 | 893 | 885 | 882 | 878 | 836 | 806 | 809 | 813 | 791 | 809 | 801 |
| Region III | 2,261 | 2,255 | 2,376 | 2,460 | 2,435 | 2,412 | 2,405 | 2,294 | 2,204 | 2 158 | 2,149 | 2,106 | 2,179 | 2,140 |
| Pennsylvania | 1,421 | 1,430 | 1,523 | 1,583 | 1,565 | 1,557 | 1,560 | 1,489 | 1,429 | 1,397 | 1,399 | 1,378 | 1,440 | 1,408 |
| Delaware | 70 | 69 | 71 | 73 | 73 | 72 | 71 | 68 | 62 | 59 | 56 | 55 | 59 | 58 |
| Maryland | 251 | 253 | 271 | 282 | 281 | 283 | 280 | 265 | 258 | 260 | 259 | 257 | 260 | 257 |
| District of Columbia | 18 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| Virginia | 379 | 362 | 365 | 371 | 363 | 346 | 340 | 323 | 309 | 298 | 292 | 276 | 275 | 270 |
| West Virginia | 122 | 123 | 127 | 131 | 132 | 133 | 133 | 129 | 126 | 124 | 123 | 120 | 125 | 127 |
| Region IV | 3,126 | 3,036 | 3,070 | 3,092 | 2,958 | 2,847 | 2,776 | 2,567 | 2,406 | 2,313 | 2,238 | 2,130 | 2,147 | 2,109 |
| North Carolina | 736 | 715 | 719 | 721 | 692 | 664 | 644 | 596 | 562 | 542 | 531 | 509 | 509 | 497 |
| South Carolina | 349 | 337 | 340 | 342 | 327 | 320 | 314 | 293 | 278 | 270 | 260 | 247 | 245 | 238 |
| Georgia | 460 | 455 | 466 | 476 | 452 | 438 | 431 | 403 | 378 | 363 | 350 | 333 | 341 | 339 |
| Florida | 326 | 316 | 322 | 328 | 310 | 293 | 275 | 252 | 237 | 229 | 222 | 211 | 207 | 199 |
| Kentucky | 258 | 248 | 252 | 248 | 240 | 231 | 226 | 206 | 192 | 183 | 175 | 166 | 172 | 171 |
| Tennessee | 476 | 459 | 465 | 470 | 455 | 436 | 425 | 387 | 362 | 345 | 332 | 314 | 316 | 308 |
| Alabama | 321 | 318 | 324 | 325 | 307 | 298 | 295 | 277 | 257 | 247 | 240 | 231 | 237 | 238 |
| Mississippi | 200 | 188 | 182 | 182 | 175 | 167 | 166 | 153 | 140 | 134 | 128 | 119 | 120 | 119 |
| Region V | 5,171 | 5,100 | 5,351 | 5,666 | 5,528 | 5,459 | 5,481 | 5,157 | 4,869 | 4,739 | 4,657 | 4,461 | 4,726 | 4,710 |
| Ohio | 1,328 | 1,329 | 1,407 | 1,468 | 1,431 | 1,399 | 1,402 | 1,324 | 1,257 | 1,235 | 1,216 | 1,181 | 1,263 | 1,263 |
| Indiana | 708 | 683 | 710 | 752 | 723 | 716 | 720 | 674 | 631 | 615 | 602 | 568 | 594 | 584 |
| Illinois | 1,273 | 1,266 | 1,342 | 1,400 | 1,387 | 1,393 | 1,393 | 1,302 | 1,238 | 1,204 | 1,199 | 1,165 | 1,211 | 1,223 |
| Michigan | 1,067 | 1,045 | 1,072 | 1,193 | 1,162 | 1,139 | 1,169 | 1,103 | 1,026 | 981 | 944 | 879 | 968 | 952 |
| Wisconsin | 489 | 478 | 501 | 521 | 510 | 509 | 509 | 492 | 470 | 461 | 456 | 439 | 460 | 460 |
| Minnesota | 306 | 299 | 319 | 332 | 315 | 303 | 288 | 262 | 247 | 243 | 240 | 229 | 230 | 225 |
| Region VI | 1,238 | 1,207 | 1,239 | 1,252 | 1,189 | 1,123 | 1,068 | 986 | 935 | 891 | 863 | 831 | 838 | 835 |
| Arkansas | 177 | 169 | 168 | 168 | 159 | 152 | 148 | 134 | 125 | 119 | 113 | 105 | 102 | 99 |
| Louisiana | 176 | 173 | 175 | 181 | 178 | 173 | 165 | 158 | 152 | 146 | 139 | 136 | 142 | 143 |
| Oklahoma | 136 | 131 | 134 | 130 | 122 | 116 | 113 | 103 | 97 | 91 | 90 | 87 | 87 | 87 |
| Texas | 724 | 713 | 741 | 753 | 712 | 664 | 624 | 574 | 543 | 518 | 504 | 487 | 490 | 489 |
| New Mexico | 25 | 21 | 21 | 20 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 17 | 18 | 17 | 17 | 16 | 17 | 17 |
| Region VII | 882 | 847 | 882 | 922 | 913 | 899 | 872 | 800 | 775 | 756 | 747 | 729 | 753 | 753 |
| Iowa | 219 | 207 | 216 | 225 | 223 | 219 | 212 | 192 | 183 | 179 | 174 | 171 | 177 | 178 |
| Missouri | 434 | 427 | 448 | 462 | 459 | 454 | 445 | 417 | 403 | 394 | 387 | 376 | 393 | 391 |
| Nebraska | 86 | 83 | 85 | 87 | 83 | 80 | 75 | 69 | 68 | 67 | 68 | 67 | 67 | 64 |
| Kansas | 143 | 130 | 135 | 148 | 148 | 146 | 140 | 122 | 121 | 116 | 118 | 115 | 116 | 120 |
| Region VIII | 244 | 231 | 230 | 225 | 214 | 206 | 202 | 191 | 194 | 200 | 197 | 190 | 183 | 171 |
| North Dakota | 11 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 7 |
| South Dakota | 18 | 17 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 15 | 14 | 14 | 13 | 15 | 14 | 14 | 13 | 13 |
| Montana | 25 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 23 | 22 | 23 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| Wyoming | 8 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Colorado | 122 | 118 | 118 | 115 | 107 | 103 | 99 | 90 | 91 | 93 | 93 | 92 | 88 | 81 |
| Utah | 60 | 55 | 55 | 54 | 52 | 50 | 50 | 49 | 52 | 55 | 54 | 50 | 47 | 42 |
| Region IX | 1,637 | 1,594 | 1,663 | 1,788 | 1,756 | 1,705 | 1,640 | 1,508 | 1,481 | 1,484 | 1,469 | 1,401 | 1,397 | 1,389 |
| Arizona | 97 | 89 | 91 | 94 | 85 | 79 | 78 | 65 | 60 | 58 | 55 | 51 | 49 | 46 |
| Nevada | 9 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 5 |
| California | 1,507 | 1,471 | 1,558 | 1,661 | 1,640 | 1,594 | 1,531 | 1,411 | 1,389 | 1,394 | 1,383 | 1,318 | 1,317 | 1,313 |
| Hawaii | 24 | 25 | 26 | 25 | 24 | 25 | 24 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 26 | 26 | 25 |
| Region X | 457 | 438 | 460 | 506 | 506 | 484 | 475 | 424 | 409 | 405 | 413 | 392 | 396 | 402 |
| Idaho | 43 | 41 | 40 | 40 | 38 | 35 | 36 | 33 | 32 | 30 | 31 | 30 | 29 | 29 |
| Washington | 223 | 215 | 239 | 279 | 287 | 277 | 265 | 227 | 219 | 224 | 233 | 218 | 217 | 226 |
| Oregon | 183 | 174 | 172 | 180 | 174 | 165 | 167 | 158 | 152 | 145 | 143 | 139 | 144 | 147 |
| Alaska | 8 | 8 | 9 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 6 | ..... |

Footnotes at end of table.

## Table D–2. Employees on Payrolls of Manufacturing Establishments, by Region and State: Annual Averages, 1947–72—Continued

| Region and State | 1958 | 1957 | 1956 | 1955 | 1954 | 1953 | 1952 | 1951 | 1950 | 1949 | 1948 | 1947 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Region I | 1,382 | 1,488 | 1,521 | 1,484 | 1,472 | 1,599 | 1,553 | 1,564 | 1,469 | 1,390 | 1,531 | 1,545 |
| Maine | 100 | 107 | 111 | 108 | 107 | 115 | 116 | 116 | 109 | 106 | 114 | 115 |
| New Hampshire | 81 | 84 | 84 | 83 | 80 | 83 | 82 | 83 | 79 | 75 | 83 | 84 |
| Vermont | 33 | 37 | 39 | 37 | 38 | 41 | 39 | 40 | 37 | 35 | 39 | 41 |
| Massachusetts | 666 | 706 | 719 | 701 | 692 | 752 | 733 | 747 | 716 | 685 | 733 | 731 |
| Rhode Island | 113 | 121 | 129 | 132 | 130 | 146 | 146 | 151 | 148 | 135 | 154 | 155 |
| Connecticut | 389 | 433 | 439 | 423 | 425 | 462 | 437 | 427 | 380 | 354 | 408 | 419 |
| Region II | 2,642 | 2,859 | 2,877 | 2,818 | 2,808 | 2,975 | 2,878 | 2,828 | 2,672 | 2,573 | 2,763 | 2,777 |
| New York | 1,867 | 2,024 | 2,042 | 2,007 | 2,006 | 2,119 | 2,045 | 2,007 | 1,916 | 1,853 | 1,977 | 1,994 |
| New Jersey | 775 | 835 | 835 | 811 | 802 | 856 | 833 | 821 | 756 | 722 | 786 | 783 |
| Region III | 2,113 | 2,294 | 2,288 | 2,240 | 2,198 | 2,401 | 2,287 | 2,308 | 2,145 | 2,061 | 2,256 | 2,231 |
| Pennsylvania | 1,397 | 1,536 | 1,535 | 1,510 | 1,489 | 1,648 | 1,558 | 1,588 | 1,481 | 1,419 | 1,567 | 1,554 |
| Delaware | 58 | 62 | 61 | 59 | 57 | 61 | 59 | 56 | 51 | 48 | 50 | 47 |
| Maryland | 258 | 278 | 277 | 266 | 259 | 275 | 263 | 259 | 233 | 224 | 240 | 235 |
| District of Columbia | 20 | 20 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 |
| Virginia | 258 | 265 | 263 | 255 | 247 | 259 | 251 | 245 | 230 | 222 | 238 | 237 |
| West Virginia | 122 | 133 | 133 | 131 | 127 | 138 | 136 | 140 | 131 | 129 | 142 | 139 |
| Region IV | 1,994 | 2,035 | 2,033 | 1,979 | 1,860 | 1,916 | 1,839 | 1,814 | 1,709 | 1,601 | 1,725 | 1,697 |
| North Carolina | 470 | 470 | 471 | 460 | 437 | 449 | 435 | 433 | 418 | 387 | 415 | 412 |
| South Carolina | 227 | 232 | 234 | 231 | 220 | 227 | 222 | 220 | 210 | 201 | 211 | 203 |
| Georgia | 320 | 331 | 329 | 335 | 312 | 321 | 311 | 307 | 287 | 265 | 282 | 276 |
| Florida | 180 | 175 | 160 | 147 | 135 | 129 | 121 | 114 | 102 | 95 | 98 | 96 |
| Kentucky | 161 | 172 | 175 | 168 | 154 | 162 | 151 | 153 | 140 | 132 | 141 | 138 |
| Tennessee | 290 | 302 | 305 | 297 | 280 | 294 | 278 | 268 | 250 | 238 | 261 | 256 |
| Alabama | 233 | 246 | 242 | 236 | 226 | 235 | 226 | 225 | 216 | 206 | 227 | 224 |
| Mississippi | 113 | 107 | 107 | 105 | 96 | 99 | 95 | 94 | 86 | 77 | 90 | 92 |
| Region V | [1] 4,455 | 5,000 | 5,107 | 5,110 | 4,849 | 5,398 | 5,043 | 5,019 | 4,695 | 4,388 | 4,757 | 4,762 |
| Ohio | 1,197 | 1,369 | 1,391 | 1,368 | 1,312 | 1,444 | 1,355 | 1,337 | 1,218 | 1,140 | 1,260 | 1,267 |
| Indiana | 548 | 617 | 623 | 629 | 590 | 681 | 626 | 624 | 580 | 520 | 561 | 556 |
| Illinois | 1,172 | 1,294 | 1,315 | 1,275 | 1,228 | 1,340 | 1,271 | 1,262 | 1,198 | 1,142 | 1,230 | 1,253 |
| Michigan | [1] 887 | 1,026 | 1,081 | 1,164 | 1,061 | 1,222 | 1,097 | 1,112 | 1,063 | 981 | 1,058 | 1,042 |
| Wisconsin | 432 | 464 | 471 | 458 | 442 | 480 | 474 | 470 | 435 | 412 | 444 | 439 |
| Minnesota | 219 | 230 | 226 | 216 | 216 | 231 | 220 | 214 | 201 | 193 | 204 | 205 |
| Region VI | 816 | 845 | 839 | 803 | 773 | 795 | 765 | 731 | 661 | 631 | 657 | 633 |
| Arkansas | 90 | 88 | 90 | 86 | 81 | 83 | 82 | 83 | 76 | 70 | 77 | 75 |
| Louisiana | 144 | 153 | 155 | 155 | 156 | 166 | 155 | 151 | 145 | 144 | 157 | 157 |
| Oklahoma | 85 | 90 | 93 | 89 | 83 | 85 | 80 | 73 | 66 | 64 | 67 | 62 |
| Texas | 481 | 499 | 487 | 461 | 442 | 450 | 437 | 413 | 364 | 344 | 347 | 331 |
| New Mexico | 16 | 15 | 14 | 12 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 8 |
| Region VII | 720 | 759 | 756 | 751 | 750 | 802 | 770 | 726 | 655 | 630 | 650 | 643 |
| Iowa | 165 | 170 | 173 | 171 | 165 | 176 | 174 | 171 | 154 | 150 | 155 | 152 |
| Missouri | 375 | 397 | 395 | 389 | 388 | 421 | 395 | 378 | 354 | 340 | 356 | 355 |
| Nebraska | 60 | 61 | 61 | 62 | 61 | 64 | 62 | 57 | 52 | 51 | 52 | 52 |
| Kansas | 120 | 131 | 127 | 129 | 136 | 141 | 139 | 120 | 95 | 89 | 87 | 84 |
| Region VIII | 161 | 161 | 156 | 150 | 145 | 149 | 146 | 144 | 133 | 128 | 131 | 130 |
| North Dakota | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| South Dakota | 13 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| Montana | 20 | 20 | 21 | 20 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| Wyoming | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 |
| Colorado | 75 | 76 | 72 | 69 | 68 | 71 | 70 | 69 | 62 | 57 | 60 | 60 |
| Utah | 39 | 39 | 37 | 35 | 33 | 34 | 32 | 32 | 29 | 29 | 28 | 27 |
| Region IX | 1,263 | 1,331 | 1,261 | 1,160 | 1,082 | 1,095 | 1,028 | 921 | 781 | 720 | 754 | 741 |
| Arizona | 41 | 41 | 37 | 33 | 28 | 29 | 29 | 24 | 17 | 15 | 16 | 15 |
| Nevada | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 |
| California | 1,217 | 1,284 | 1,218 | 1,121 | 1,049 | 1,061 | 995 | 893 | 760 | 702 | 734 | 722 |
| Hawaii | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Region X | 382 | 391 | 389 | 380 | 358 | 371 | 369 | 372 | 339 | 323 | 341 | 334 |
| Idaho | 26 | 26 | 25 | 26 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 25 | 22 | 21 | 22 | 21 |
| Washington | 219 | 226 | 213 | 208 | 195 | 201 | 197 | 197 | 179 | 174 | 179 | 178 |
| Oregon | 137 | 139 | 148 | 146 | 139 | 146 | 148 | 150 | 138 | 128 | 140 | 135 |
| Alaska | | | | | | | | | | | | |

[p] Preliminary (12-month) average.
[1] Beginning 1958, data are not strictly comparable with earlier years.

NOTE: Data for several States have been revised because of recent benchmark adjustments.

SOURCE: State agencies cooperating with the U.S. Department of Labor.

## Table D–3. Total Unemployment by State: Annual Averages, 1962–72 [1]

[Thousands]

| State | 1972 [p] | 1971 | 1970 | 1969 | 1968 | 1967 | 1966 | 1965 | 1964 | 1963 | 1962 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 68 | 71 | 63 | 50 | 58 | 55 | 51 | 56 | 61 | 72 | 80 |
| Alaska | 12 | 12 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Arizona | 29 | 32 | 28 | 20 | 22 | 24 | 21 | 27 | 26 | 25 | 25 |
| Arkansas | 37 | 40 | 37 | 30 | 30 | 31 | 31 | 35 | 36 | 38 | 43 |
| California | 518 | 599 | 519 | 372 | 366 | 389 | 375 | 429 | 422 | 411 | 389 |
| Colorado | 31 | 32 | 31 | 26 | 25 | 26 | 25 | 27 | 28 | 35 | 32 |
| Connecticut | 116 | 122 | 78 | 52 | 50 | 43 | 40 | 47 | 55 | 56 | 57 |
| Delaware | 12 | 12 | 10 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 9 |
| District of Columbia [2] | 40 | 37 | 43 | 29 | 28 | 26 | 27 | 24 | 26 | 24 | 21 |
| Florida | 106 | 119 | 93 | 66 | 70 | 56 | 61 | 68 | 81 | 101 | 107 |
| Georgia | 78 | 78 | 71 | 55 | 61 | 60 | 58 | 63 | 71 | 77 | 83 |
| Hawaii | 19 | 19 | 13 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 12 | 12 |
| Idaho | 18 | 17 | 15 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 11 | 12 | 14 | 15 | 15 |
| Illinois | 230 | 238 | 206 | 150 | 148 | 150 | 136 | 151 | 171 | 194 | 206 |
| Indiana | 111 | 122 | 104 | 58 | 67 | 66 | 52 | 60 | 76 | 82 | 90 |
| Iowa | 47 | 51 | 44 | 34 | 30 | 29 | 24 | 26 | 30 | 33 | 36 |
| Kansas | 37 | 51 | 43 | 26 | 23 | 24 | 23 | 29 | 30 | 32 | 31 |
| Kentucky | 62 | 65 | 58 | 49 | 56 | 48 | 45 | 52 | 59 | 60 | 70 |
| Louisiana | 89 | 92 | 85 | 69 | 65 | 63 | 56 | 63 | 69 | 77 | 87 |
| Maine | 31 | 32 | 23 | 19 | 16 | 15 | 16 | 18 | 23 | 25 | 25 |
| Maryland | 79 | 76 | 59 | 44 | 45 | 42 | 41 | 50 | 55 | 60 | 65 |
| Massachusetts | 197 | 185 | 138 | 98 | 102 | 101 | 102 | 115 | 132 | 135 | 125 |
| Michigan | 308 | 295 | 254 | 145 | 151 | 154 | 117 | 125 | 148 | 166 | 205 |
| Minnesota | 95 | 91 | 71 | 48 | 51 | 49 | 48 | 61 | 71 | 72 | 73 |
| Mississippi | 35 | 42 | 40 | 34 | 36 | 38 | 33 | 36 | 44 | 47 | 49 |
| Missouri | 107 | 112 | 96 | 67 | 68 | 68 | 65 | 71 | 79 | 89 | 98 |
| Montana | 22 | 20 | 19 | 16 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| Nebraska | 24 | 23 | 19 | 15 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 20 | 20 | 21 | 21 |
| Nevada | 18 | 16 | 13 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 10 | 9 | 7 |
| New Hampshire | 14 | 15 | 10 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 8 | 10 | 11 | 10 |
| New Jersey | 222 | 218 | 171 | 134 | 132 | 128 | 123 | 140 | 162 | 160 | 159 |
| New Mexico | 25 | 25 | 23 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 19 | 21 | 20 | 19 |
| New York | 485 | 455 | 380 | 290 | 285 | 315 | 335 | 360 | 395 | 415 | 400 |
| North Carolina | 76 | 91 | 86 | 65 | 68 | 71 | 65 | 83 | 93 | 98 | 99 |
| North Dakota | 13 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 14 |
| Ohio | 206 | 236 | 191 | 123 | 126 | 135 | 122 | 145 | 167 | 197 | 220 |
| Oklahoma | 53 | 53 | 46 | 34 | 35 | 34 | 35 | 40 | 43 | 47 | 47 |
| Oregon | 58 | 60 | 55 | 40 | 39 | 41 | 35 | 37 | 39 | 38 | 41 |
| Pennsylvania | 275 | 262 | 202 | 146 | 156 | 165 | 163 | 206 | 276 | 333 | 364 |
| Puerto Rico | 111 | 104 | 94 | 85 | 93 | 96 | 96 | 89 | 80 | 81 | 84 |
| Rhode Island | 27 | 27 | 21 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 18 | 22 | 25 | 24 |
| South Carolina | 49 | 58 | 54 | 42 | 45 | 47 | 42 | 45 | 51 | 55 | 53 |
| South Dakota | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 8 |
| Tennessee | 66 | 79 | 76 | 59 | 60 | 63 | 51 | 61 | 73 | 87 | 86 |
| Texas | 178 | 199 | 168 | 123 | 117 | 120 | 130 | 168 | 186 | 204 | 195 |
| Utah | 28 | 28 | 28 | 21 | 21 | 20 | 18 | 22 | 21 | 19 | 17 |
| Vermont | 13 | 13 | 9 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 10 | 11 | 10 |
| Virginia | 62 | 68 | 58 | 49 | 48 | 48 | 45 | 48 | 53 | 54 | 58 |
| Washington | 130 | 156 | 116 | 67 | 59 | 56 | 52 | 63 | 74 | 71 | 63 |
| West Virginia | 46 | 45 | 40 | 35 | 40 | 40 | 43 | 48 | 53 | 62 | 74 |
| Wisconsin | 100 | 100 | 90 | 64 | 64 | 65 | 57 | 60 | 66 | 69 | 68 |
| Wyoming | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 9 |

[p] Preliminary (11-month) average.
[1] Data for 1967–61 were published in the *1970 Manpower Report*.
[2] Data relate to the standard metropolitan statistical area.

NOTE: Data are based on payroll, unemployment insurance, and other work force records and are not affected by the definitional changes for measuring unemployment on a national basis which were adopted beginning 1967.

SOURCE: State employment security agencies cooperating with the U.S. Department of Labor.

## Table D–4. Total Unemployment Rates by State: Annual Averages, 1962–72 [1]

[Total unemployment as percent of total work force]

| State | 1972 [p] | 1971 | 1970 | 1969 | 1968 | 1967 | 1966 | 1965 | 1964 | 1963 | 1962 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 5.1 | 5.3 | 4.8 | 3.9 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 4.4 | 5.0 | 6.0 | 6.8 |
| Alaska | 9.4 | 9.9 | 8.6 | 8.7 | 9.1 | 8.8 | 9.1 | 8.6 | 8.5 | 9.4 | 9.4 |
| Arizona | 3.8 | 4.5 | 4.2 | 3.2 | 3.7 | 4.1 | 3.7 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 5.1 |
| Arkansas | 4.9 | 5.4 | 5.0 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 5.2 | 5.5 | 5.9 | 6.7 |
| California | 6.0 | 7.0 | 6.1 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 5.8 |
| Colorado | 3.1 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 4.6 | 4.3 |
| Connecticut | 8.3 | 8.7 | 5.6 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.9 | 4.7 | 4.9 | 5.1 |
| Delaware | 4.7 | 4.9 | 4.0 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 4.6 |
| District of Columbia [2] | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.3 |
| Florida | 3.6 | 4.2 | 3.4 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 3.1 | 3.8 | 5.0 | 5.4 |
| Georgia | 3.9 | 4.0 | 3.6 | 2.9 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.8 | 4.5 | 5.0 | 5.6 |
| Hawaii | 6.1 | 5.1 | 3.6 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 3.9 | 4.8 | 4.5 |
| Idaho | 5.6 | 5.5 | 5.1 | 4.0 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 5.2 | 5.6 | 5.5 |
| Illinois | 4.6 | 4.7 | 4.1 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 2.8 | 3.3 | 3.8 | 4.4 | 4.7 |
| Indiana | 5.1 | 5.6 | 4.8 | 2.7 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 2.6 | 3.1 | 4.0 | 4.4 | 4.9 |
| Iowa | 3.7 | 4.1 | 3.5 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 2.9 | 3.2 |
| Kansas | 4.2 | 5.7 | 4.9 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 4.0 | 3.8 |
| Kentucky | 5.0 | 5.3 | 4.8 | 4.2 | 4.7 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 4.6 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 6.6 |
| Louisiana | 6.2 | 6.6 | 6.2 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 4.3 | 4.9 | 5.6 | 6.4 | 7.3 |
| Maine | 7.3 | 7.7 | 5.6 | 4.6 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 4.2 | 4.9 | 6.2 | 6.9 | 6.9 |
| Maryland | 5.0 | 4.9 | 3.9 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 4.0 | 4.5 | 5.0 | 5.6 |
| Massachusetts | 7.4 | 7.0 | 5.3 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.9 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 5.4 |
| Michigan | 8.4 | 8.2 | 7.0 | 4.0 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 3.5 | 3.9 | 4.8 | 5.5 | 6.9 |
| Minnesota | 5.6 | 5.4 | 4.2 | 2.9 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 4.0 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 4.9 |
| Mississippi | 4.1 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 4.2 | 4.5 | 4.8 | 4.2 | 4.7 | 5.7 | 6.2 | 6.5 |
| Missouri | 5.2 | 5.4 | 4.6 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.7 | 4.2 | 4.8 | 5.3 |
| Montana | 7.4 | 6.9 | 6.6 | 5.6 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 5.0 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 5.5 |
| Nebraska | 3.3 | 3.4 | 2.8 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.2 |
| Nevada | 6.6 | 6.5 | 5.5 | 4.3 | 4.9 | 5.7 | 5.9 | 6.4 | 5.6 | 5.0 | 5.0 |
| New Hampshire | 4.5 | 4.8 | 3.4 | 2.3 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 2.8 | 3.9 | 4.4 | 3.8 |
| New Jersey | 7.0 | 6.9 | 5.5 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 5.1 | 6.0 | 6.4 | 6.1 |
| New Mexico | 6.1 | 6.4 | 6.0 | 4.8 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.5 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 5.6 |
| New York | 5.9 | 5.9 | 4.6 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.9 | 4.2 | 4.6 | 5.1 | 5.4 | 5.2 |
| North Carolina | 3.2 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 2.9 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 4.2 | 4.8 | 5.1 | 5.3 |
| North Dakota | 3.1 | 4.8 | 4.1 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.4 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 5.3 |
| Ohio | 4.6 | 5.2 | 4.2 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 3.6 | 4.3 | 5.1 | 5.7 |
| Oklahoma | 4.8 | 5.0 | 4.4 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 4.3 | 4.7 | 5.1 | 5.1 |
| Oregon | 5.8 | 6.3 | 5.9 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.8 | 4.2 | 4.6 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.5 |
| Pennsylvania | 5.4 | 5.2 | 4.0 | 2.9 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 4.4 | 6.0 | 7.2 | 7.8 |
| Puerto Rico | 12.3 | 11.9 | 11.2 | 10.4 | 11.6 | 12.2 | 12.3 | 11.2 | 10.7 | 11.3 | 12.3 |
| Rhode Island | 6.8 | 6.8 | 5.2 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 4.9 | 6.2 | 6.9 | 6.6 |
| South Carolina | 4.3 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 3.9 | 4.3 | 4.7 | 4.2 | 4.7 | 5.4 | 5.7 | 5.7 |
| South Dakota | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.3 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 2.8 |
| Tennessee | 3.7 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.9 | 3.2 | 4.0 | 4.9 | 5.9 | 6.0 |
| Texas | 3.7 | 4.2 | 3.6 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 3.2 | 4.2 | 4.8 | 5.4 | 5.3 |
| Utah | 5.9 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 4.9 | 4.6 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.1 | 4.6 |
| Vermont | 6.6 | 6.7 | 4.8 | 3.1 | 3.6 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 4.8 | 6.1 | 6.7 | 6.1 |
| Virginia | 3.2 | 3.6 | 3.2 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 3.9 |
| Washington | 9.1 | 10.9 | 8.3 | 4.8 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 5.4 | 6.5 | 6.2 | 5.5 |
| West Virginia | 7.7 | 9.9 | 6.3 | 5.5 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.8 | 7.8 | 8.8 | 10.3 | 12.0 |
| Wisconsin | 5.1 | 5.2 | 4.6 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 4.1 |
| Wyoming | 4.1 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 4.4 | 4.7 | 6.3 | 6.5 |

[p] Preliminary (11-month) average.
[1] Data for 1957–61 were published in the *1970 Manpower Report*.
[2] Data relate to the standard metropolitan statistical area.

NOTE: Data are based on payroll, unemployment insurance, and other work force records and are not affected by the definitional changes for measuring unemployment on a national basis which were adopted beginning 1967.

SOURCE: State employment security agencies cooperating with the U.S. Department of Labor.

## Table D–5. Insured Unemployment Under State Programs, by State: Annual Averages, 1962–72 [1]

[Thousands]

| State | 1972 | 1971 | 1970 | 1969 | 1968 | 1967 | 1966 | 1965 | 1964 | 1963 | 1962 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| United States | 1,848.5 | 2,150.5 | 1,804.6 | 1,100.0 | 1,110.6 | 1,204.5 | 1,061.4 | 1,327.6 | 1,605.4 | 1,805.8 | 1,783.1 |
| Alabama | 20.7 | 24.4 | 22.0 | 14.2 | 17.1 | 17.2 | 13.6 | 14.9 | 17.9 | 22.9 | 25.9 |
| Alaska | 5.6 | 5.4 | 4.7 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.5 | 3.5 |
| Arizona | 9.7 | 11.3 | 9.3 | 5.1 | 7.1 | 8.5 | 6.8 | 10.9 | 10.5 | 9.8 | 9.7 |
| Arkansas | 12.9 | 15.4 | 14.9 | 10.0 | 10.3 | 11.1 | 9.6 | 12.1 | 13.9 | 15.5 | 16.5 |
| California | 242.3 | 296.9 | 268.6 | 178.3 | 177.6 | 200.1 | 186.4 | 233.1 | 231.1 | 227.6 | 208.8 |
| Colorado | 7.0 | 7.8 | 6.7 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 5.4 | 5.0 | 7.0 | 7.6 | 10.9 | 10.7 |
| Connecticut | 48.9 | 69.4 | 43.9 | 23.9 | 22.5 | 17.5 | 13.7 | 20.3 | 27.4 | 28.4 | 26.7 |
| Delaware | 4.3 | 4.8 | 4.4 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 4.2 |
| District of Columbia | 7.0 | 6.7 | 5.6 | 3.8 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 4.9 | 5.5 | 6.0 | 5.2 |
| Florida | 30.7 | 38.3 | 30.5 | 18.9 | 20.4 | 19.9 | 18.1 | 21.2 | 25.5 | 30.8 | 34.8 |
| Georgia | 18.3 | 22.1 | 19.9 | 10.7 | 12.8 | 15.9 | 12.1 | 15.3 | 19.7 | 23.1 | 25.3 |
| Hawaii | 11.2 | 10.4 | 6.1 | 3.7 | 4.0 | 5.3 | 4.3 | 4.6 | 5.1 | 6.7 | 6.7 |
| Idaho | 6.7 | 6.8 | 5.8 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 4.8 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 5.6 | 5.8 | 5.8 |
| Illinois | 87.3 | 96.5 | 78.9 | 43.7 | 47.6 | 47.5 | 37.8 | 52.1 | 67.6 | 83.8 | 83.0 |
| Indiana | 30.0 | 40.8 | 36.5 | 15.6 | 19.3 | 20.2 | 13.7 | 18.5 | 26.4 | 30.1 | 33.6 |
| Iowa | 12.7 | 15.3 | 13.3 | 8.3 | 7.3 | 6.9 | 4.9 | 6.7 | 8.5 | 9.3 | 11.0 |
| Kansas | 10.4 | 16.2 | 15.7 | 7.3 | 5.7 | 6.1 | 5.5 | 8.4 | 9.5 | 10.4 | 9.7 |
| Kentucky | 18.9 | 22.8 | 19.5 | 13.5 | 14.2 | 14.9 | 12.0 | 15.8 | 20.3 | 21.5 | 24.9 |
| Louisiana | 24.8 | 28.1 | 28.4 | 21.1 | 16.9 | 17.2 | 13.1 | 16.7 | 19.3 | 23.2 | 26.1 |
| Maine | 12.5 | 14.9 | 10.6 | 8.1 | 6.4 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 6.6 | 9.3 | 11.0 | 10.5 |
| Maryland | 29.8 | 32.6 | 22.7 | 14.1 | 15.4 | 14.7 | 13.1 | 18.3 | 23.1 | 28.9 | 30.0 |
| Massachusetts | 86.1 | 95.8 | 76.3 | 48.6 | 48.1 | 50.8 | 48.3 | 60.1 | 77.1 | 83.7 | 74.2 |
| Michigan | 102.6 | 125.6 | 117.4 | 52.8 | 55.9 | 62.2 | 40.5 | 38.2 | 52.1 | 62.5 | 76.4 |
| Minnesota | 32.1 | 32.9 | 26.1 | 12.7 | 14.8 | 15.0 | 15.3 | 21.7 | 27.9 | 29.8 | 28.3 |
| Mississippi | 7.0 | 9.7 | 9.9 | 7.1 | 7.4 | 8.2 | 6.3 | 7.8 | 11.4 | 13.2 | 13.4 |
| Missouri | 38.4 | 44.9 | 40.5 | 25.3 | 24.0 | 25.8 | 22.5 | 25.6 | 30.9 | 35.8 | 38.0 |
| Montana | 5.7 | 5.5 | 4.9 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 4.1 | 3.8 | 4.3 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 5.3 |
| Nebraska | 5.9 | 6.4 | 5.0 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 6.1 | 6.0 |
| Nevada | 8.5 | 7.9 | 6.1 | 4.2 | 4.9 | 5.8 | 5.5 | 5.7 | 5.3 | 4.1 | 3.6 |
| New Hampshire | 4.9 | 6.9 | 4.5 | 2.1 | 1.6 | 2.2 | 1.6 | 3.3 | 5.6 | 6.9 | 5.3 |
| New Jersey | 104.0 | 112.1 | 86.4 | 61.7 | 61.1 | 59.6 | 54.0 | 64.7 | 78.9 | 86.4 | 80.3 |
| New Mexico | 7.2 | 8.0 | 7.5 | 4.4 | 4.8 | 5.0 | 4.7 | 5.6 | 6.0 | 6.3 | 6.4 |
| New York | 244.6 | 265.1 | 207.4 | 138.5 | 137.2 | 161.0 | 169.6 | 201.7 | 237.0 | 263.1 | 241.3 |
| North Carolina | 22.4 | 33.1 | 31.8 | 19.2 | 20.7 | 24.1 | 19.6 | 25.2 | 33.2 | 36.2 | 35.0 |
| North Dakota | 3.5 | 3.4 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.8 | 3.2 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 3.5 |
| Ohio | 65.8 | 93.0 | 71.1 | 32.2 | 35.3 | 44.1 | 33.0 | 46.3 | 66.8 | 87.9 | 96.7 |
| Oklahoma | 15.7 | 18.0 | 15.0 | 9.5 | 10.1 | 10.5 | 10.3 | 13.1 | 15.1 | 17.3 | 16.8 |
| Oregon | 25.4 | 29.3 | 28.2 | 17.3 | 15.8 | 19.1 | 14.6 | 15.7 | 18.1 | 18.4 | 19.5 |
| Pennsylvania | 139.9 | 140.0 | 106.6 | 65.4 | 69.4 | 74.2 | 62.5 | 86.0 | 127.6 | 169.3 | 181.2 |
| Puerto Rico [2] | 54.6 | 51.9 | 43.2 | 34.9 | 30.6 | 31.6 | 30.3 | 33.0 | 32.1 | 30.5 | 15.7 |
| Rhode Island | 14.1 | 16.6 | 13.8 | 9.0 | 8.5 | 8.2 | 7.1 | 8.5 | 11.2 | 13.0 | 11.9 |
| South Carolina | 12.2 | 17.7 | 16.5 | 9.7 | 10.0 | 12.6 | 8.3 | 10.4 | 13.3 | 14.3 | 13.3 |
| South Dakota | 2.3 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.2 |
| Tennessee | 24.4 | 32.7 | 32.8 | 22.3 | 21.9 | 24.6 | 16.7 | 20.7 | 27.0 | 32.5 | 34.8 |
| Texas | 35.3 | 45.7 | 38.0 | 20.4 | 19.5 | 22.9 | 25.3 | 38.2 | 45.2 | 52.9 | 50.0 |
| Utah | 8.4 | 8.9 | 7.6 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 6.6 | 5.8 | 7.9 | 8.0 | 7.2 | 6.2 |
| Vermont | 5.6 | 5.7 | 3.8 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.1 | 2.8 | 3.8 | 4.5 | 3.5 |
| Virginia | 10.2 | 13.5 | 11.1 | 6.8 | 6.5 | 7.8 | 6.4 | 8.9 | 12.0 | 13.6 | 14.6 |
| Washington | 57.7 | 73.4 | 70.6 | 33.4 | 25.9 | 25.7 | 22.1 | 31.4 | 41.1 | 40.8 | 36.1 |
| West Virginia | 14.9 | 14.4 | 12.3 | 10.2 | 11.2 | 10.7 | 9.7 | 11.8 | 14.7 | 18.6 | 21.3 |
| Wisconsin | 36.4 | 42.2 | 36.5 | 19.0 | 21.1 | 21.6 | 17.3 | 19.6 | 25.3 | 27.4 | 26.8 |
| Wyoming | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 3.0 | 3.2 |

[1] Data for 1957–61 were published in the *1970 Manpower Report*.
[2] Program for sugarcane workers effective July 1963.

NOTE: Comparability between years for a given State or for the same year among States is affected by changes or differences in statutory or administrative factors.

SOURCE: State employment security agencies cooperating with the U.S. Department of Labor.

## Table D–6. Insured Unemployment Rates Under State Programs, by State: Annual Averages, 1962–72 [1]

[Insured unemployment as percent of average covered employment]

| State | 1972 | 1971 | 1970 | 1969 | 1968 | 1967 | 1966 | 1965 | 1964 | 1963 | 1962 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| United States | 3.5 | 4.1 | 3.4 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 3.0 | 3.8 | 4.3 | 4.4 |
| Alabama | 2.9 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 2.1 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.2 | 2.6 | 3.2 | 4.3 | 5.0 |
| Alaska | 9.5 | 9.4 | 9.0 | 7.6 | 8.2 | 8.2 | 8.5 | 8.4 | 8.9 | 10.6 | 10.8 |
| Arizona | 2.3 | 2.9 | 2.5 | 1.5 | 2.3 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 3.9 |
| Arkansas | 3.1 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 3.1 | 2.8 | 3.7 | 4.5 | 5.2 | 5.9 |
| California | 4.7 | 5.7 | 5.1 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 5.4 |
| Colorado | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.4 | .8 | .9 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.9 | 2.9 |
| Connecticut | 4.5 | 6.8 | 4.3 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 2.5 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 3.5 |
| Delaware | 2.5 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 3.4 |
| District of Columbia | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 2.0 |
| Florida | 1.9 | 2.5 | 2.1 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 2.6 | 3.2 | 3.8 |
| Georgia | 1.6 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 1.8 | 2.4 | 3.0 | 3.4 |
| Hawaii | 4.1 | 4.0 | 2.5 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 3.0 | 4.0 | 3.9 |
| Idaho | 4.2 | 4.4 | 3.8 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 3.0 | 3.4 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 4.9 |
| Illinois | 2.8 | 3.0 | 2.4 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 2.5 | 3.2 | 3.2 |
| Indiana | 2.2 | 2.9 | 2.5 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 2.3 | 2.7 | 3.2 |
| Iowa | 2.2 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 2.5 |
| Kansas | 2.4 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 2.3 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 2.8 |
| Kentucky | 2.9 | 3.6 | 3.2 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.3 | 3.2 | 4.3 | 4.7 | 5.7 |
| Louisiana | 3.4 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 2.9 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.1 | 2.8 | 3.4 | 4.3 | 4.9 |
| Maine | 5.7 | 6.7 | 4.7 | 3.7 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 3.4 | 4.9 | 5.7 | 5.5 |
| Maryland | 3.1 | 3.4 | 2.4 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 2.4 | 3.1 | 3.6 | 4.4 |
| Massachusetts | 5.1 | 5.5 | 4.4 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.9 | 5.0 | 5.4 | 4.9 |
| Michigan | 4.4 | 5.3 | 4.8 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.9 | 3.5 | 4.5 |
| Minnesota | 3.3 | 3.3 | 2.7 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 2.9 | 3.8 | 4.1 | 4.0 |
| Mississippi | 1.7 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 1.9 | 2.6 | 3.9 | 4.7 | 5.0 |
| Missouri | 3.3 | 3.8 | 3.4 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.5 | 3.1 | 3.7 | 4.0 |
| Montana | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.0 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 3.8 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.9 |
| Nebraska | 1.9 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 2.5 |
| Nevada | 5.0 | 4.9 | 4.0 | 3.0 | 3.8 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 4.1 | 4.2 |
| New Hampshire | 2.5 | 3.5 | 2.3 | 1.1 | .9 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 2.1 | 3.6 | 4.3 | 3.5 |
| New Jersey | 5.1 | 5.4 | 4.2 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 3.9 | 4.9 | 5.4 | 5.2 |
| New Mexico | 3.7 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 3.3 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 4.0 |
| New York | 4.2 | 4.7 | 3.6 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 3.9 | 4.7 | 5.2 | 4.8 |
| North Carolina | 1.6 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 2.5 | 3.4 | 3.8 | 3.8 |
| North Dakota | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.6 | 4.2 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 5.2 |
| Ohio | 2.3 | 3.2 | 2.4 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 2.8 | 3.7 | 4.2 |
| Oklahoma | 3.1 | 3.6 | 3.1 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 3.3 | 3.9 | 4.5 | 4.5 |
| Oregon | 4.5 | 5.4 | 5.2 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.9 | 3.1 | 3.5 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 4.9 |
| Pennsylvania | 4.2 | 4.2 | 3.7 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 2.9 | 4.4 | 5.8 | 6.3 |
| Puerto Rico [2] | 11.3 | 10.8 | 8.2 | 7.4 | 7.2 | 6.8 | 6.5 | 6.8 | 6.5 | 6.8 | 6.6 |
| Rhode Island | 5.1 | 5.9 | 4.9 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 2.8 | 3.4 | 4.6 | 5.4 | 5.0 |
| South Carolina | 1.9 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 1.6 | 2.2 | 2.9 | 3.2 | 3.1 |
| South Dakota | 2.2 | 2.3 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 2.6 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 2.7 |
| Tennessee | 2.5 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 2.1 | 2.8 | 3.8 | 4.7 | 5.3 |
| Texas | 1.3 | 1.8 | 1.5 | .8 | .9 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.9 | 2.4 | 2.9 | 2.8 |
| Utah | 3.5 | 3.8 | 3.4 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 3.6 | 3.3 |
| Vermont | 5.6 | 5.6 | 3.8 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 3.6 | 5.0 | 5.9 | 4.8 |
| Virginia | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.1 | .7 | .7 | .9 | .7 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 2.1 |
| Washington | 7.1 | 9.4 | 8.5 | 4.1 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 5.0 | 6.5 | 6.4 | 6.0 |
| West Virginia | 4.1 | 4.0 | 3.4 | 2.9 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 3.6 | 4.6 | 5.9 | 6.8 |
| Wisconsin | 3.2 | 3.8 | 3.2 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 3.0 |
| Wyoming | 1.7 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 4.5 | 4.8 |

[1] Data for 1957–61 were published in the *1970 Manpower Report*.

[2] Program for sugarcane workers effective July 1963; however, the rates exclude sugarcane workers as comparable covered employment data are not available.

NOTE: Comparability between years for a given State or for the same year among States is affected by changes or differences in statutory or administrative factors.

SOURCE: State employment security agencies cooperating with the U.S. Department of Labor.

## Table D–7. Total Unemployment in 150 Major Labor Areas: Annual Averages, 1962–72 [1]

[Thousands]

| Major labor area | 1972 [p] | 1971 | 1970 | 1969 | 1968 | 1967 | 1966 | 1965 | 1964 | 1963 | 1962 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Birmingham | 16.3 | 15.6 | 12.5 | 10.5 | 12.7 | 11.9 | 12.1 | 12.2 | 12.9 | 16.7 | 19.6 |
| Mobile | 7.4 | 7.2 | 6.6 | 5.7 | 6.1 | 6.4 | 5.8 | 6.0 | 6.7 | 6.8 | 8.1 |
| Arizona: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Phoenix | 16.1 | 18.2 | 16.4 | 10.5 | 10.2 | 12.9 | 10.7 | 14.2 | 12.9 | 12.8 | 13.3 |
| Arkansas: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Little Rock-North Little Rock | 4.5 | 4.7 | 4.4 | 3.2 | 3.5 | 3.8 | 3.2 | 3.8 | 4.1 | 4.5 | 5.2 |
| California: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove | 29.9 | 36.8 | 30.5 | 19.0 | 16.9 | 17.5 | 16.6 | 18.9 | 17.5 | 15.1 | 13.0 |
| Fresno | 12.7 | 13.2 | 12.0 | 10.4 | 11.6 | 12.4 | 11.6 | 12.2 | 11.9 | 12.3 | 12.3 |
| Los Angeles-Long Beach | 192.0 | 238.1 | 201.1 | 136.7 | 136.6 | 142.5 | 139.5 | 168.3 | 167.3 | 162.2 | 150.6 |
| Sacramento | 19.0 | 18.7 | 18.5 | 15.8 | 15.7 | 16.5 | 15.3 | 16.4 | 15.8 | 15.0 | 15.1 |
| San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario | 24.1 | 26.8 | 22.7 | 17.7 | 18.9 | 21.8 | 21.0 | 22.8 | 18.8 | 17.8 | 16.9 |
| San Diego | 29.8 | 29.8 | 26.0 | 16.7 | 16.1 | 18.1 | 18.9 | 24.8 | 25.6 | 25.8 | 27.0 |
| San Francisco-Oakland | 83.0 | 86.6 | 74.6 | 57.1 | 56.4 | 60.6 | 58.7 | 64.9 | 66.7 | 65.4 | 62.1 |
| San Jose | 25.2 | 28.2 | 25.5 | 18.1 | 17.3 | 17.7 | 17.6 | 20.2 | 19.8 | 17.4 | 16.3 |
| Stockton | 10.0 | 10.5 | 10.3 | 8.4 | 8.6 | 8.6 | 7.2 | 8.2 | 8.4 | 8.9 | 8.8 |
| Colorado: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Denver | 16.8 | 17.1 | 17.3 | 15.5 | 15.3 | 14.5 | 14.8 | 15.8 | 16.3 | 18.4 | 15.9 |
| Connecticut: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bridgeport | 18.6 | 18.5 | 11.8 | 7.4 | 7.2 | 6.0 | 5.7 | 7.3 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 8.5 |
| Hartford | 25.0 | 24.7 | 15.0 | 11.2 | 10.1 | 8.6 | 7.8 | 9.2 | 11.1 | 10.9 | 11.1 |
| New Britain | 5.5 | 6.6 | 3.9 | 2.6 | 2.2 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.7 |
| New Haven | 13.5 | 15.7 | 8.7 | 6.1 | 6.0 | 5.4 | 5.2 | 5.6 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.7 |
| Stamford | 6.5 | 6.0 | 3.9 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 3.0 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.1 |
| Waterbury | 9.1 | 10.3 | 7.8 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 4.3 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.5 |
| Delaware: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wilmington | 10.9 | 10.6 | 8.7 | 6.5 | 6.9 | 7.2 | 6.1 | 5.9 | 7.2 | 7.0 | 8.4 |
| District of Columbia: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Washington | 39.7 | 37.1 | 33.9 | 29.4 | 27.5 | 26.0 | 26.7 | 23.5 | 25.5 | 24.0 | 20.7 |
| Florida: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jacksonville | 5.1 | 5.2 | 4.9 | 4.5 | 4.9 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 5.0 | 5.6 | 7.1 | 6.8 |
| Miami | 31.5 | 38.6 | 27.7 | 17.9 | 17.5 | 16.0 | 15.9 | 18.0 | 22.9 | 36.4 | 38.6 |
| Tampa-St. Petersburg | 9.8 | 11.9 | 9.7 | 7.1 | 7.7 | 7.8 | 7.4 | 8.3 | 9.2 | 11.2 | 12.7 |
| Georgia: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Atlanta | 25.3 | 25.9 | 22.3 | 16.0 | 16.6 | 16.5 | 16.2 | 14.9 | 15.5 | 15.7 | 16.6 |
| Augusta | 5.5 | 5.5 | 4.9 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 3.8 |
| Columbus | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.0 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 3.6 | 2.8 |
| Macon | 3.5 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 3.2 |
| Savannah | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 3.4 | 3.8 | 3.8 |
| Hawaii: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Honolulu | 14.9 | 14.8 | 9.8 | 6.8 | 6.9 | 7.9 | 7.0 | 7.1 | 7.7 | 9.3 | 8.8 |
| Illinois: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chicago | 142.0 | 140.8 | 118.4 | 86.1 | 87.2 | 88.0 | 81.9 | 90.0 | 108.0 | 122.0 | 123.0 |
| Davenport-Rock Island-Moline | 7.1 | 9.2 | 7.3 | 6.3 | 5.9 | 4.4 | 3.8 | 4.3 | 3.9 | 4.5 | 5.1 |
| Peoria | 7.3 | 6.2 | 5.5 | 4.9 | 4.7 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 5.6 | 6.1 |
| Rockford | 5.4 | 7.6 | 6.2 | 4.1 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 2.7 | 3.2 | 3.5 | 4.2 | 4.4 |
| Indiana: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Evansville | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 2.8 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.7 | (3) |
| Fort Wayne | 5.0 | 6.1 | 5.1 | 2.7 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 3.1 | 4.0 | (3) |
| Gary-Hammond-East Chicago | 14.5 | 15.7 | 9.8 | 6.8 | 7.9 | 6.9 | 6.3 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 11.0 | (3) |
| Indianapolis | 21.0 | 23.5 | 19.1 | 11.1 | 11.9 | 10.4 | 9.7 | 10.6 | 14.1 | (3) | (3) |
| South Bend | 5.0 | 7.0 | 6.4 | 3.9 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 2.9 | 4.3 | 7.4 | 4.8 | (3) |
| Terre Haute | 4.1 | 3.7 | 3.1 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.8 | 3.4 | 3.7 | (3) |
| Iowa: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cedar Rapids | 3.0 | 3.4 | 2.6 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.4 |
| Des Moines | 5.4 | 5.1 | 4.0 | 3.5 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 3.5 |
| Kansas: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wichita | 8.7 | 15.3 | 14.2 | 7.0 | 5.5 | 4.9 | 4.5 | 6.4 | 6.2 | 6.8 | 6.4 |
| Kentucky: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Louisville | 16.6 | 20.5 | 15.1 | 10.4 | 9.4 | 10.2 | 9.9 | 11.0 | 12.6 | 14.4 | 15.8 |
| Louisiana: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baton Rouge | 7.8 | 7.7 | 8.4 | 7.1 | 5.7 | 5.5 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.8 | 5.3 | 6.1 |
| New Orleans | 27.7 | 28.1 | 25.2 | 19.7 | 18.1 | 17.3 | 13.5 | 16.0 | 18.3 | 20.2 | 23.0 |
| Shreveport | 6.7 | 7.0 | 6.2 | 4.1 | 3.8 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 4.5 | 5.1 | 5.5 | 6.0 |
| Maine: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Portland | 3.6 | 3.4 | 2.6 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.2 |
| Maryland: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baltimore | 50.2 | 48.1 | 36.3 | 24.7 | 25.6 | 24.3 | 23.7 | 30.5 | 35.5 | (3) | (3) |
| Massachusetts: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Boston | 90.9 | 85.5 | 62.4 | 46.0 | 45.2 | 45.3 | 47.9 | 52.4 | 59.7 | 55.6 | 55.6 |
| Brockton | 5.5 | 5.5 | 4.1 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 3.1 | 3.6 | 4.0 | 3.7 |
| Fall River | 4.4 | 4.1 | 3.8 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 4.2 | 5.6 | 5.8 | 5.5 |
| Lawrence-Haverhill | 9.4 | 9.1 | 6.5 | 4.9 | 4.5 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 6.0 | 6.4 | 6.5 | 5.6 |
| Lowell | 7.0 | 7.9 | 5.4 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 4.7 | 4.9 | 4.7 | 4.4 |
| New Bedford | 5.8 | 6.0 | 5.6 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 4.3 | 3.8 | 4.2 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 4.8 |
| Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke | 19.0 | 19.0 | 14.1 | 10.2 | 10.2 | 10.0 | 9.4 | 11.3 | 13.3 | 14.7 | 14.1 |
| Worcester | 11.0 | 10.8 | 7.3 | 5.3 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 6.3 | 7.6 | 8.8 | 7.7 |
| Michigan: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Battle Creek | 5.9 | 5.7 | 4.6 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.1 | 2.5 | 3.0 | 3.5 | 4.1 |
| Detroit | 142.8 | 142.7 | 116.8 | 63.3 | 66.4 | 68.6 | 52.4 | 55.3 | 64.8 | 73.8 | 98.5 |
| Flint | 15.0 | 12.1 | 16.1 | 7.0 | 6.3 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 4.7 | 5.4 | 5.2 | 6.5 |
| Grand Rapids | 17.0 | 19.2 | 14.8 | 10.1 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 6.5 | 5.6 | 7.4 | 8.1 | 8.5 |
| Kalamazoo | 5.4 | 6.0 | 4.6 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 3.2 | 3.2 |
| Lansing-East Lansing | 10.1 | 9.3 | 9.1 | 4.4 | 4.7 | 3.9 | 3.4 | 2.9 | 4.3 | 5.1 | 5.3 |
| Muskegon-Muskegon Heights | 6.1 | 6.6 | 6.0 | 3.6 | 4.1 | 3.1 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 3.5 |
| Saginaw | 5.8 | 6.0 | 5.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.4 | 2.2 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 2.7 | 3.5 |

Footnotes at end of table.



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## Table D–7. Total Unemployment in 150 Major Labor Areas: Annual Averages, 1962–72 [1]—Continued

| Major labor area | 1972 [p] | 1971 | 1970 | 1969 | 1968 | 1967 | 1966 | 1965 | 1964 | 1963 | 1962 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Minnesota: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Duluth-Superior | 4.8 | 4.1 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 2.7 | 3.4 | 4.2 | 4.9 | 5.7 |
| Minneapolis-St. Paul | 35.5 | 39.6 | 30.4 | 16.2 | 16.7 | 16.5 | 16.8 | 20.3 | 23.9 | 24.7 | 23.7 |
| Mississippi: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jackson | 4.0 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.7 | 4.3 | 4.3 |
| Missouri: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kansas City | 35.9 | 38.3 | 31.2 | 24.3 | 22.5 | 23.1 | 22.4 | 24.1 | 24.5 | 25.6 | 26.9 |
| St. Louis | 61.3 | 63.7 | 56.4 | 36.3 | 35.1 | 34.2 | 32.4 | 33.2 | 37.4 | 42.9 | 48.1 |
| Nebraska: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Omaha | 9.1 | 9.9 | 7.9 | 6.1 | 6.3 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 7.0 | 7.4 | 7.3 |
| New Hampshire: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Manchester | 2.3 | 2.4 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.8 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 2.4 |
| New Jersey: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Atlantic City | 6.2 | 6.1 | 5.6 | 4.7 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.8 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 5.7 |
| Jersey City | 24.6 | 26.0 | 19.5 | 16.1 | 15.7 | 14.5 | 12.9 | 15.2 | 17.9 | 19.4 | 18.0 |
| Newark | 59.8 | 56.8 | 45.2 | 34.9 | 35.8 | 36.3 | 35.3 | 39.3 | 45.8 | 48.3 | 46.5 |
| New Brunswick-Perth Amboy | 23.3 | 24.4 | 18.4 | 13.9 | 13.3 | 12.0 | 10.6 | 12.3 | 13.6 | 14.6 | 14.3 |
| Paterson-Clifton-Passaic | 39.9 | 40.5 | 31.5 | 23.9 | 23.1 | 22.5 | 22.6 | 26.3 | 30.3 | 28.6 | 26.4 |
| Trenton | 7.6 | 7.9 | 6.1 | 4.8 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.3 | 5.6 | 5.8 | 6.6 | 6.8 |
| New Mexico: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Albuquerque | 7.2 | 7.0 | 6.6 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.4 | 5.2 | 4.8 | 4.9 |
| New York: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Albany-Schenectady-Troy | 14.7 | 13.9 | 12.2 | 9.2 | 9.2 | 9.9 | 9.6 | 10.0 | 11.5 | 12.4 | 12.6 |
| Binghamton | 6.0 | 7.5 | 5.8 | 4.4 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.6 | 5.2 | 6.0 | 5.7 |
| Buffalo | 43.7 | 43.2 | 30.9 | 21.0 | 21.5 | 22.5 | 21.1 | 23.2 | 27.8 | 34.5 | 38.4 |
| New York | 302.1 | 291.8 | 223.5 | 180.3 | 179.9 | 201.9 | 221.7 | 240.3 | 256.4 | 267.7 | 251.5 |
| Rochester | 17.3 | 18.8 | 15.3 | 9.6 | 8.7 | 8.5 | 8.3 | 10.2 | 10.9 | 13.4 | 12.5 |
| Syracuse | 14.7 | 14.8 | 13.0 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 9.7 | 7.1 | 8.9 | 10.6 | 11.4 | 11.3 |
| Utica-Rome | 11.7 | 10.3 | 8.0 | 5.4 | 5.7 | 6.0 | 5.7 | 7.0 | 8.5 | 8.6 | 8.2 |
| North Carolina: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Asheville | 1.7 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 1.5 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 3.0 |
| Charlotte | 5.1 | 6.1 | 5.7 | 4.0 | 6.2 | 5.6 | 5.5 | 5.3 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.8 |
| Durham | 2.6 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 3.2 | (3) | (3) |
| Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point | 8.1 | 10.7 | 9.4 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 7.1 | 7.2 | 7.5 | 9.1 | (3) | (3) |
| Ohio: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Akron | 12.2 | 13.3 | 10.9 | 6.9 | 6.6 | 7.1 | 6.4 | 7.7 | 9.8 | (3) | (3) |
| Canton | 7.8 | 9.1 | 7.0 | 4.1 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 4.1 | 4.9 | 5.9 | 8.2 | 9.3 |
| Cincinnati | 26.0 | 30.4 | 22.3 | 16.0 | 16.6 | 16.7 | 15.9 | 20.3 | 24.0 | (3) | (3) |
| Cleveland | 40.9 | 45.6 | 37.2 | 22.5 | 23.5 | 25.8 | 23.1 | 26.9 | 31.0 | (3) | (3) |
| Columbus | 14.1 | 14.9 | 13.5 | 9.5 | 8.9 | 9.5 | 9.3 | 10.1 | 11.5 | (3) | (3) |
| Dayton | 14.6 | 19.2 | 13.2 | 8.6 | 8.5 | 8.2 | 8.1 | 9.1 | 9.5 | (3) | (3) |
| Hamilton-Middletown | 5.6 | 6.2 | 4.0 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 2.7 | 3.4 | 4.4 | 5.4 | 5.8 |
| Lorain-Elyria | 4.6 | 6.0 | 4.6 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 3.5 | 2.8 | 3.2 | 3.9 | 4.5 | 4.8 |
| Steubenville-Weirton, W. Va | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 4.1 | 4.2 |
| Toledo | 14.0 | 14.6 | 13.1 | 8.1 | 8.2 | 9.0 | 8.0 | 9.0 | 10.4 | (3) | (3) |
| Youngstown-Warren | 12.2 | 14.4 | 10.8 | 6.3 | 7.9 | 7.9 | 7.2 | 7.9 | 8.0 | 12.1 | 15.9 |
| Oklahoma: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oklahoma City | 14.6 | 13.1 | 10.4 | 8.3 | 8.5 | 8.6 | 8.3 | 9.0 | 9.3 | 8.8 | 8.6 |
| Tulsa | 10.2 | 11.2 | 9.6 | 7.1 | 7.0 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 7.3 | 7.7 | 9.2 | 8.5 |
| Oregon: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Portland | 27.2 | 28.8 | 26.1 | 16.2 | 15.5 | 16.7 | 13.7 | 15.6 | 17.2 | 17.5 | 18.6 |
| Pennsylvania: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton | 9.6 | 10.8 | 5.9 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 5.5 | 5.1 | 6.4 | 9.3 | 12.2 | 12.2 |
| Altoona | 3.7 | 3.2 | 2.4 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 4.1 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 4.5 | 5.3 | 5.6 |
| Erie | 5.8 | 5.5 | 4.3 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.8 | 3.1 | 4.2 | 5.9 | 7.5 | 7.7 |
| Harrisburg | 6.4 | 6.5 | 5.0 | 3.9 | 4.5 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 5.3 | 6.5 | 8.4 | 9.7 |
| Johnstown | 6.9 | 6.5 | 5.4 | 4.1 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 4.2 | 5.1 | 6.3 | 9.3 | 13.7 |
| Lancaster | 4.9 | 5.3 | 3.4 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 2.5 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 3.7 | 4.3 | 4.0 |
| Philadelphia | 128.5 | 120.7 | 89.1 | 61.7 | 62.8 | 65.4 | 64.9 | 82.1 | 110.5 | 122.4 | 119.9 |
| Pittsburgh | 57.0 | 52.5 | 35.9 | 24.4 | 27.0 | 29.7 | 27.6 | 33.3 | 49.9 | 71.6 | 85.9 |
| Reading | 4.9 | 4.6 | 3.5 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.9 | 4.9 | 5.8 | 5.4 |
| Scranton | 5.9 | 6.5 | 5.6 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.7 | 6.5 | 8.3 | 10.6 | 10.9 |
| Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton | 13.8 | 9.1 | 7.5 | 5.5 | 5.8 | 6.2 | 6.6 | 8.4 | 10.2 | 12.9 | 13.4 |
| York | 5.3 | 5.8 | 4.3 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 3.6 | 5.5 | 7.5 | 7.4 |
| Puerto Rico: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mayaguez | 5.2 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 4.2 | 3.8 | 4.2 | 3.6 |
| Ponce | 10.2 | 7.4 | 6.6 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 5.7 | 6.8 | 6.6 | 6.1 | 6.3 | 5.4 |
| San Juan | 30.7 | 22.7 | 18.1 | 15.5 | 16.4 | 15.9 | 15.1 | 14.9 | 14.2 | 14.2 | (3) |
| Rhode Island: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket | 28.3 | 28.7 | 21.8 | 15.0 | 15.1 | 15.2 | 14.7 | 18.2 | 21.3 | 23.2 | 21.5 |
| South Carolina: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Charleston | 6.1 | 6.6 | 5.3 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.4 | 4.1 | 4.5 | 5.2 | 5.5 | 4.8 |
| Greenville | 4.2 | 6.0 | 5.3 | 3.8 | 4.1 | 4.6 | 3.6 | 4.8 | 5.9 | 6.2 | 4.2 |
| Tennessee: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chattanooga | 5.7 | 6.4 | 5.7 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 7.1 | 9.0 | 9.5 |
| Knoxville | 5.6 | 5.9 | 5.7 | 4.7 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 4.4 | 4.7 | 6.6 | 7.7 | 8.0 |
| Memphis | 12.7 | 14.4 | 12.3 | 9.5 | 9.6 | 9.5 | 8.7 | 10.7 | 11.2 | 12.2 | (3) |
| Nashville | 10.1 | 11.4 | 8.5 | 6.7 | 6.8 | 7.0 | 5.9 | 6.6 | 8.2 | 7.7 | (3) |
| Texas: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Austin | 3.7 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 3.3 | 3.6 | 3.1 |
| Beaumont-Port Arthur | 6.7 | 7.1 | 5.7 | 4.9 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 4.8 | 6.3 | 8.3 | 9.9 | 9.3 |
| Corpus Christi | 5.5 | 4.9 | 5.2 | 3.8 | 3.3 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 4.6 | 4.9 | 5.2 | 5.7 |
| Dallas | 21.4 | 27.1 | 21.2 | 11.2 | 10.7 | 12.8 | 14.7 | 19.1 | 21.0 | 21.3 | 19.3 |
| El Paso | 6.8 | 6.3 | 6.1 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 4.8 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 6.3 | 5.6 |
| Fort Worth | 12.5 | 16.7 | 11.6 | 6.6 | 6.2 | 6.6 | 7.6 | 9.6 | 10.6 | 11.9 | 12.0 |
| Houston | 30.6 | 27.6 | 22.7 | 18.6 | 15.6 | 15.7 | 17.2 | 22.2 | 24.3 | 28.0 | 26.1 |
| San Antonio | 14.4 | 15.6 | 14.9 | 11.1 | 10.2 | 10.3 | 11.3 | 14.6 | 15.5 | 16.7 | 15.4 |
| Utah: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Salt Lake City | 13.6 | 12.7 | 11.1 | 9.7 | 10.0 | 9.8 | 8.1 | 9.8 | 8.8 | 7.6 | 6.1 |
| Virginia: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Newport News-Hampton | 3.5 | 4.0 | 4.5 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.9 |
| Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Portsmouth | 7.9 | 8.8 | 7.9 | 6.8 | 6.4 | 6.8 | 5.6 | 6.5 | 6.7 | 6.9 | 7.1 |
| Richmond | 6.5 | 7.0 | 5.7 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 4.4 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 4.6 |
| Roanoke | 2.2 | 2.7 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.8 |

Footnotes at end of table.

## Table D–7. Total Unemployment in 150 Major Labor Areas: Annual Averages, 1962–72 [1]—Continued

| Major labor area | 1972 [p] | 1971 | 1970 | 1969 | 1968 | 1967 | 1966 | 1965 | 1964 | 1963 | 1962 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Washington: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Seattle | 63.2 | 82.1 | 61.0 | 26.5 | 18.9 | 18.8 | 16.9 | 24.5 | 31.4 | 29.7 | 24.3 |
| Spokane | 9.0 | 10.0 | 7.4 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 4.5 | 4.9 | 5.5 | 6.5 | 6.6 |
| Tacoma | 14.2 | 15.3 | 11.8 | 6.7 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 5.2 | 6.2 | 6.4 | 6.9 | 6.1 |
| West Virginia: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Charleston | 5.3 | 5.1 | 4.6 | 4.1 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 4.7 | 5.8 | 6.8 | 7.2 | 7.1 |
| Huntington-Ashland | 9.1 | 8.3 | 6.5 | 5.0 | 5.8 | 5.1 | 4.7 | 6.2 | 7.3 | 8.1 | 9.6 |
| Wheeling | 4.2 | 4.0 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 4.2 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 4.5 | 4.9 | 6.8 | 8.2 |
| Wisconsin: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kenosha | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 1.7 |
| Madison | 5.9 | 5.1 | 4.4 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 2.6 |
| Milwaukee | 30.1 | 31.7 | 27.1 | 17.1 | 16.9 | 17.8 | 14.2 | 15.9 | 18.4 | 19.7 | 20.1 |
| Racine | 3.9 | 4.3 | 4.0 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.5 |

[p] Preliminary (11-month) average.
[1] Data for 1960–61 were published in the *1971 Manpower Report*.
[2] Comparable data not available.

NOTE: Data are based on payroll, unemployment insurance, and other work force records and are not affected by the definitional changes for measuring unemployment on a national basis which were adopted beginning 1967.

SOURCE: State employment security agencies cooperating with the U.S. Department of Labor.

## Table D–8. Total Unemployment Rates in 150 Major Labor Areas: Annual Averages, 1962–72 [1]

[Total unemployment as percent of total work force]

| Major labor area | 1972 [p] | 1971 | 1970 | 1969 | 1968 | 1967 | 1966 | 1965 | 1964 | 1963 | 1962 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Birmingham | 5.1 | 5.0 | 4.1 | 3.5 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.4 | 4.7 | 6.2 | 7.3 |
| Mobile | 5.8 | 5.6 | 5.1 | 4.5 | 4.8 | 5.0 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 6.3 |
| Arizona: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Phoenix | 3.7 | 4.5 | 4.2 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 3.9 | 3.4 | 4.7 | 4.4 | 4.6 | 5.0 |
| Arkansas: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Little Rock-North Little Rock | 3.0 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 3.0 | 3.3 | 3.8 | 4.6 |
| California: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove | 5.7 | 7.2 | 6.0 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 4.9 | 4.8 |
| Fresno | 6.5 | 6.9 | 6.5 | 5.9 | 6.5 | 7.0 | 6.5 | 7.2 | 7.3 | 7.7 | 8.0 |
| Los Angeles-Long Beach | 5.7 | 7.1 | 5.9 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 5.5 |
| Sacramento | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.5 | 5.2 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 5.8 |
| San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario | 6.1 | 6.9 | 5.9 | 4.8 | 5.3 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 6.7 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 5.9 |
| San Diego | 6.1 | 6.2 | 5.5 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 4.7 | 5.1 | 7.2 | 7.5 | 7.7 | 7.9 |
| San Francisco-Oakland | 5.7 | 5.9 | 5.1 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 5.0 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.2 |
| San Jose | 5.5 | 6.3 | 5.7 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.5 | 4.8 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 5.7 | 5.7 |
| Stockton | 7.9 | 8.4 | 8.3 | 6.8 | 6.7 | 6.6 | 6.1 | 7.4 | 7.9 | 8.6 | 8.6 |
| Colorado: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Denver | 2.9 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 4.2 | 3.7 |
| Connecticut: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bridgeport | 10.6 | 10.5 | 6.7 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 4.7 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.8 |
| Hartford | 6.9 | 6.8 | 4.1 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 3.0 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.8 |
| New Britain | 10.5 | 12.3 | 7.3 | 5.0 | 4.3 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 5.0 | 5.5 | 5.7 | 5.8 |
| New Haven | 7.3 | 7.3 | 4.7 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.5 |
| Stamford | 6.5 | 6.1 | 3.9 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 3.7 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 3.8 |
| Waterbury | 9.7 | 10.9 | 8.3 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 5.2 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.8 |
| Delaware: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wilmington | 4.8 | 4.7 | 3.9 | 3.0 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 4.8 |
| District of Columbia: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Washington | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.3 |
| Florida: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jacksonville | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.6 | 2.9 | 3.8 | 3.7 |
| Miami | 4.8 | 6.0 | 4.5 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 3.9 | 5.2 | 8.2 | 8.9 |
| Tampa-St. Petersburg | 2.4 | 3.1 | 2.6 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.8 | 3.2 | 4.0 | 4.6 |
| Georgia: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Atlanta | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.2 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 3.5 |
| Augusta | 5.1 | 5.2 | 4.7 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.6 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 4.3 | 4.7 | 4.8 |
| Columbus | 4.2 | 5.2 | 4.7 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.5 | 4.1 | 4.6 | 5.3 | 5.7 |
| Macon | 3.8 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 3.3 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 4.3 |
| Savannah | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.1 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 4.2 | 5.0 | 5.5 | 5.7 |
| Hawaii: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Honolulu | 5.9 | 5.0 | 3.5 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 3.8 | 4.7 | 4.5 |
| Illinois: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chicago | 4.3 | 4.3 | 3.6 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 3.0 | 3.7 | 4.2 | 4.2 |
| Davenport-Rock Island-Moline | 4.5 | 6.0 | 4.7 | 4.1 | 3.7 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 3.3 | 3.8 |
| Peoria | 4.8 | 4.1 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 4.4 | 4.8 |
| Rockford | 4.4 | 6.1 | 4.9 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.3 | 2.9 | 3.4 | 4.2 | 4.5 |
| Indiana: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Evansville | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 2.9 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 4.3 | [2] |
| Fort Wayne | 3.7 | 4.6 | 3.8 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 2.9 | 3.8 | [2] |
| Gary-Hammond-East Chicago | 6.0 | 6.4 | 4.0 | 2.8 | 3.3 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 5.2 | [2] |
| Indianapolis | 4.4 | 4.9 | 4.0 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 3.5 | [2] | [2] |
| South Bend | 4.7 | 6.6 | 5.8 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 2.7 | 4.2 | 7.1 | 4.6 | [2] |
| Terre Haute | 6.0 | 5.4 | 4.6 | 3.2 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 4.8 | 5.8 | 6.3 | [2] |
| Iowa: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cedar Rapids | 4.0 | 4.6 | 3.5 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 2.2 |
| Des Moines | 3.6 | 3.4 | 2.7 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.9 |
| Kansas: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wichita | 5.3 | 9.3 | 8.4 | 4.0 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 4.5 | 4.1 |
| Kentucky: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Louisville | 4.3 | 5.4 | 4.0 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.5 | 4.1 | 4.8 | 5.4 |

Footnotes at end of table.

## Table D–8. Total Unemployment Rates in 150 Major Labor Areas: Annual Averages, 1962–72 [1]—Continued

| Major labor area | 1972 p | 1971 | 1970 | 1969 | 1968 | 1967 | 1966 | 1965 | 1964 | 1963 | 1962 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Louisiana: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baton Rouge | 5.7 | 5.7 | 6.7 | 5.6 | 4.4 | 4.6 | 3.7 | 4.1 | 5.1 | 5.8 | 6.8 |
| New Orleans | 6.2 | 6.4 | 5.8 | 4.6 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 3.2 | 4.0 | 4.8 | 3.6 | 6.6 |
| Shreveport | 5.2 | 5.5 | 5.1 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 4.1 | 4.7 | 5.1 | 5.5 |
| Maine: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Portland | 4.8 | 4.6 | 3.5 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 3.3 | 3.7 | 4.0 | 4.6 | 4.8 | 4.9 |
| Maryland: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baltimore | 5.4 | 5.2 | 4.0 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 3.8 | 4.6 | (3) | (3) |
| Massachusetts: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Boston | 6.2 | 5.8 | 4.3 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.6 | 4.0 | 4.7 | 4.4 | 4.4 |
| Brockton | 8.5 | 8.6 | 6.5 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 5.5 | 6.8 | 7.8 | 7.4 |
| Fall River | 8.1 | 7.6 | 6.9 | 5.9 | 5.4 | 6.0 | 6.3 | 8.0 | 10.4 | 10.4 | 9.7 |
| Lawrence-Haverhill | 9.5 | 9.2 | 6.6 | 5.1 | 4.7 | 5.2 | 5.4 | 6.7 | 7.1 | 7.0 | 6.1 |
| Lowell | 10.9 | 12.1 | 8.4 | 5.2 | 5.4 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 8.1 | 8.7 | 8.6 | 8.1 |
| New Bedford | 8.7 | 9.1 | 8.4 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 6.8 | 6.0 | 6.8 | 7.7 | 7.7 | 7.7 |
| Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke | 8.5 | 8.5 | 6.3 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.3 | 5.4 | 6.4 | 7.0 | 6.7 |
| Worcester | 7.3 | 7.2 | 4.9 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 4.5 | 5.5 | 6.4 | 5.5 |
| Michigan: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Battle Creek | 7.8 | 7.6 | 6.2 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 3.1 | 3.8 | 4.6 | 5.4 | 6.3 |
| Detroit | 8.2 | 8.1 | 6.6 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 3.2 | 3.5 | 4.3 | 5.2 | 7.0 |
| Flint | 7.6 | 6.3 | 8.1 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 2.7 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 4.2 |
| Grand Rapids | 7.2 | 8.2 | 6.5 | 4.4 | 3.8 | 4.1 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 3.9 | 4.3 | 4.6 |
| Kalamazoo | 6.3 | 6.9 | 5.3 | 3.2 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.5 | 4.5 | 4.5 |
| Lansing-East Lansing | 6.3 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 2.8 | 3.1 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 3.4 | 4.2 | 4.5 |
| Muskegon-Muskegon Heights | 10.3 | 10.6 | 9.6 | 5.8 | 6.7 | 5.1 | 3.8 | 4.5 | 6.0 | 5.6 | 6.2 |
| Saginaw | 6.3 | 6.7 | 5.8 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 4.2 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 3.9 | 5.1 |
| Minnesota: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Duluth-Superior | 7.5 | 6.3 | 5.1 | 4.7 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 4.3 | 5.6 | 7.0 | 8.2 | 9.3 |
| Minneapolis-St. Paul | 4.1 | 4.5 | 3.4 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.8 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 3.5 |
| Mississippi: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jackson | 3.3 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.9 | 4.6 | 4.7 |
| Missouri: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kansas City | 5.6 | 6.1 | 5.1 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.5 | 4.8 | 5.1 | 5.4 |
| St. Louis | 6.0 | 6.2 | 5.4 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 4.1 | 4.7 | 5.4 |
| Nebraska: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Omaha | 3.6 | 4.0 | 3.3 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.4 | 3.7 | 3.6 |
| New Hampshire: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Manchester | 4.0 | 4.3 | 3.3 | 2.7 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 3.4 | 4.7 | 5.3 | 4.8 |
| New Jersey: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Atlantic City | 7.4 | 7.5 | 6.9 | 5.9 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 6.5 | 7.5 | 7.9 | 8.0 |
| Jersey City | 8.6 | 8.9 | 6.6 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 4.9 | 4.4 | 5.2 | 6.2 | 6.7 | 6.1 |
| Newark | 6.5 | 6.2 | 4.9 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.6 | 5.5 | 5.9 | 5.7 |
| New Brunswick-Perth Amboy | 6.9 | 7.3 | 5.6 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 4.0 | 4.9 | 5.6 | 6.2 | 6.2 |
| Paterson-Clifton-Passaic | 6.5 | 6.7 | 5.2 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 5.3 | 6.1 | 5.8 | 5.5 |
| Trenton | 4.8 | 4.9 | 4.0 | 3.2 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 5.0 | 5.4 |
| New Mexico: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Albuquerque | 5.0 | 5.2 | 5.4 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 4.9 |
| New York: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Albany-Schenectady-Troy | 4.6 | 4.3 | 3.8 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.5 | 4.1 | 4.4 | 4.3 |
| Binghamton | 5.0 | 6.1 | 4.6 | 3.5 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 4.4 | 3.9 | 5.1 | 4.8 |
| Buffalo | 7.7 | 7.6 | 5.4 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 4.4 | 5.4 | 6.7 | 7.4 |
| New York | 5.5 | 5.3 | 4.0 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.7 | 4.2 | 4.5 | 4.9 | 5.1 | 4.8 |
| Rochester | 4.4 | 4.8 | 3.8 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.9 | 3.2 | 4.0 | 3.8 |
| Syracuse | 5.4 | 5.5 | 4.9 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.8 | 2.9 | 3.7 | 4.6 | 4.9 | 4.9 |
| Utica-Rome | 8.8 | 7.7 | 5.8 | 3.9 | 4.2 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 5.5 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.2 |
| North Carolina: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Asheville | 2.6 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 2.4 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 3.7 | 4.6 | 5.1 | 5.5 |
| Charlotte | 2.2 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.0 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.9 |
| Durham | 2.6 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 4.1 | 3.8 | 4.7 | (3) | (3) |
| Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point | 2.4 | 3.3 | 2.9 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 3.6 | (3) | (3) |
| Ohio: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Akron | 4.4 | 4.8 | 3.9 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 3.2 | 4.2 | (3) | (3) |
| Canton | 4.9 | 5.8 | 4.3 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 3.5 | 4.4 | 6.3 | 7.0 |
| Cincinnati | 4.5 | 5.2 | 3.8 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 4.0 | 4.8 | (3) | (3) |
| Cleveland | 4.3 | 4.8 | 3.8 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 3.1 | 3.6 | (3) | (3) |
| Columbus | 3.2 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 3.3 | (3) | (3) |
| Dayton | 4.0 | 5.2 | 3.5 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.8 | 3.0 | (3) | (3) |
| Hamilton-Middletown | 6.9 | 7.5 | 4.9 | 2.5 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 3.5 | 4.5 | 6.0 | 7.5 | 8.0 |
| Lorain-Elyria | 4.9 | 6.4 | 4.9 | 3.1 | 2.3 | 4.1 | 3.4 | 3.9 | 5.0 | 6.0 | 6.5 |
| Steubenville-Weirton, W. Va. | 4.0 | 4.1 | 3.6 | 3.0 | 3.6 | 4.0 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 3.9 | 6.4 | 6.6 |
| Toledo | 4.8 | 5.1 | 4.6 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 3.7 | 4.4 | (3) | (3) |
| Youngstown-Warren | 5.3 | 6.2 | 4.8 | 2.8 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.5 | 3.9 | 4.2 | 6.5 | 8.3 |
| Oklahoma: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oklahoma City | 4.5 | 4.2 | 3.4 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.7 |
| Tulsa | 4.6 | 5.1 | 4.4 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.9 | 4.3 | 5.3 | 5.0 |
| Oregon: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Portland | 5.5 | 6.1 | 5.6 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 4.0 | 3.3 | 4.0 | 4.6 | 4.8 | 5.2 |
| Pennsylvania: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton | 3.9 | 4.3 | 2.4 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.8 | 4.2 | 5.6 | 5.6 |
| Altoona | 6.6 | 5.7 | 4.3 | 3.3 | 4.3 | 7.6 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 8.7 | 10.2 | 10.7 |
| Erie | 5.0 | 4.8 | 3.8 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 3.5 | 2.9 | 4.1 | 6.0 | 7.7 | 7.9 |
| Harrisburg | 3.2 | 3.2 | 2.5 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.9 | 3.6 | 4.8 | 5.5 |
| Johnstown | 7.1 | 6.8 | 5.8 | 4.4 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 4.6 | 5.7 | 7.2 | 10.6 | 15.1 |
| Lancaster | 3.2 | 3.5 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 2.9 | 3.5 | 3.3 |
| Philadelphia | 6.0 | 5.7 | 4.2 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 4.3 | 5.9 | 6.5 | 6.4 |
| Pittsburgh | 5.7 | 5.3 | 3.6 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.6 | 5.5 | 8.0 | 9.4 |
| Reading | 3.4 | 3.3 | 2.5 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 2.2 | 3.8 | 4.6 | 4.3 |
| Scranton | 5.8 | 6.4 | 5.6 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.9 | 6.9 | 8.8 | 11.1 | 11.2 |
| Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton | 9.3 | 6.3 | 5.2 | 3.9 | 4.2 | 4.5 | 4.9 | 6.3 | 7.7 | 9.7 | 10.0 |
| York | 3.3 | 3.7 | 2.8 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 4.2 | 5.9 | 5.8 |

Footnotes at end of table.

## Table D–8. Total Unemployment Rates in 150 Major Labor Areas: Annual Averages, 1962–72 [1]—Continued

| Major labor area | 1972 p | 1971 | 1970 | 1969 | 1968 | 1967 | 1966 | 1965 | 1964 | 1963 | 1962 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Puerto Rico: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mayaguez | 13.6 | 11.1 | 11.6 | 12.8 | 12.8 | 12.2 | 12.1 | 13.7 | 13.2 | 14.5 | 13.2 |
| Ponce | 18.2 | 14.5 | 12.2 | 15.2 | 15.5 | 12.8 | 15.1 | 15.0 | 14.0 | 14.9 | 13.3 |
| San Juan | 8.1 | 6.2 | 5.1 | 4.7 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 6.1 | (2) |
| Rhode Island: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket | 6.8 | 7.0 | 5.3 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 4.8 | 5.8 | 6.3 | 5.9 |
| South Carolina: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Charleston | 5.4 | 5.8 | 4.5 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 4.8 | 5.7 | 6.1 | 6.1 |
| Greenville | 2.8 | 4.1 | 3.6 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 3.4 | 2.8 | 3.9 | 5.0 | 5.3 | 4.3 |
| Tennessee: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chattanooga | 3.6 | 4.2 | 3.8 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 5.7 | 7.4 | 7.9 |
| Knoxville | 3.1 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 4.3 | 5.2 | 5.5 |
| Memphis | 3.6 | 4.2 | 3.6 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 3.7 | 4.0 | 4.4 | (2) |
| Nashville | 3.7 | 4.2 | 3.2 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.3 | 2.9 | 3.7 | 3.7 | (2) |
| Texas: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Austin | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 2.6 | 3.1 | 3.4 | 3.9 | 3.5 |
| Beaumont-Port Arthur | 5.1 | 5.5 | 4.4 | 3.8 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 3.9 | 5.3 | 6.9 | 8.2 | 7.5 |
| Corpus Christi | 5.0 | 4.5 | 4.8 | 3.8 | 3.5 | 3.9 | 3.7 | 5.1 | 5.6 | 6.2 | 6.8 |
| Dallas | 2.8 | 3.6 | 2.8 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 3.3 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 3.8 |
| El Paso | 4.9 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 3.7 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 4.4 | 5.8 | 6.0 | 6.2 | 5.5 |
| Fort Worth | 4.0 | 5.4 | 3.6 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 2.9 | 3.9 | 4.3 | 5.1 | 5.2 |
| Houston | 3.2 | 3.1 | 2.6 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 3.2 | 3.7 | 4.6 | 4.2 |
| San Antonio | 4.4 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 3.7 | 4.3 | 5.7 | 6.3 | 6.9 | 6.5 |
| Utah: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Salt Lake City | 5.3 | 5.4 | 5.0 | 4.5 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 4.0 | 5.0 | 4.5 | 4.0 | 3.3 |
| Virginia: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Newport News-Hampton | 2.9 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 3.3 |
| Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Portsmouth | 3.3 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 3.7 |
| Richmond | 2.3 | 2.6 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| Roanoke | 2.3 | 2.9 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 3.8 |
| Washington: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Seattle | 10.1 | 13.0 | 9.5 | 4.0 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 4.8 | 6.4 | 6.0 | 4.8 |
| Spokane | 7.6 | 8.6 | 6.6 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 4.9 | 4.5 | 5.1 | 5.8 | 6.5 | 6.9 |
| Tacoma | 10.3 | 11.2 | 8.8 | 5.0 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 5.6 | 6.0 | 6.5 | 5.8 |
| West Virginia: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Charleston | 5.5 | 5.3 | 4.8 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.9 | 6.2 | 7.2 | 7.7 | 7.6 |
| Huntington-Ashland | 9.0 | 8.2 | 6.4 | 5.1 | 5.9 | 5.2 | 4.8 | 6.5 | 7.9 | 9.0 | 10.7 |
| Wheeling | 5.9 | 5.6 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 6.1 | 5.6 | 5.4 | 6.6 | 7.3 | 10.1 | 12.0 |
| Wisconsin: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kenosha | 5.9 | 6.1 | 5.5 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 7.2 | 6.3 | 3.7 | 4.7 | 3.5 | 4.1 |
| Madison | 4.0 | 3.6 | 3.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 2.6 |
| Milwaukee | 4.7 | 5.0 | 4.2 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 3.3 | 3.6 | 3.7 |
| Racine | 5.9 | 6.7 | 6.1 | 3.8 | 4.1 | 4.5 | 4.1 | 3.6 | 3.9 | 4.3 | 4.6 |

p Preliminary (11-month) average.
[1] Data for 1960–61 were published in the *1971 Manpower Report*.
[2] Comparable data not available.

NOTE: Data are based on payroll, unemployment insurance, and other work force records and are not affected by the definitional changes for measuring unemployment on a national basis which were adopted beginning 1967.

SOURCE: State employment security agencies cooperating with the U.S. Department of Labor.

## Table D–9. Insured Unemployment Under State, Federal Employee, and Ex-Servicemen's Programs in 150 Major Labor Areas: Annual Averages, 1962–72 [1]

[Thousands]

| Major labor area | 1972 p | 1971 | 1970 | 1969 | 1968 | 1967 | 1966 | 1965 | 1964 | 1963 | 1962 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Birmingham | 8.6 | 8.4 | 6.5 | 3.0 | 4.4 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 5.1 | 6.6 |
| Mobile | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 2.6 |
| Arizona: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Phoenix | 5.8 | 18.5 | 16.4 | 2.8 | 3.5 | 5.1 | 3.9 | 6.1 | 5.4 | 5.2 | 5.5 |
| Arkansas: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Little Rock-North Little Rock | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.3 | .9 | .8 | .7 | .6 | .8 | .9 | 1.2 | 1.4 |
| California: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove | 14.6 | 20.0 | 15.1 | 9.6 | 7.8 | 9.1 | 8.3 | 10.8 | 9.9 | 8.5 | 6.8 |
| Fresno | 5.7 | 5.9 | 5.4 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.8 | 5.1 | 5.5 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 6.3 |
| Los Angeles-Long Beach | 91.7 | 127.3 | 107.9 | 69.7 | 69.1 | 74.5 | 70.1 | 94.2 | 101.1 | 102.4 | 87.8 |
| Sacramento | 10.2 | 10.3 | 8.6 | 8.6 | 7.9 | 8.7 | 8.1 | 8.7 | 6.4 | 6.2 | 7.0 |
| San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario | 12.1 | 14.2 | 10.0 | 8.7 | 9.3 | 11.3 | 10.7 | 11.5 | 9.1 | 8.6 | 7.9 |
| San Diego | 16.6 | 17.6 | 13.6 | 8.5 | 8.3 | 10.1 | 10.1 | 13.2 | 13.5 | 13.8 | 15.2 |
| San Francisco-Oakland | 43.3 | 48.4 | 37.2 | 28.5 | 27.9 | 32.5 | 30.6 | 35.1 | 35.9 | 36.0 | 33.7 |
| San Jose | 13.1 | 15.9 | 12.8 | 9.0 | 8.5 | 9.1 | 9.0 | 11.1 | 11.0 | 9.6 | 8.6 |
| Stockton | 5.1 | 5.4 | 5.2 | 4.4 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 3.7 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.4 | 4.8 |
| Colorado: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Denver | 3.0 | 3.6 | 2.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 4.1 | 4.6 | 6.2 | 5.4 |
| Connecticut: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bridgeport | 9.0 | 11.3 | 7.3 | 3.9 | 3.7 | 2.8 | 2.2 | 3.4 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.5 |
| Hartford | 11.3 | 14.3 | 7.5 | 4.8 | 3.9 | 3.0 | 2.3 | 3.6 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 4.7 |
| New Britain | 2.8 | 4.2 | 2.6 | 1.6 | 1.2 | .7 | .6 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.5 |
| New Haven | 7.0 | 8.3 | 5.1 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 |
| Stamford | 2.6 | 3.1 | 1.9 | 1.0 | .9 | .8 | .7 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.3 |
| Waterbury | 4.9 | 6.4 | 5.2 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 2.5 |
| Delaware: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wilmington | 4.1 | 4.7 | 4.0 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 4.3 |
| District of Columbia: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Washington | 12.8 | 12.0 | 9.5 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 5.5 | 6.1 | 7.6 | 7.2 | 6.5 |

Footnotes at end of table.

## Table D–9. Insured Unemployment Under State, Federal Employee, and Ex-Servicemen's Programs in 150 Major Labor Areas: Annual Averages, 1962–72 [1]—Continued

| Major labor area | 1972 p | 1971 | 1970 | 1969 | 1968 | 1967 | 1966 | 1965 | 1964 | 1963 | 1962 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Florida: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jacksonville | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 2.0 | 2.2 |
| Miami | 8.4 | 10.9 | 8.6 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.8 | 6.4 | 8.4 | 10.3 |
| Tampa-St. Petersburg | 3.8 | 5.0 | 3.7 | 2.6 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 3.4 | 4.0 | 5.1 | 5.8 |
| Georgia: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Atlanta | 5.2 | 6.2 | 5.9 | 2.5 | 3.2 | 3.9 | 3.0 | 3.5 | 4.2 | 4.9 | 5.4 |
| Augusta | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.3 | .7 | .6 | .7 | .5 | .6 | .8 | .9 | .9 |
| Columbus | 1.0 | .9 | 1.0 | .6 | .7 | .6 | .5 | .6 | .7 | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| Macon | .8 | .8 | .8 | .5 | .5 | .4 | .4 | .4 | .6 | .8 | .9 |
| Savannah | .8 | .9 | .9 | .4 | .5 | .6 | .6 | .7 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| Hawaii: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Honolulu | 9.4 | 8.7 | 6.2 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 4.0 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 3.9 | 5.0 | 5.0 |
| Illinois: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chicago | 52.7 | 56.5 | 43.8 | 21.6 | 24.8 | 25.5 | 21.6 | 31.0 | 42.3 | 52.3 | 49.5 |
| Davenport-Rock Island-Moline | 2.5 | 3.8 | 3.1 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 1.2 | .8 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.7 |
| Peoria | 2.8 | 2.3 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 2.3 | 2.8 |
| Rockford | 1.9 | 3.1 | 2.7 | 1.2 | .9 | 1.0 | .5 | .9 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 1.7 |
| Indiana: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Evansville | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.2 | .9 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.5 |
| Fort Wayne | 1.0 | 1.6 | 1.4 | .4 | .7 | .7 | .5 | .7 | .9 | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| Gary-Hammond-East Chicago | 4.3 | 6.1 | 2.7 | 1.5 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 4.2 | 6.2 |
| Indianapolis | 4.9 | 7.0 | 6.1 | 2.4 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 2.1 | 2.7 | 3.4 | 4.0 | 4.5 |
| South Bend | 1.5 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.0 | .7 | 2.7 | 3.5 | 2.5 | 2.2 |
| Terre Haute | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.2 | .7 | .9 | .9 | .8 | 1.0 | .8 | .9 | 1.1 |
| Iowa: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cedar Rapids | 1.1 | 1.4 | 1.0 | .3 | .3 | .2 | .2 | .3 | .3 | .4 | .5 |
| Des Moines | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.0 | .9 | .7 | .7 | .5 | .7 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.4 |
| Kansas: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wichita | 2.1 | 5.4 | 6.3 | 2.3 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 2.1 |
| Kentucky: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Louisville | 8.5 | 10.9 | 4.6 | 2.6 | 2.2 | 3.1 | 2.7 | 3.5 | 4.5 | 5.2 | 5.9 |
| Louisiana: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baton Rouge | 1.8 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 1.1 | .7 | .8 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 1.7 |
| New Orleans | 6.9 | 7.5 | 7.2 | 5.9 | 4.6 | 5.0 | 3.3 | 4.4 | 5.0 | 6.2 | 7.5 |
| Shreveport | 2.5 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 1.1 | 1.0 | .8 | .9 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.8 |
| Maine: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Portland | 1.1 | 1.3 | .9 | .6 | .6 | .6 | .8 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| Maryland: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baltimore | 20.0 | 21.5 | 14.5 | 8.9 | 9.7 | 8.5 | 8.1 | 11.6 | 14.7 | 16.7 | 20.0 |
| Massachusetts: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Boston | 37.6 | 30.5 | 34.7 | 20.1 | 19.5 | 20.6 | 21.2 | 25.2 | 31.0 | 31.4 | 29.5 |
| Brockton | 2.6 | 3.1 | 2.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 2.5 | 3.0 | 2.7 |
| Fall River | 3.1 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 3.4 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 4.9 |
| Lawrence-Haverhill | 4.6 | 5.7 | 4.5 | 3.5 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 3.9 | 4.7 | 5.2 | 4.0 |
| Lowell | 2.9 | 4.0 | 3.0 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.8 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.1 |
| New Bedford | 3.6 | 4.6 | 4.8 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 3.1 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 3.7 | 4.0 | 3.3 |
| Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke | 8.4 | 9.9 | 7.3 | 4.8 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 4.2 | 5.5 | 6.6 | 7.5 | 7.8 |
| Worcester | 4.6 | 5.5 | 3.9 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 3.2 | 4.2 | 5.5 | 4.5 |
| Michigan: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Battle Creek | 2.1 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.1 | .7 | .8 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.4 |
| Detroit | 49.0 | 63.0 | 37.0 | 23.0 | 24.6 | 29.5 | 19.8 | 17.1 | 24.1 | 28.7 | 39.5 |
| Flint | 5.8 | 5.0 | 8.2 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 4.3 | 2.7 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 3.0 |
| Grand Rapids | 5.5 | 7.3 | 7.2 | 3.9 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.9 |
| Kalamazoo | 1.8 | 2.3 | 2.0 | .9 | 1.0 | 1.0 | .6 | .8 | .9 | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| Lansing-East Lansing | 3.8 | 3.2 | 4.3 | 1.3 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.1 | .8 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 2.0 |
| Muskegon-Muskegon Heights | 2.4 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 1.1 | .6 | .7 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.2 |
| Saginaw | 1.5 | 1.9 | 1.9 | .8 | 1.0 | 1.5 | .5 | .5 | .6 | 1.0 | 1.3 |
| Minnesota: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Duluth-Superior | 2.5 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 2.0 |
| Minneapolis-St. Paul | 12.8 | 15.8 | 10.6 | 3.2 | 3.7 | 4.2 | 4.7 | 7.9 | 10.7 | 11.4 | 10.9 |
| Mississippi: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jackson | .6 | .8 | .9 | .5 | .5 | .6 | .4 | .6 | .8 | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| Missouri: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kansas City | 9.1 | 11.7 | 7.1 | 5.7 | 5.0 | 5.9 | 5.7 | 6.4 | 7.0 | 8.8 | 8.9 |
| St. Louis | 21.1 | 25.6 | 19.7 | 13.5 | 13.6 | 14.0 | 12.3 | 12.1 | 14.2 | 17.1 | 20.5 |
| Nebraska: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Omaha | 2.4 | 2.9 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 2.6 |
| New Hampshire: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Manchester | 1.0 | 1.3 | .9 | .6 | .5 | .5 | .4 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 1.5 |
| New Jersey: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Atlantic City | 3.4 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.8 | 3.2 | 3.5 | 3.3 |
| Jersey City | 13.6 | 15.4 | 12.0 | 9.4 | 9.1 | 8.0 | 6.8 | 7.8 | 9.5 | 10.7 | 9.8 |
| Newark | 26.9 | 29.2 | 22.3 | 16.2 | 16.4 | 17.3 | 15.8 | 17.9 | 21.6 | 23.8 | 22.2 |
| New Brunswick-Perth Amboy | 10.2 | 11.4 | 8.2 | 5.9 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 4.7 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 7.1 | 7.3 |
| Paterson-Clifton-Passaic | 20.8 | 22.7 | 17.9 | 12.4 | 12.2 | 12.0 | 11.6 | 13.5 | 16.3 | 16.5 | 14.7 |
| Trenton | 2.7 | 3.1 | 2.3 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 3.0 | 3.2 |
| New Mexico: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Albuquerque | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.9 |
| New York: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Albany-Schenectady-Troy | 6.6 | 6.2 | 5.3 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 5.7 | 6.5 | 6.4 |
| Binghamton | 2.5 | 4.2 | 2.5 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 2.6 | 2.1 |
| Buffalo | 19.6 | 24.3 | 15.1 | 8.8 | 9.3 | 10.4 | 9.3 | 11.1 | 14.4 | 18.2 | 19.5 |
| New York | 162.6 | 171.7 | 130.7 | 97.3 | 94.5 | 114.5 | 134.8 | 151.7 | 167.8 | 182.3 | 163.9 |
| Rochester | 7.8 | 10.6 | 7.6 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 3.7 | 5.1 | 3.6 | 4.9 | 4.9 |
| Syracuse | 6.5 | 6.8 | 6.1 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 4.3 | 2.7 | 3.7 | 5.9 | 5.5 | 5.0 |
| Utica-Rome | 5.4 | 5.7 | 4.1 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 3.3 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 4.5 | 3.4 | 4.3 |
| North Carolina: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Asheville | .5 | 1.0 | 1.1 | .6 | .9 | .9 | .6 | .8 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| Charlotte | 1.3 | 1.8 | 1.6 | .9 | .9 | 1.0 | .8 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 1.8 |
| Durham | .5 | .8 | .7 | .6 | .7 | .7 | .6 | .9 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point | 2.3 | 3.8 | 3.0 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 3.3 | 3.9 | 3.7 |

Footnotes at end of table.

## Table D–9. Insured Unemployment Under State, Federal Employee, and Ex-Servicemen's Programs in 150 Major Labor Areas: Annual Averages, 1962–72 [1]—Continued

| Major labor area | 1972 p | 1971 | 1970 | 1969 | 1968 | 1967 | 1966 | 1965 | 1964 | 1963 | 1962 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ohio: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Akron | 3.8 | 5.0 | 3.7 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 3.3 | 4.2 | 4.1 |
| Canton | 2.7 | 4.0 | 2.9 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 2.3 | 3.9 | 4.8 |
| Cincinnati | 8.0 | 11.8 | 6.7 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 5.4 | 4.9 | 7.0 | 7.4 | 8.4 | 9.0 |
| Cleveland | 14.1 | 18.3 | 13.8 | 4.7 | 5.5 | 8.1 | 6.2 | 8.9 | 12.6 | 17.1 | 20.4 |
| Columbus | 3.5 | 4.5 | 3.8 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.8 | 3.9 | 4.2 | 4.0 |
| Dayton | 4.0 | 5.0 | 4.6 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 2.3 | 2.9 | 4.2 | 4.6 |
| Hamilton-Middletown | 2.1 | 2.8 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.3 | .9 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 2.6 | 3.0 |
| Lorain-Elyria | 1.5 | 2.3 | 1.7 | .8 | .9 | 1.3 | .8 | .9 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 2.4 |
| Steubenville-Weirton, W. Va | .9 | .9 | .8 | .7 | 1.0 | 1.1 | .6 | .8 | .9 | 1.9 | 2.2 |
| Toledo | 4.4 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 3.1 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 3.0 | 4.1 | 5.1 |
| Youngstown-Warren | 4.7 | 6.6 | 5.4 | 1.6 | 3.0 | 3.3 | 2.6 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 5.9 | 9.1 |
| Oklahoma: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oklahoma City | 3.5 | 3.7 | 2.5 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.6 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 2.9 |
| Tulsa | 2.7 | 3.9 | 3.1 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 3.5 | 3.2 |
| Oregon: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Portland | 11.4 | 13.8 | 12.6 | 6.2 | 5.8 | 6.9 | 4.9 | 6.0 | 7.2 | 7.6 | 8.1 |
| Pennsylvania: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton | 5.6 | 6.6 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 3.4 | 2.5 | 3.1 | 5.0 | 7.4 | 7.1 |
| Altoona | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.0 | .9 | 1.0 | 1.2 | .9 | .9 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 1.9 |
| Erie | 2.5 | 2.5 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 2.7 | 3.6 | 3.7 |
| Harrisburg | 2.5 | 2.5 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 2.4 | 3.4 | 4.0 |
| Johnstown | 3.9 | 4.1 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.1 | 2.7 | 3.4 | 5.0 | 7.1 |
| Lancaster | 1.8 | 2.2 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.2 | .9 | .6 | .9 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 1.7 |
| Philadelphia | 32.2 | 33.2 | 26.2 | 25.3 | 25.3 | 26.2 | 23.4 | 32.1 | 48.6 | 58.0 | 56.2 |
| Pittsburgh | 28.2 | 27.1 | 16.7 | 11.3 | 13.5 | 14.6 | 11.9 | 15.7 | 23.2 | 36.4 | 45.7 |
| Reading | 3.1 | 3.2 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.8 | 3.1 | 3.9 | 3.0 |
| Scranton | 3.9 | 4.2 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 3.5 | 4.5 | 6.0 | 5.7 |
| Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton | 10.2 | 7.0 | 4.5 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 6.3 | 6.6 | 8.5 | 8.6 |
| York | 2.4 | 2.9 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 2.1 | 3.3 | 3.4 |
| Puerto Rico: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mayagues | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.0 | .6 | .8 |
| Ponce | 3.0 | 2.7 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 1.3 | .9 | 1.0 |
| San Juan | 8.6 | 7.3 | 5.7 | 4.4 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.7 | 3.2 | 2.1 | 3.3 |
| Rhode Island: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket | 14.8 | 18.0 | 14.2 | 9.2 | 8.7 | 8.5 | 7.5 | 8.8 | 11.7 | 13.9 | 12.1 |
| South Carolina: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Charleston | 1.3 | 1.8 | 1.2 | .8 | .8 | .9 | .7 | .6 | .8 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Greenville | 1.0 | 2.1 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.5 | .8 | 1.3 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 1.2 |
| Tennessee: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chattanooga | 1.3 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 2.5 | 3.1 |
| Knoxville | 1.5 | 2.3 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 2.1 | 2.5 | 3.2 |
| Memphis | 2.5 | 3.5 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 3.7 | 4.2 |
| Nashville | 2.1 | 2.8 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.7 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.7 |
| Texas: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Austin | .5 | .4 | .4 | .2 | .2 | .3 | .4 | .5 | .6 | .7 | .6 |
| Beaumont-Port Arthur | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 1.9 | 2.6 | 2.9 | 3.1 |
| Corpus Christi | 1.0 | .8 | .8 | .7 | .6 | .7 | .7 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.4 |
| Dallas | 4.9 | 7.2 | 5.2 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 2.5 | 3.1 | 4.8 | 5.7 | 6.1 | 5.7 |
| El Paso | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.3 |
| Fort Worth | 3.9 | 5.7 | 2.8 | .9 | .8 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 3.3 | 3.5 |
| Houston | 5.8 | 8.6 | 3.5 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.8 | 3.2 | 4.5 | 6.1 | 7.8 | 6.5 |
| San Antonio | 1.6 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 2.6 | 3.0 | 3.3 | 2.7 |
| Utah: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Salt Lake City | 4.3 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 2.7 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 3.0 | 2.3 |
| Virginia: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Newport News-Hampton | .6 | .9 | 1.2 | .7 | .5 | .6 | .5 | .6 | .6 | .6 | .6 |
| Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Portsmouth | 1.1 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.4 |
| Richmond | .9 | 1.1 | .6 | .3 | .4 | .4 | .4 | .5 | .9 | 1.0 | .9 |
| Roanoke | .4 | .6 | .4 | .2 | .2 | .3 | .4 | .4 | .6 | .6 | .6 |
| Washington: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Seattle | 28.2 | 40.7 | 37.3 | 12.3 | 7.8 | 7.9 | 6.7 | 12.0 | 17.7 | 16.1 | 11.9 |
| Spokane | 4.3 | 5.0 | 4.0 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 3.1 | 3.6 | 4.0 |
| Tacoma | 6.6 | 7.2 | 6.5 | 2.9 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 2.8 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 2.9 |
| West Virginia: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Charleston | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 2.2 | 2.1 |
| Huntington-Ashland | 2.8 | 2.9 | 2.2 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 3.1 |
| Wheeling | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 2.5 | 2.6 |
| Wisconsin: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kenosha | 10.3 | 1.2 | .8 | .8 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 1.8 | .7 | 1.0 | .4 | .7 |
| Madison | 21.0 | 1.4 | 1.0 | .7 | .8 | .7 | .6 | .7 | .8 | .9 | .8 |
| Milwaukee | 100.5 | 13.2 | 10.1 | 5.3 | 5.6 | 5.9 | 4.2 | 5.4 | 7.8 | 8.9 | 8.8 |
| Racine | 21.8 | 1.8 | 1.4 | .9 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.1 | .8 | .9 | .8 | 1.1 |

p Preliminary (11-month) average.
[1] Data for 1960–61 were published in the *1971 Manpower Report*.

NOTE: Comparability between years for a given area or for the same year among areas is affected by changes or differences in statutory or administrative factors.

SOURCE: State employment security agencies cooperating with the U.S. Department of Labor.

## Table D–10. Insured Unemployment Rates Under State, Federal Employee, and Ex-Servicemen's Programs in 150 Major Labor Areas: Annual Averages, 1962–72 [1]

[Insured unemployment as percent of average covered employment]

| Major labor area | 1972 [p] | 1971 | 1970 | 1969 | 1968 | 1967 | 1966 | 1965 | 1964 | 1963 | 1962 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Birmingham | 4.1 | 4.0 | 3.1 | 1.7 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 3.0 | 4.1 |
| Mobile | 3.1 | 3.1 | 2.8 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 3.0 | 3.3 | 4.5 |
| Arizona: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Phoenix | 2.2 | 2.8 | 4.1 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 2.8 | 1.9 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.5 |
| Arkansas: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Little Rock-North Little Rock | 1.1 | 1.5 | 1.0 | .9 | .8 | .8 | .7 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.8 | 2.3 |
| California: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove | 4.1 | 5.7 | 4.2 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 3.5 |
| Fresno | 6.3 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.5 | 7.5 | 6.7 | 6.1 | 6.9 | 7.6 | 8.2 | 8.9 |
| Los Angeles-Long Beach | 4.0 | 5.3 | 4.6 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.1 |
| Sacramento | 6.6 | 6.0 | 6.2 | 5.6 | 6.6 | 5.7 | 5.3 | 6.0 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 6.6 |
| San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario | 5.7 | 6.6 | 4.8 | 4.0 | 4.3 | 5.6 | 5.3 | 6.4 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.3 |
| San Diego | 5.7 | 5.7 | 4.7 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 4.0 | 4.5 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.3 | 7.0 |
| San Francisco-Oakland | 3.5 | 4.7 | 3.9 | 2.7 | 4.2 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 4.5 | 4.0 | 4.3 | 4.1 |
| San Jose | 4.3 | 5.2 | 4.5 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 3.4 | 3.8 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 4.7 | 4.6 |
| Stockton | 8.1 | 8.4 | 8.9 | 7.4 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 6.5 | 7.7 | 8.2 | 8.6 | 9.7 |
| Colorado: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Denver | .8 | 1.0 | .8 | .5 | .6 | 1.0 | .9 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 2.3 | 2.1 |
| Connecticut: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bridgeport | 6.4 | 8.6 | 5.4 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 3.0 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 4.0 |
| Hartford | 3.7 | 5.0 | 3.0 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.0 | .8 | 1.5 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.2 |
| New Britain | 6.6 | 10.7 | 6.4 | 3.5 | 3.0 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 4.3 | 4.2 |
| New Haven | 4.6 | 6.1 | 4.0 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.2 |
| Stamford | 2.3 | 4.2 | 2.6 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 2.1 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 2.5 |
| Waterbury | 6.6 | 9.4 | 7.5 | 3.7 | 4.0 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 3.4 | 4.6 | 4.9 | 4.1 |
| Delaware: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wilmington | 2.7 | 3.2 | 2.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 3.8 |
| District of Columbia: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Washington | 1.2 | 1.2 | .9 | .6 | .6 | .7 | .6 | 1.2 | 1.5 | .9 | 1.8 |
| Florida: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jacksonville | .7 | 1.0 | .9 | .5 | .7 | .6 | .5 | .9 | 1.2 | 1.9 | 2.1 |
| Miami | 1.9 | 2.9 | 2.2 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 3.4 | 4.3 |
| Tampa-St. Petersburg | 1.4 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 2.4 | 3.3 | 3.7 |
| Georgia: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Atlanta | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 2.4 | .7 | .9 | .6 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 1.8 |
| Augusta | 2.2 | 2.6 | 2.1 | 3.4 | .9 | 1.2 | .8 | 1.1 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 2.1 |
| Columbus | 2.0 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 3.7 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 3.0 | 3.0 |
| Macon | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 2.9 | 1.0 | .7 | .7 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 2.5 | 2.7 |
| Savannah | 1.7 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 3.3 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.8 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 3.2 |
| Hawaii: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Honolulu | 3.5 | 3.3 | 2.8 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 |
| Illinois: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chicago | 2.3 | 2.5 | 1.8 | .9 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 2.1 | 2.7 | 2.6 |
| Davenport-Rock Island-Moline | 2.7 | 3.9 | [3] | 2.0 | 2.1 | 1.0 | .8 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 2.4 |
| Peoria | 2.8 | 2.2 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 2.9 | 3.6 |
| Rockford | 2.1 | 3.5 | 2.9 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.1 | .6 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 2.4 | 2.6 |
| Indiana: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Evansville | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 3.0 |
| Fort Wayne | 1.1 | 1.7 | 1.6 | .5 | .8 | .7 | .5 | .8 | 1.2 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Gary-Hammond-East Chicago | 2.6 | 3.4 | 1.8 | .9 | 1.3 | 1.1 | .9 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 2.7 | 4.0 |
| Indianapolis | 1.6 | 2.2 | 1.9 | .7 | .9 | .8 | .7 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 1.9 |
| South Bend | 2.2 | 3.7 | 3.2 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 2.6 | 3.7 | 3.5 |
| Terre Haute | 4.0 | 3.8 | 3.2 | 1.8 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 3.4 | 4.2 |
| Iowa: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cedar Rapids | 2.3 | 2.8 | 1.9 | .6 | .5 | .4 | .4 | .6 | .5 | .9 | 1.2 |
| Des Moines | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.1 | .8 | .7 | .8 | .6 | .9 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.8 |
| Kansas: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wichita | 1.9 | 5.1 | 5.7 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 1.0 | .8 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 2.2 |
| Kentucky: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Louisville | 3.2 | 4.3 | 1.8 | .9 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 3.1 |
| Louisiana: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baton Rouge | 2.6 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 3.6 | 1.3 | 2.0 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 2.3 | 2.9 | 3.5 |
| New Orleans | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 2.7 | 3.5 |
| Shreveport | 2.5 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 2.3 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 3.4 |
| Maine: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Portland | 2.2 | 2.6 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 2.3 | 2.9 | 3.5 | 3.2 |
| Maryland: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baltimore | 3.3 | 3.9 | 2.5 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 2.2 | 2.8 | 3.3 | 4.0 |
| Massachusetts: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Boston | 3.8 | 4.9 | 3.5 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.8 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.4 |
| Brockton | 5.5 | 7.0 | 5.3 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.6 | 3.2 | 4.4 | 6.5 | 8.2 | 7.4 |
| Fall River | 7.1 | 7.9 | 8.1 | 6.2 | 5.5 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 8.4 | 11.5 | 11.6 | 11.2 |
| Lawrence-Haverhill | 6.5 | 7.9 | 6.0 | 4.6 | 4.1 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 5.4 | 6.5 | 7.1 | 5.5 |
| Lowell | 6.4 | 8.7 | 6.5 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 5.3 | 4.9 | 7.1 | 8.3 | 8.4 | 7.6 |
| New Bedford | 6.9 | 8.6 | 8.7 | 5.5 | 5.1 | 6.1 | 5.3 | 6.1 | 7.6 | 8.1 | 6.9 |
| Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke | 5.6 | 6.4 | 4.6 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 2.7 | 3.7 | 4.5 | 5.5 | 5.4 |
| Worcester | 4.4 | 5.2 | 3.6 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 3.3 | 4.4 | 5.6 | 4.6 |

Footnotes at end of table.

## Table D–10. Insured Unemployment Rates Under State, Federal Employee, and Ex-Servicemen's Programs in 150 Major Labor Areas: Annual Averages, 1962–72 [1]—Continued

| Major labor area | 1972 p | 1971 | 1970 | 1969 | 1968 | 1967 | 1966 | 1965 | 1964 | 1963 | 1962 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Michigan: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Battle Creek | 4.3 | 4.9 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 2.3 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 2.7 | 0.4 | 4.1 |
| Detroit | 3.9 | 5.0 | 4.4 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 1.6 | 2.4 | 3.0 | 4.1 |
| Flint | 4.1 | 3.6 | 6.0 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 3.4 | 2.2 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.9 |
| Grand Rapids | 3.1 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 3.0 |
| Kalamazoo | 3.0 | 4.0 | 3.5 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 2.9 | 2.9 |
| Lansing-East Lansing | 3.4 | 3.2 | 4.9 | 1.9 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 2.3 | 3.2 | 3.3 |
| Muskegon-Muskegon Heights | 5.6 | 6.5 | 6.0 | 2.7 | 3.3 | 2.5 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 3.3 |
| Saginaw | 2.3 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 2.6 | 1.0 | .9 | 1.3 | 2.2 | 2.9 |
| Minnesota: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Duluth-Superior | 6.5 | 4.7 | 3.9 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 2.6 | 3.8 | 5.0 | 6.3 | 6.1 |
| Minneapolis-St. Paul | 1.9 | 2.5 | 1.7 | .5 | .6 | .7 | .9 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 2.3 |
| Mississippi: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jackson | .9 | 1.3 | 1.4 | .8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 2.5 |
| Missouri: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kansas City | 2.4 | 3.3 | 2.2 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.7 | 3.1 | 3.3 |
| St. Louis | 3.2 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 3.0 | 3.7 |
| Nebraska: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Omaha | 3.6 | 1.9 | 1.3 | .9 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 2.3 | 2.3 |
| New Hampshire: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Manchester | 2.5 | 3.3 | 2.2 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 2.6 | 4.2 | 5.3 | 4.2 |
| New Jersey: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Atlantic City | 6.4 | 7.5 | 7.0 | 5.5 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 5.5 | 6.1 | 8.1 | 8.9 | 8.2 |
| Jersey City | 6.3 | 7.3 | 5.7 | 4.6 | 4.2 | 3.7 | 3.2 | 4.0 | 4.7 | 5.2 | 4.5 |
| Newark | 4.1 | 4.6 | 3.6 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 3.2 | 3.9 | 4.3 | 4.1 |
| New Brunswick-Perth Amboy | 4.2 | 5.4 | 3.9 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 2.6 | 3.4 | 4.2 | 4.7 | 4.8 |
| Paterson-Clifton-Passaic | 4.6 | 5.4 | 4.4 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 3.7 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 4.6 |
| Trenton | 2.7 | 3.5 | 2.7 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 2.9 | 3.3 | 3.9 | 4.3 |
| New Mexico: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Albuquerque | 2.4 | 3.0 | 4.0 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 3.1 |
| New York: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Albany-Schenectady-Troy | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 3.1 | 3.5 | 3.6 |
| Binghamton | 3.0 | 5.0 | 2.9 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 2.1 | 2.5 | 3.6 | 3.0 |
| Buffalo | 4.7 | 6.1 | 3.7 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 3.1 | 3.7 | 5.0 | 5.4 |
| New York | 4.0 | 4.3 | 3.2 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 3.0 | 3.5 | 4.0 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.5 |
| Rochester | 2.6 | 3.7 | 2.6 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 2.4 | 2.4 |
| Syracuse | 3.3 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 2.4 | 1.6 | 2.3 | 3.2 | 3.5 | 3.3 |
| Utica-Rome | 6.0 | 6.3 | 4.5 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 4.0 | 5.6 | 5.5 | 4.9 |
| North Carolina: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Asheville | 1.2 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 1.4 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 1.5 | 2.1 | 3.0 | 3.5 | 3.6 |
| Charlotte | .7 | 1.2 | 1.1 | .6 | .7 | 1.1 | .7 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 1.9 |
| Durham | .9 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 3.9 | 4.5 | 4.1 |
| Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point | 1.0 | 1.7 | 1.4 | .8 | .8 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 2.4 |
| Ohio: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Akron | 2.0 | 2.6 | 1.9 | .9 | .7 | 1.1 | .9 | 1.3 | 2.2 | 2.8 | 2.8 |
| Canton | 2.5 | 3.6 | 2.5 | .9 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 2.5 | 4.3 | 3.2 |
| Cincinnati | 2.1 | 3.0 | 1.7 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.8 |
| Cleveland | 2.2 | 2.8 | 2.0 | .7 | .8 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 2.2 | 3.0 | 3.7 |
| Columbus | 1.3 | 1.7 | 1.4 | .7 | .6 | 1.0 | .9 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 2.1 |
| Dayton | 1.7 | 2.4 | 1.8 | .6 | .8 | .7 | .7 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 2.2 | 2.5 |
| Hamilton-Middletown | 4.1 | 5.3 | 2.7 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 1.7 | 2.5 | 4.0 | 5.5 | 6.3 |
| Lorain-Elyria | 2.4 | 3.7 | 2.6 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 2.9 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 3.0 | 4.0 | 4.7 |
| Steubenville-Weirton, W. Va. | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 2.2 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 4.2 | 4.6 |
| Toledo | 2.4 | 2.7 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 2.3 | 3.2 | 4.1 |
| Youngstown-Warren | 2.9 | 4.0 | 3.3 | 1.0 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 2.5 | 4.6 | 7.1 |
| Oklahoma: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oklahoma City | 2.0 | 2.2 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.5 |
| Tulsa | 2.0 | 2.9 | 2.3 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 3.2 | 3.0 |
| Oregon: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Portland | 3.5 | 4.6 | 4.2 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 1.7 | 2.4 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 3.7 |
| Pennsylvania: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton | 2.9 | 3.5 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 3.1 | 4.5 | 4.3 |
| Altoona | 4.9 | 4.4 | 2.9 | 2.4 | 2.8 | 3.1 | 2.6 | 3.1 | 4.9 | 6.1 | 6.2 |
| Erie | 3.0 | 3.1 | 2.2 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 2.2 | 1.6 | 2.5 | 3.9 | 5.3 | 5.5 |
| Harrisburg | 1.8 | 2.1 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.9 | 2.6 | 3.6 | 4.3 |
| Johnstown | 5.7 | 6.6 | 4.0 | 3.6 | 4.3 | 4.6 | 3.4 | 4.6 | 5.9 | 8.7 | 12.1 |
| Lancaster | 1.6 | 2.1 | 1.1 | .9 | 1.1 | .8 | .6 | 1.0 | 1.9 | 2.4 | 2.1 |
| Philadelphia | 3.6 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 2.5 | 3.8 | 4.6 | 4.4 |
| Pittsburgh | 3.9 | 3.9 | 2.4 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 2.4 | 3.7 | 5.6 | 7.1 |
| Reading | 2.8 | 3.0 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.9 | 3.3 | 4.2 | 3.3 |
| Scranton | 5.1 | 5.9 | 4.7 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 4.2 | 5.8 | 7.0 | 9.2 | 8.8 |
| Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton | 9.1 | 6.6 | 4.3 | 3.9 | 4.2 | 4.7 | 4.9 | 6.6 | 7.4 | 9.3 | 9.6 |
| York | 2.0 | 2.5 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.7 | 2.7 | 4.4 | 4.5 |
| Puerto Rico: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mayaguez | 10.0 | 11.3 | 10.9 | 10.9 | .3 | .3 | .3 | .3 | .3 | .2 | .2 |
| Ponce | 9.1 | 9.2 | 6.9 | 8.0 | .4 | .3 | .3 | .4 | .4 | .3 | .3 |
| San Juan | 3.7 | 9.1 | 2.5 | 2.0 | .9 | .9 | .7 | .8 | .8 | .7 | .9 |
| Rhode Island: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket | 4.4 | 5.8 | 4.7 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 3.2 | 4.3 | 5.1 | 4.6 |
| South Carolina: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Charleston | 2.4 | 3.4 | 2.2 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 2.9 | 2.9 |
| Greenville | 1.0 | 2.1 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.6 | .9 | 1.6 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 1.9 |
| Tennessee: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chattanooga | 1.2 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 2.2 | 3.4 | 4.1 |
| Knoxville | 2.3 | 2.2 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 3.9 |
| Memphis | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 2.5 | 3.0 |
| Nashville | 1.2 | 1.7 | 1.3 | .8 | 1.0 | 1.3 | .9 | 1.4 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.6 |

Footnotes at end of table.

## Table D–10. Insured Unemployment Rates Under State, Federal Employee, and Ex-Servicemen's Programs in 150 Major Labor Areas: Annual Averages, 1962–72 [1]—Continued

| Major labor area | 1972 [p] | 1971 | 1970 | 1969 | 1968 | 1967 | 1966 | 1965 | 1964 | 1963 | 1962 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Texas: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Austin | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 1.6 |
| Beaumont-Port Arthur | 3.1 | 3.1 | 2.3 | 2.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 2.5 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 3.9 |
| Corpus Christi | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 2.2 | .9 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 2.1 | 2.8 | 3.1 | 3.2 |
| Dallas | .8 | 1.3 | .9 | .2 | .3 | .5 | .7 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.7 |
| El Paso | 1.8 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 3.0 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 3.8 |
| Fort Worth | .2 | 2.8 | 1.3 | .4 | .4 | .6 | .7 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 2.4 |
| Houston | .7 | .9 | .5 | .4 | .4 | .5 | .7 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 2.1 | 1.8 |
| San Antonio | 1.0 | 1.5 | 1.4 | .8 | .6 | .8 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 2.6 | 2.9 | 2.6 |
| Utah: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Salt Lake City | 2.9 | 4.2 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.1 | 3.4 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 1.9 |
| Virginia: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Newport News-Hampton | .9 | 1.5 | 2.0 | .9 | .8 | 1.0 | .9 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Portsmouth | .9 | 1.3 | 1.2 | .9 | .8 | 1.2 | .9 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.6 |
| Richmond | .5 | .7 | .4 | .2 | .3 | 1.2 | .2 | .4 | .6 | .7 | .7 |
| Roanoke | .6 | 1.0 | .6 | .3 | .3 | .5 | .7 | .8 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.3 |
| Washington: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Seattle | 6.3 | 9.1 | 8.4 | 2.6 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 3.8 | 5.4 | 4.9 | 3.5 |
| Spokane | 5.4 | 6.5 | 6.0 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 4.1 | 3.5 | 4.5 | 5.7 | 6.3 | 7.1 |
| Tacoma | 7.7 | 8.7 | 8.4 | 3.8 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 4.6 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.3 |
| West Virginia: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Charleston | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 2.3 | 2.9 | 3.7 | 3.7 |
| Huntington-Ashland | 4.6 | 4.8 | 3.7 | 2.9 | 4.4 | 2.8 | 2.3 | 3.2 | 4.2 | 4.8 | 6.0 |
| Wheeling | 3.7 | 3.4 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 3.8 | 3.5 | 3.1 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 6.1 | 6.9 |
| Wisconsin: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kenosha | 3.2 | 4.2 | 2.7 | 2.2 | 3.2 | 3.7 | 4.0 | 2.6 | 3.2 | 1.2 | 2.6 |
| Madison | 2.7 | 1.9 | 1.4 | .7 | .7 | .9 | .9 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 1.8 |
| Milwaukee | 2.2 | 2.9 | 2.2 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.2 | .9 | 1.3 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 2.4 |
| Racine | 3.1 | 4.3 | 3.3 | 1.5 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 3.2 |

[p] Preliminary (11-month) average.
[1] Data for 1960–61 were published in the *1971 Manpower Report*.
[2] Not available.

NOTE: Comparability between years for a given area or for the same year among areas is affected by changes or differences in statutory or administrative factors.

SOURCE: State employment security agencies cooperating with the U.S. Department of Labor.

## Table E–1. Total Population, 1950 to 1970, and Revised Projections by Selected Fertility Assumptions and Age, 1980 and 1990 [1]

[Numbers in thousands]

| Age | Actual | | | Projected | | Number change | | | | Percent change | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1950 | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 1950–60 | 1960–70 | 1970–80 | 1980–90 | 1950–60 | 1960–70 | 1970–80 | 1980–90 |
| | Series E—Intermediate fertility projections [2] | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 152,271 | 180,684 | 204,879 | 224,132 | 246,639 | 28,413 | 24,195 | 19,253 | 22,507 | 18.7 | 13.4 | 9.4 | 10.0 |
| Under 16 years | 43,131 | 58,868 | 61,894 | 56,795 | 63,560 | 15,737 | 3,026 | −5,099 | 6,765 | 36.5 | 5.1 | −8.2 | 11.9 |
| Under 5 years | 16,410 | 20,364 | 17,167 | 18,566 | 20,531 | 3,954 | −3,197 | 1,399 | 1,965 | 24.1 | −15.7 | 8.1 | 10.6 |
| 5 to 15 years | 26,721 | 38,504 | 44,727 | 38,229 | 43,029 | 11,783 | 6,223 | −6,498 | 4,800 | 44.1 | 16.2 | −14.5 | 12.6 |
| 16 years and over | 109,141 | 121,814 | 142,982 | 167,339 | 183,080 | 12,673 | 21,168 | 24,357 | 15,741 | 11.6 | 17.4 | 17.0 | 9.4 |
| 16 to 19 years | 8,542 | 10,698 | 15,262 | 16,396 | 13,822 | 2,156 | 4,564 | 1,134 | −2,574 | 25.2 | 42.7 | 7.4 | −15.7 |
| 20 to 24 years | 11,680 | 11,116 | 17,192 | 21,067 | 17,823 | −564 | 6,076 | 3,875 | −3,244 | −4.8 | 54.7 | 22.5 | −15.4 |
| 25 to 34 years | 24,036 | 22,911 | 25,257 | 36,962 | 41,791 | −1,125 | 2,346 | 11,705 | 4,829 | −4.7 | 10.2 | 46.3 | 13.1 |
| 35 to 44 years | 21,637 | 24,223 | 23,156 | 25,370 | 36,902 | 2,586 | −1,067 | 2,214 | 11,532 | 12.0 | −4.4 | 9.6 | 45.5 |
| 45 to 54 years | 17,453 | 20,581 | 23,287 | 22,406 | 24,617 | 3,128 | 2,706 | −881 | 2,211 | 17.9 | 13.1 | −3.8 | 9.9 |
| 55 to 64 years | 13,396 | 15,627 | 18,651 | 21,083 | 20,357 | 2,231 | 3,024 | 2,432 | −726 | 16.7 | 19.4 | 13.0 | −3.4 |
| 65 years and over | 12,397 | 16,658 | 20,177 | 24,051 | 27,768 | 4,261 | 3,519 | 3,874 | 3,717 | 34.4 | 21.1 | 19.2 | 15.5 |
| | Series C—High fertility projections [2] | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | | | 204,879 | 230,955 | 266,238 | | | 26,076 | 35,283 | | | 12.7 | 15.3 |
| Under 5 years | | | 17,167 | 23,449 | 27,149 | | | 6,282 | 3,700 | | | 36.6 | 15.8 |
| 5 to 15 years | | | 44,727 | 40,167 | 54,848 | | | −4,560 | 14,681 | | | −10.2 | 36.5 |
| 16 years and over | | | 142,982 | 167,339 | 184,241 | | | 24,357 | 16,902 | | | 17.0 | 10.1 |
| | Series F—Low fertility projections [2] | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | | | 204,879 | 221,848 | 239,084 | | | 16,969 | 17,236 | | | 8.3 | 7.8 |
| Under 5 years | | | 17,167 | 16,824 | 17,752 | | | −343 | 928 | | | −2.0 | 5.5 |
| 5 to 15 years | | | 44,727 | 37,685 | 38,568 | | | −7,042 | 883 | | | −15.7 | 2.3 |
| 16 years and over | | | 142,982 | 167,339 | 182,764 | | | 24,357 | 15,425 | | | 17.0 | 9.2 |

[1] Data relate to July 1 and include the Armed Forces abroad, Alaska, and Hawaii.

[2] Series E fertility projections assume 2.1 children per woman during lifetime for women beginning their childbearing after July 1, 1971; Series C, 2.8; Series F, 1.8. For further details, see Source, No. 493.

SOURCE: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P–25: for 1950 data, No. 311; for 1960, No. 314; for 1970, No. 490; and for 1980 and 1990, No. 493.

## Table E–2. Total Population, Total Labor Force, and Labor Force Participation Rates, by Sex and Age, 1960 to 1990

[Numbers in thousands]

| Sex and age | Total population, July 1 | | | | | Total labor force, annual averages | | | | | Labor force participation rates, annual averages (percent of population in labor force) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Actual | | Projected | | | Actual | | Projected | | | Actual | | Projected | | |
| | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 |
| **Both Sexes** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16 years and over | 121,817 | 142,366 | 167,339 | 175,722 | 183,079 | 72,104 | 85,903 | 101,809 | 107,716 | 112,576 | 59.2 | 60.3 | 60.8 | 61.3 | 61.5 |
| **Male** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16 years and over | 59,420 | 68,641 | 80,261 | 84,285 | 87,911 | 48,933 | 54,343 | 62,590 | 66,017 | 68,907 | 82.4 | 79.2 | 78.0 | 78.3 | 78.4 |
| 16 to 19 years | 5,398 | 7,619 | 8,339 | 7,141 | 7,045 | 3,162 | 4,395 | 4,668 | 3,962 | 3,901 | 58.6 | 57.5 | 56.0 | 55.5 | 55.4 |
| 20 to 24 years | 5,553 | 8,668 | 10,666 | 10,305 | 9,021 | 4,939 | 7,378 | 8,852 | 8,496 | 7,404 | 88.9 | 85.1 | 83.0 | 82.4 | 82.1 |
| 25 to 34 years | 11,347 | 12,601 | 18,521 | 20,540 | 21,040 | 10,940 | 11,974 | 17,523 | 19,400 | 19,853 | 96.4 | 95.0 | 94.6 | 94.4 | 94.4 |
| 35 to 44 years | 11,878 | 11,303 | 12,468 | 15,409 | 18,378 | 11,454 | 10,818 | 11,851 | 14,617 | 17,398 | 96.4 | 95.7 | 95.1 | 94.9 | 94.7 |
| 45 to 54 years | 10,148 | 11,283 | 10,781 | 10,630 | 11,922 | 9,568 | 10,487 | 9,908 | 9,744 | 10,909 | 94.3 | 92.9 | 91.9 | 91.7 | 91.5 |
| 55 to 64 years | 7,564 | 8,742 | 9,776 | 9,874 | 9,424 | 6,445 | 7,127 | 7,730 | 7,716 | 7,307 | 85.2 | 81.5 | 79.1 | 78.1 | 77.5 |
| 55 to 59 years | 4,144 | 4,794 | 5,263 | 5,129 | 4,787 | 3,727 | 4,221 | 4,558 | 4,421 | 4,112 | 89.9 | 88.0 | 86.6 | 86.2 | 85.9 |
| 60 to 64 years | 3,420 | 3,948 | 4,513 | 4,745 | 4,637 | 2,718 | 2,906 | 3,172 | 3,295 | 3,195 | 79.5 | 73.6 | 70.3 | 69.4 | 68.9 |
| 65 years and over | 7,530 | 8,395 | 9,710 | 10,386 | 11,081 | 2,425 | 2,164 | 2,058 | 2,082 | 2,135 | 32.2 | 25.8 | 21.2 | 20.0 | 19.3 |
| 65 to 69 years | 2,941 | 3,139 | 3,633 | 3,852 | 4,055 | 1,348 | 1,278 | 1,289 | 1,322 | 1,365 | 45.8 | 40.7 | 35.5 | 34.3 | 33.6 |
| 70 years and over | 4,590 | 5,256 | 6,077 | 6,534 | 7,016 | 1,077 | 886 | 769 | 760 | 770 | 23.5 | 16.9 | 12.7 | 11.6 | 11.0 |
| **Female** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16 years and over | 62,397 | 73,725 | 87,078 | 91,437 | 95,168 | 23,171 | 31,560 | 39,219 | 41,699 | 43,669 | 37.1 | 42.8 | 45.0 | 45.6 | 45.9 |
| 16 to 19 years | 5,275 | 7,432 | 8,057 | 8,910 | 6,777 | 2,061 | 3,250 | 3,669 | 3,203 | 3,188 | 39.1 | 43.7 | 45.5 | 46.4 | 47.0 |
| 20 to 24 years | 5,547 | 8,508 | 10,401 | 10,049 | 8,801 | 2,558 | 4,803 | 6,592 | 6,523 | 5,826 | 46.1 | 57.5 | 63.4 | 64.9 | 66.2 |
| 25 to 34 years | 11,605 | 12,743 | 18,442 | 20,301 | 20,750 | 4,159 | 5,704 | 9,256 | 10,339 | 10,678 | 35.8 | 44.8 | 50.2 | 50.9 | 51.5 |
| 35 to 44 years | 12,348 | 11,741 | 12,903 | 15,741 | 18,524 | 5,325 | 5,971 | 6,869 | 8,560 | 10,219 | 43.1 | 50.9 | 53.2 | 54.4 | 55.2 |
| 45 to 54 years | 10,438 | 12,106 | 11,625 | 11,407 | 12,605 | 5,150 | 6,533 | 6,537 | 6,542 | 7,364 | 49.3 | 54.0 | 56.2 | 57.4 | 58.0 |
| 55 to 64 years | 8,070 | 9,763 | 11,307 | 11,492 | 10,934 | 2,964 | 4,153 | 5,057 | 5,213 | 5,003 | 36.7 | 42.5 | 44.7 | 45.4 | 45.8 |
| 55 to 59 years | 4,321 | 5,257 | 5,966 | 5,804 | 5,306 | 1,803 | 2,547 | 3,055 | 3,033 | 2,853 | 41.7 | 48.4 | 51.2 | 52.3 | 52.9 |
| 60 to 64 years | 3,749 | 4,506 | 5,341 | 5,688 | 5,538 | 1,161 | 1,606 | 2,002 | 2,180 | 2,150 | 31.0 | 35.6 | 37.5 | 38.3 | 38.8 |
| 65 years and over | 9,115 | 11,433 | 14,343 | 15,537 | 16,687 | 954 | 1,056 | 1,239 | 1,319 | 1,391 | 10.5 | 9.2 | 8.6 | 8.5 | 8.3 |
| 65 to 69 years | 3,347 | 3,780 | 4,595 | 4,942 | 5,267 | 579 | 644 | 758 | 814 | 864 | 17.0 | 16.4 | 16.5 | 16.5 | 16.4 |
| 70 years and over | 5,768 | 7,653 | 9,748 | 10,595 | 11,420 | 375 | 412 | 481 | 505 | 527 | 5.4 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 4.6 |

SOURCE: Population data from the Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P–25: for 1960, No. 241; for 1970, unpublished estimates (prepared before availability of 1970 census results); for 1980 to 1990, No. 493, Series E. All other data from the Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, forthcoming publication.

## Table E–3. Changes in the Total Labor Force, by Sex and Age, 1960 to 1990

[Numbers in thousands]

| Sex and age | Actual | | Projected | | Number change | | | Percent change | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 1960–70 | 1970–80 | 1980–90 | 1960–70 | 1970–80 | 1980–90 |
| **Both Sexes** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16 years and over | 72,104 | 85,903 | 101,809 | 112,576 | 13,799 | 15,906 | 10,767 | 19.1 | 18.5 | 10.6 |
| 16 to 24 years | 12,720 | 19,915 | 23,781 | 20,319 | 7,195 | 3,866 | −3,462 | 56.6 | 19.4 | −14.6 |
| 25 to 44 years | 31,578 | 34,466 | 45,490 | 58,148 | 2,888 | 11,023 | 12,649 | 8.1 | 32.0 | 27.8 |
| 25 to 34 years | 15,099 | 17,678 | 26,779 | 30,531 | 2,579 | 9,101 | 3,752 | 17.1 | 51.5 | 14.0 |
| 35 to 44 years | 16,779 | 16,788 | 18,720 | 27,617 | 9 | 1,932 | 8,897 | .1 | 11.5 | 47.5 |
| 45 years and over | 27,506 | 31,521 | 32,529 | 34,109 | 4,015 | 1,008 | 1,580 | 14.6 | 3.2 | 4.9 |
| 45 to 64 years | 24,127 | 28,301 | 29,232 | 30,583 | 4,174 | 931 | 1,351 | 17.3 | 3.3 | 4.6 |
| 65 years and over | 3,379 | 3,220 | 3,297 | 3,526 | −159 | 77 | 229 | −4.7 | 2.4 | 6.9 |
| **Male** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16 years and over | 48,933 | 54,343 | 62,590 | 68,907 | 5,410 | 8,247 | 6,317 | 11.1 | 15.2 | 10.1 |
| 16 to 24 years | 8,101 | 11,773 | 13,520 | 11,305 | 3,672 | 1,747 | −2,215 | 45.3 | 14.8 | −16.4 |
| 25 to 44 years | 22,394 | 22,792 | 29,374 | 37,251 | 398 | 6,582 | 7,877 | 1.8 | 28.9 | 26.8 |
| 25 to 34 years | 10,940 | 11,974 | 17,523 | 19,852 | 1,034 | 5,549 | 2,330 | 9.5 | 46.3 | 13.3 |
| 35 to 44 years | 11,454 | 10,818 | 11,851 | 17,398 | −636 | 1,033 | 5,547 | −5.6 | 9.5 | 46.8 |
| 45 years and over | 18,438 | 19,778 | 19,696 | 20,351 | 1,340 | −82 | 655 | 7.3 | −.4 | 3.3 |
| 45 to 64 years | 16,013 | 17,614 | 17,538 | 18,216 | 1,601 | 24 | 678 | 10.0 | .1 | 3.3 |
| 65 years and over | 2,425 | 2,164 | 2,058 | 2,135 | −261 | −106 | 77 | −10.8 | −4.9 | 3.7 |
| **Female** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16 years and over | 23,171 | 31,560 | 39,219 | 43,669 | 8,389 | 7,659 | 4,450 | 36.2 | 24.3 | 11.3 |
| 16 to 24 years | 4,619 | 8,143 | 10,261 | 9,014 | 2,524 | 2,118 | −1,247 | 78.3 | 26.0 | −12.2 |
| 25 to 44 years | 9,184 | 11,675 | 16,125 | 20,897 | 2,191 | 4,450 | 4,772 | 23.1 | 38.1 | 29.6 |
| 25 to 34 years | 4,159 | 5,704 | 9,256 | 10,678 | 1,545 | 3,552 | 1,422 | 37.1 | 62.3 | 15.4 |
| 35 to 44 years | 5,325 | 5,971 | 6,869 | 10,219 | 646 | 898 | 3,350 | 12.1 | 15.0 | 48.8 |
| 45 years and over | 9,068 | 11,742 | 12,833 | 13,758 | 2,674 | 1,091 | 925 | 29.5 | 9.3 | 7.2 |
| 45 to 64 years | 8,114 | 10,686 | 11,594 | 12,367 | 2,572 | 908 | 773 | 31.7 | 8.5 | 6.7 |
| 65 years and over | 954 | 1,056 | 1,239 | 1,391 | 102 | 183 | 152 | 10.7 | 17.3 | 12.3 |

SOURCE: See source, table E–2.

## Table E–4. Total Population, Total Labor Force, and Labor Force Participation Rates, by Color, Sex, and Age, 1960 to 1985

[Numbers in thousands]

| Color, sex, and age | Total population, July 1 | | | | | Total labor force, annual averages | | | | | Labor force participation rates, annual averages (percent) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Actual | | Projected | | | Actual | | Projected | | | Actual | | Projected | | |
| | 1960 | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 | 1960 | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 | 1960 | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 |
| **TOTAL** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16 years and over | 121,817 | 142,366 | 154,318 | 166,554 | 176,282 | 72,104 | 85,903 | 92,792 | 100,727 | 107,156 | 59.2 | 60.3 | 60.1 | 60.5 | 60.8 |
| **WHITE** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Both sexes* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16 years and over | 109,279 | 126,781 | 136,915 | 146,919 | 154,651 | 64,210 | 76,376 | 82,101 | 88,634 | 93,738 | 58.8 | 60.2 | 60.0 | 60.3 | 60.6 |
| *Male* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16 years and over | 53,408 | 61,271 | 66,167 | 70,997 | 74,729 | 44,119 | 48,835 | 52,518 | 56,374 | 59,616 | 82.6 | 79.7 | 79.4 | 79.4 | 79.8 |
| 16 to 19 years | 4,763 | 6,614 | 7,245 | 7,300 | 6,520 | 2,801 | 3,901 | 4,166 | 4,193 | 3,722 | 58.8 | 59.0 | 57.5 | 57.4 | 57.1 |
| 20 to 24 years | 4,905 | 7,593 | 8,434 | 9,117 | 9,040 | 4,370 | 6,493 | 7,058 | 7,599 | 7,497 | 89.1 | 85.5 | 83.7 | 83.3 | 82.9 |
| 25 to 34 years | 10,092 | 11,145 | 13,867 | 16,209 | 17,674 | 9,777 | 10,671 | 13,387 | 15,646 | 17,062 | 96.9 | 95.7 | 96.5 | 96.5 | 96.5 |
| 35 to 44 years | 10,675 | 10,085 | 9,865 | 11,179 | 13,828 | 10,346 | 9,722 | 9,528 | 10,791 | 13,343 | 96.9 | 96.4 | 96.6 | 96.5 | 96.5 |
| 45 to 54 years | 9,166 | 10,193 | 10,221 | 9,624 | 9,437 | 8,690 | 9,553 | 9,648 | 9,078 | 8,897 | 94.8 | 93.7 | 94.4 | 94.3 | 94.3 |
| 55 to 64 years | 6,874 | 7,932 | 8,432 | 8,855 | 8,904 | 5,892 | 6,518 | 6,858 | 7,152 | 7,129 | 85.7 | 82.0 | 81.3 | 80.8 | 80.1 |
| 65 years and over | 6,933 | 7,668 | 8,100 | 8,713 | 9,324 | 2,243 | 1,977 | 1,873 | 1,915 | 1,966 | 32.4 | 25.7 | 23.1 | 22.0 | 21.1 |
| *Female* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16 years and over | 55,871 | 65,510 | 70,748 | 75,922 | 79,923 | 20,091 | 27,541 | 29,583 | 32,260 | 34,122 | 36.0 | 42.0 | 41.8 | 42.5 | 42.7 |
| 16 to 19 years | 4,630 | 6,392 | 7,003 | 7,001 | 6,244 | 1,853 | 2,897 | 2,928 | 2,935 | 2,585 | 40.0 | 45.3 | 41.8 | 41.9 | 41.4 |
| 20 to 24 years | 4,842 | 7,408 | 8,231 | 8,897 | 8,758 | 2,215 | 4,263 | 4,659 | 5,110 | 5,040 | 45.7 | 57.5 | 56.6 | 57.4 | 57.5 |
| 25 to 34 years | 10,172 | 11,152 | 13,749 | 16,008 | 17,436 | 3,451 | 4,796 | 5,973 | 7,204 | 8,025 | 33.9 | 43.0 | 43.4 | 45.0 | 46.0 |
| 35 to 44 years | 11,017 | 10,300 | 9,970 | 11,252 | 13,830 | 4,537 | 5,115 | 5,017 | 5,846 | 7,330 | 41.2 | 49.7 | 50.3 | 52.0 | 53.0 |
| 45 to 54 years | 9,404 | 10,846 | 10,847 | 10,087 | 9,820 | 4,532 | 5,783 | 5,800 | 5,496 | 5,400 | 48.2 | 53.3 | 53.5 | 54.5 | 55.0 |
| 55 to 64 years | 7,357 | 8,860 | 9,579 | 10,201 | 10,286 | 2,633 | 3,735 | 4,216 | 4,595 | 4,506 | 35.8 | 42.2 | 44.0 | 45.0 | 44.9 |
| 65 years and over | 8,449 | 10,353 | 11,370 | 12,482 | 13,599 | 870 | 952 | 990 | 1,074 | 1,146 | 10.3 | 9.0 | 8.7 | 8.6 | 8.4 |
| **NEGRO AND OTHER RACES** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Both sexes* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16 years and over | 12,538 | 15,585 | 17,403 | 19,635 | 21,631 | 7,894 | 9,526 | 10,691 | 12,093 | 13,418 | 63.0 | 61.1 | 61.4 | 61.6 | 62.0 |
| *Male* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16 years and over | 6,011 | 7,370 | 8,262 | 9,336 | 10,299 | 4,814 | 5,507 | 6,358 | 7,238 | 8,102 | 80.1 | 74.7 | 77.0 | 77.5 | 78.7 |
| 16 to 19 years | 635 | 1,035 | 1,180 | 1,325 | 1,229 | 361 | 493 | 616 | 702 | 651 | 56.8 | 47.6 | 52.2 | 53.0 | 53.0 |
| 20 to 24 years | 648 | 1,076 | 1,307 | 1,479 | 1,634 | 569 | 885 | 1,066 | 1,196 | 1,309 | 87.8 | 82.2 | 81.6 | 80.9 | 80.1 |
| 25 to 34 years | 1,255 | 1,456 | 1,882 | 2,348 | 2,744 | 1,163 | 1,303 | 1,713 | 2,169 | 2,539 | 92.7 | 89.5 | 92.0 | 92.4 | 92.5 |
| 35 to 44 years | 1,203 | 1,217 | 1,217 | 1,397 | 1,802 | 1,108 | 1,095 | 1,122 | 1,295 | 1,677 | 92.1 | 90.0 | 92.2 | 92.7 | 93.1 |
| 45 to 54 years | 982 | 1,090 | 1,126 | 1,102 | 1,117 | 878 | 934 | 1,018 | 1,004 | 1,024 | 89.4 | 85.7 | 90.4 | 91.1 | 91.7 |
| 55 to 64 years | 600 | 790 | 835 | 890 | 924 | 553 | 609 | 654 | 697 | 723 | 80.1 | 77.1 | 78.3 | 78.3 | 78.2 |
| 65 years and over | 598 | 706 | 735 | 794 | 850 | 182 | 188 | 169 | 175 | 179 | 30.4 | 26.6 | 23.0 | 22.0 | 21.1 |
| *Female* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16 years and over | 6,527 | 8,215 | 9,141 | 10,299 | 11,332 | 3,080 | 4,019 | 4,333 | 4,855 | 5,316 | 47.2 | 48.9 | 47.4 | 47.1 | 46.9 |
| 16 to 19 years | 645 | 1,041 | 1,185 | 1,313 | 1,218 | 208 | 353 | 447 | 514 | 481 | 32.2 | 33.9 | 37.7 | 39.1 | 39.5 |
| 20 to 24 years | 705 | 1,100 | 1,327 | 1,504 | 1,636 | 343 | 630 | 779 | 881 | 957 | 48.7 | 57.3 | 58.7 | 58.6 | 58.5 |
| 25 to 34 years | 1,433 | 1,591 | 1,946 | 2,433 | 2,846 | 708 | 908 | 996 | 1,223 | 1,406 | 49.4 | 57.1 | 51.2 | 50.2 | 49.4 |
| 35 to 44 years | 1,331 | 1,440 | 1,406 | 1,549 | 1,924 | 788 | 855 | 785 | 862 | 1,067 | 59.2 | 59.4 | 55.8 | 55.6 | 55.5 |
| 45 to 54 years | 1,034 | 1,250 | 1,338 | 1,335 | 1,331 | 618 | 750 | 768 | 763 | 755 | 59.8 | 59.5 | 57.4 | 57.2 | 56.7 |
| 55 to 64 years | 713 | 902 | 985 | 1,068 | 1,172 | 331 | 419 | 461 | 508 | 538 | 46.4 | 46.5 | 46.8 | 46.8 | 45.9 |
| 65 years and over | 666 | 880 | 953 | 1,073 | 1,204 | 84 | 104 | 97 | 104 | 112 | 12.6 | 11.8 | 10.2 | 9.7 | 9.3 |

SOURCE: Population data from the Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25: for 1960, No. 241; for 1970, unpublished estimates (prepared before availability of 1970 census results); for 1975–85, No. 381, Series C. All other data from the Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Special Labor Force Report No. 119; these data antedate the projections shown in tables E–1 through E–3 and E–7.

## Table E–5. Changes in the Total Labor Force, by Color, Sex, and Age, 1960 to 1980

[Numbers in thousands]

| Color, sex, and age | Actual | | Projected 1980 | Number change | | Percent change | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1960 | 1970 | | 1960–70 | 1970–80 | 1960–70 | 1970–80 |
| TOTAL | | | | | | | |
| 16 years and over | 72,104 | 85,903 | 100,727 | 13,799 | 14,824 | 19.1 | 17.3 |
| WHITE | | | | | | | |
| *Both sexes* | | | | | | | |
| 16 years and over | 64,210 | 76,376 | 88,634 | 12,166 | 12,258 | 18.9 | 16.0 |
| 16 to 24 years | 11,239 | 17,554 | 19,837 | 6,315 | 2,283 | 56.2 | 13.0 |
| 25 to 44 years | 28,111 | 30,304 | 39,487 | 2,193 | 9,183 | 7.8 | 30.3 |
| 45 years and over | 24,860 | 28,518 | 29,310 | 3,658 | 792 | 14.7 | 2.8 |
| 45 to 64 years | 21,747 | 25,589 | 26,321 | 3,842 | 732 | 17.7 | 2.9 |
| 65 years and over | 3,113 | 2,929 | 2,989 | −184 | 60 | −5.9 | 2.0 |
| *Male* | | | | | | | |
| 16 years and over | 44,119 | 48,835 | 56,374 | 4,716 | 7,539 | 10.7 | 15.4 |
| 16 to 24 years | 7,171 | 10,394 | 11,792 | 3,223 | 1,398 | 44.9 | 13.4 |
| 25 to 44 years | 20,123 | 20,393 | 26,437 | 270 | 6,044 | 1.3 | 29.6 |
| 45 years and over | 16,825 | 18,048 | 18,145 | 1,223 | 97 | 7.3 | .5 |
| 45 to 64 years | 14,582 | 16,071 | 16,230 | 1,489 | 159 | 10.2 | 1.0 |
| 65 years and over | 2,243 | 1,977 | 1,915 | −266 | −62 | −11.9 | −3.1 |
| *Female* | | | | | | | |
| 16 years and over | 20,091 | 27,541 | 32,260 | 7,450 | 4,719 | 37.1 | 17.1 |
| 16 to 24 years | 4,068 | 7,160 | 8,045 | 3,092 | 885 | 76.0 | 12.4 |
| 25 to 44 years | 7,988 | 9,911 | 13,050 | 1,923 | 3,139 | 24.1 | 31.7 |
| 45 years and over | 8,035 | 10,470 | 11,165 | 2,435 | 695 | 30.3 | 6.6 |
| 45 to 64 years | 7,165 | 9,518 | 10,091 | 2,353 | 573 | 32.8 | 6.0 |
| 65 years and over | 870 | 953 | 1,074 | 82 | 122 | 9.4 | 12.8 |
| NEGRO AND OTHER RACES | | | | | | | |
| *Both sexes* | | | | | | | |
| 16 years and over | 7,894 | 9,526 | 12,093 | 1,632 | 2,567 | 20.7 | 26.9 |
| 16 to 24 years | 1,481 | 2,361 | 3,293 | 880 | 932 | 59.4 | 39.5 |
| 25 to 44 years | 3,767 | 4,161 | 5,549 | 394 | 1,388 | 10.5 | 33.4 |
| 45 years and over | 2,646 | 3,004 | 3,251 | 538 | 247 | 13.5 | 8.2 |
| 45 to 64 years | 2,380 | 2,712 | 2,972 | 332 | 260 | 13.9 | 9.6 |
| 65 years and over | 266 | 292 | 279 | 26 | −13 | 9.8 | −4.5 |
| *Male* | | | | | | | |
| 16 years and over | 4,814 | 5,507 | 7,238 | 693 | 1,731 | 14.4 | 31.4 |
| 16 to 24 years | 930 | 1,378 | 1,898 | 448 | 520 | 48.2 | 37.7 |
| 25 to 44 years | 2,271 | 2,398 | 3,464 | 127 | 1,066 | 5.6 | 44.5 |
| 45 years and over | 1,613 | 1,731 | 1,876 | 118 | 145 | 7.3 | 8.4 |
| 45 to 64 years | 1,431 | 1,543 | 1,701 | 112 | 158 | 7.8 | 10.2 |
| 65 years and over | 182 | 188 | 175 | 6 | −13 | 3.3 | −6.9 |
| *Female* | | | | | | | |
| 16 years and over | 3,080 | 4,019 | 4,855 | 939 | 836 | 30.5 | 20.9 |
| 16 to 24 years | 551 | 983 | 1,395 | 432 | 412 | 78.4 | 41.3 |
| 25 to 44 years | 1,496 | 1,763 | 2,085 | 267 | 322 | 17.8 | 18.0 |
| 45 years and over | 1,033 | 1,273 | 1,375 | 240 | 102 | 23.2 | 8.8 |
| 45 to 64 years | 949 | 1,169 | 1,271 | 220 | 102 | 23.2 | 8.7 |
| 65 years and over | 84 | 104 | 104 | 20 | ..... | 23.8 | ..... |

SOURCE: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Special Labor Force Report No. 119.

## Table E–6. Percent Distribution of the Total Labor Force, by Color, Sex, and Age, 1960 to 1985

[Numbers in thousands]

| Sex and age | 1960 | | | 1970 | | | 1975 | | | 1980 | | | 1985 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | White | Negro and other races | Total | White | Negro and other races | Total | White | Negro and other races | Total | White | Negro and other races | Total | White | Negro and other races |
| **BOTH SEXES** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16 years and over: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number | 72,104 | 64,210 | 7,894 | 85,903 | 76,376 | 9,526 | 92,792 | 82,101 | 10,691 | 100,727 | 88,634 | 12,093 | 107,156 | 93,738 | 13,418 |
| Percent | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 16 to 24 years | 17.6 | 17.5 | 18.8 | 23.2 | 23.0 | 24.8 | 23.4 | 22.9 | 27.2 | 23.0 | 22.4 | 27.2 | 20.8 | 20.1 | 25.3 |
| 25 to 44 years | 44.2 | 43.8 | 47.7 | 40.1 | 39.7 | 43.7 | 41.5 | 41.3 | 43.2 | 44.7 | 44.6 | 45.9 | 48.9 | 48.8 | 49.8 |
| 45 to 64 years | 33.5 | 33.9 | 30.1 | 32.9 | 33.5 | 28.5 | 31.7 | 32.3 | 27.1 | 29.1 | 29.7 | 24.6 | 27.1 | 27.8 | 22.7 |
| 65 years and over | 4.7 | 4.8 | 3.4 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.1 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 2.5 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 2.3 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 2.2 |
| **MALE** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16 years and over: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number | 48,933 | 44,119 | 4,814 | 54,343 | 48,835 | 5,507 | 58,876 | 52,518 | 6,358 | 63,612 | 56,374 | 7,238 | 67,718 | 59,616 | 8,102 |
| Percent | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 16 to 24 years | 16.6 | 16.3 | 19.3 | 21.7 | 21.3 | 25.0 | 21.9 | 21.4 | 26.5 | 21.5 | 20.9 | 26.2 | 19.5 | 18.8 | 24.2 |
| 25 to 44 years | 45.8 | 45.6 | 47.2 | 41.9 | 41.8 | 43.5 | 43.7 | 43.6 | 44.6 | 47.0 | 46.9 | 47.9 | 51.1 | 51.0 | 52.0 |
| 45 to 64 years | 32.7 | 33.1 | 29.7 | 32.4 | 32.9 | 28.0 | 30.9 | 31.4 | 26.3 | 28.2 | 28.8 | 23.5 | 26.2 | 26.9 | 21.6 |
| 65 years and over | 5.0 | 5.1 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 2.7 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 2.4 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 2.2 |
| **FEMALE** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16 years and over: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number | 23,171 | 20,091 | 3,080 | 31,560 | 27,541 | 4,019 | 33,916 | 29,583 | 4,333 | 37,115 | 32,260 | 4,855 | 39,438 | 34,122 | 5,316 |
| Percent | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 16 to 24 years | 19.9 | 20.2 | 17.9 | 25.8 | 26.0 | 24.5 | 26.0 | 25.6 | 28.3 | 25.4 | 24.9 | 28.7 | 23.0 | 22.3 | 27.0 |
| 25 to 44 years | 40.9 | 39.8 | 48.6 | 37.0 | 36.0 | 43.9 | 37.7 | 37.1 | 41.1 | 40.8 | 40.5 | 42.9 | 45.2 | 45.0 | 46.5 |
| 45 to 64 years | 35.0 | 35.7 | 30.8 | 33.9 | 34.6 | 29.1 | 33.2 | 33.9 | 28.4 | 30.6 | 31.3 | 26.2 | 28.6 | 29.3 | 24.3 |
| 65 years and over | 4.1 | 4.3 | 2.7 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 2.6 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 2.2 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 2.1 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 2.1 |

SOURCE: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Special Labor Force Report No. 119.

## Table E–7. Total and Civilian Labor Force and Labor Force Participation Rates Based on Noninstitutional Population,[1] by Sex and Age, Projected 1980 to 1990

[Numbers in thousands]

| Sex and age | Total labor force, annual averages | | | | | | Civilian labor force, annual averages | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Numbers | | | Rates (percent) [1] | | | Numbers | | | Rates (percent) [1] | | |
| | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 |
| **BOTH SEXES** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16 years and over | 101,809 | 107,716 | 112,576 | 61.7 | 62.2 | 62.4 | 99,809 | 105,716 | 110,576 | 61.2 | 61.7 | 62.0 |
| **MALE** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16 years and over | 62,590 | 66,017 | 68,907 | 79.2 | 79.5 | 79.6 | 60,630 | 64,057 | 66,947 | 78.7 | 79.0 | 79.1 |
| 16 to 19 years | 4,668 | 3,962 | 3,901 | 56.6 | 56.1 | 56.0 | 4,437 | 3,731 | 3,670 | 55.4 | 54.6 | 54.5 |
| 20 to 24 years | 8,852 | 8,496 | 7,404 | 84.0 | 83.5 | 83.1 | 7,910 | 7,554 | 6,462 | 82.5 | 81.8 | 81.1 |
| 25 to 34 years | 17,523 | 19,400 | 19,853 | 95.7 | 95.6 | 95.5 | 17,052 | 18,929 | 19,382 | 95.6 | 95.5 | 95.4 |
| 35 to 44 years | 11,851 | 14,617 | 17,398 | 96.0 | 95.9 | 95.7 | 11,584 | 14,350 | 17,131 | 96.0 | 95.8 | 95.6 |
| 45 to 54 years | 9,908 | 9,744 | 10,909 | 92.9 | 92.6 | 92.5 | 9,862 | 9,698 | 10,863 | 92.9 | 92.6 | 92.5 |
| 55 to 64 years | 7,730 | 7,716 | 7,307 | 80.1 | 79.2 | 78.6 | 7,727 | 7,713 | 7,304 | 80.1 | 79.2 | 78.6 |
| 55 to 59 years | 4,558 | 4,421 | 4,112 | 87.6 | 87.2 | 86.9 | 4,555 | 4,418 | 4,109 | 87.6 | 87.2 | 86.9 |
| 60 to 64 years | 3,172 | 3,295 | 3,195 | 71.3 | 70.4 | 69.9 | 3,172 | 3,295 | 3,195 | 71.3 | 70.4 | 69.9 |
| 65 years and over | 2,058 | 2,082 | 2,135 | 22.1 | 20.9 | 20.1 | 2,058 | 2,082 | 2,135 | 22.1 | 20.9 | 20.1 |
| 65 to 69 years | 1,289 | 1,322 | 1,365 | 36.4 | 35.2 | 34.4 | 1,289 | 1,322 | 1,365 | 36.4 | 35.2 | 34.4 |
| 70 years and over | 769 | 760 | 770 | 13.4 | 12.3 | 11.6 | 769 | 760 | 770 | 13.4 | 12.3 | 11.6 |
| **FEMALE** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16 years and over | 39,219 | 41,699 | 43,669 | 45.6 | 46.2 | 46.5 | 39,179 | 41,659 | 43,629 | 45.6 | 46.2 | 46.5 |
| 16 to 19 years | 3,669 | 3,203 | 3,188 | 45.7 | 46.6 | 47.2 | 3,661 | 3,195 | 3,180 | 45.7 | 46.5 | 47.2 |
| 20 to 24 years | 6,592 | 6,523 | 5,826 | 63.6 | 65.1 | 66.4 | 6,574 | 6,505 | 5,808 | 63.5 | 65.0 | 66.3 |
| 25 to 34 years | 9,256 | 10,339 | 10,678 | 50.4 | 51.1 | 51.6 | 9,247 | 10,330 | 10,669 | 50.3 | 51.1 | 51.6 |
| 35 to 44 years | 6,869 | 8,560 | 10,219 | 53.5 | 54.6 | 55.4 | 6,866 | 8,557 | 10,216 | 53.4 | 54.6 | 55.4 |
| 45 to 54 years | 6,537 | 6,542 | 7,364 | 56.6 | 57.7 | 58.3 | 6,535 | 6,540 | 7,362 | 56.6 | 57.7 | 58.3 |
| 55 to 64 years | 5,057 | 5,213 | 5,003 | 45.1 | 45.7 | 46.1 | 5,057 | 5,213 | 5,003 | 45.1 | 45.7 | 46.1 |
| 55 to 59 years | 3,055 | 3,033 | 2,853 | 51.6 | 52.7 | 53.3 | 3,055 | 3,033 | 2,853 | 51.6 | 52.7 | 53.3 |
| 60 to 64 years | 2,002 | 2,180 | 2,150 | 37.8 | 38.7 | 39.2 | 2,002 | 2,180 | 2,150 | 37.8 | 38.7 | 39.2 |
| 65 years and over | 1,239 | 1,319 | 1,391 | 9.1 | 9.0 | 8.8 | 1,239 | 1,319 | 1,391 | 9.1 | 9.0 | 8.8 |
| 65 to 69 years | 758 | 814 | 864 | 16.8 | 16.8 | 16.7 | 758 | 814 | 864 | 16.8 | 16.8 | 16.7 |
| 70 years and over | 481 | 505 | 527 | 5.3 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 481 | 505 | 527 | 5.3 | 5.1 | 5.0 |

[1] Total labor force participation rates based on total noninstitutional population and civilian labor force participation rates based on civilian noninstitutional population to facilitate comparison with historical data shown in tables A–2 and A–3 of this publication.

SOURCE: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, forthcoming publication.

## Table E–8. Civilian Noninstitutional Population, Civilian Labor Force, and Participation Rates, by Color, Sex, and Age, Projected 1975 to 1985

[Numbers in thousands]

| Color, sex, and age | Civilian noninstitutional population, July 1 | | | Civilian labor force, annual averages | | | Civilian labor force participation rates, annual averages (percent) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 |
| TOTAL | | | | | | | | | |
| 16 years and over | 149,371 | 161,424 | 170,974 | 90,054 | 97,989 | 104,418 | 60.3 | 60.7 | 61.1 |
| WHITE | | | | | | | | | |
| *Both Sexes* | | | | | | | | | |
| 16 years and over | 132,575 | 142,451 | 150,055 | 79,584 | 86,117 | 91,221 | 60.0 | 60.5 | 60.8 |
| *Male* | | | | | | | | | |
| 16 years and over | 62,695 | 67,461 | 71,133 | 50,029 | 53,883 | 57,127 | 79.8 | 79.9 | 80.3 |
| 16 to 19 years | 6,699 | 6,754 | 5,983 | 3,704 | 3,731 | 3,260 | 55.3 | 55.2 | 54.5 |
| 20 to 24 years | 7,460 | 8,135 | 8,059 | 6,185 | 6,726 | 6,624 | 82.9 | 82.7 | 82.2 |
| 25 to 34 years | 13,023 | 15,340 | 16,789 | 12,696 | 14,955 | 16,371 | 97.5 | 97.5 | 97.5 |
| 35 to 44 years | 9,379 | 10,679 | 13,299 | 9,151 | 10,414 | 12,966 | 97.6 | 97.5 | 97.5 |
| 45 to 54 years | 10,017 | 9,428 | 9,243 | 9,567 | 8,997 | 8,816 | 95.5 | 95.4 | 95.4 |
| 55 to 64 years | 8,289 | 8,705 | 8,732 | 6,853 | 7,147 | 7,124 | 82.7 | 82.1 | 81.4 |
| 65 years and over | 7,828 | 8,420 | 9,008 | 1,873 | 1,915 | 1,966 | 23.9 | 22.7 | 21.8 |
| *Female* | | | | | | | | | |
| 16 years and over | 69,880 | 74,990 | 78,922 | 29,555 | 32,232 | 34,094 | 42.3 | 43.0 | 43.2 |
| 16 to 19 years | 6,957 | 6,956 | 6,203 | 2,921 | 2,928 | 2,578 | 42.0 | 42.1 | 41.6 |
| 20 to 24 years | 8,197 | 8,861 | 8,723 | 4,650 | 5,101 | 5,031 | 56.7 | 57.6 | 57.7 |
| 25 to 34 years | 13,688 | 15,935 | 17,360 | 5,967 | 7,198 | 8,019 | 43.6 | 45.2 | 46.2 |
| 35 to 44 years | 9,916 | 11,192 | 13,757 | 5,013 | 5,842 | 7,326 | 50.6 | 52.2 | 53.3 |
| 45 to 54 years | 10,769 | 10,014 | 9,749 | 5,798 | 5,494 | 5,398 | 53.8 | 54.9 | 55.4 |
| 55 to 64 years | 9,475 | 10,080 | 10,123 | 4,216 | 4,595 | 4,596 | 44.5 | 45.5 | 45.4 |
| 65 years and over | 10,878 | 11,943 | 13,007 | 990 | 1,074 | 1,146 | 9.1 | 9.0 | 8.8 |
| NEGRO AND OTHER RACES | | | | | | | | | |
| *Both Sexes* | | | | | | | | | |
| 16 years and over | 16,796 | 18,973 | 20,919 | 10,470 | 11,872 | 13,197 | 62.3 | 62.6 | 63.1 |
| *Male* | | | | | | | | | |
| 16 years and over | 7,749 | 8,780 | 9,703 | 6,139 | 7,019 | 7,883 | 79.2 | 79.9 | 81.2 |
| 16 to 19 years | 1,105 | 1,246 | 1,152 | 577 | 663 | 612 | 52.2 | 53.2 | 53.1 |
| 20 to 24 years | 1,173 | 1,340 | 1,488 | 989 | 1,119 | 1,232 | 84.2 | 83.5 | 82.8 |
| 25 to 34 years | 1,704 | 2,168 | 2,545 | 1,643 | 2,099 | 2,469 | 96.4 | 96.8 | 97.0 |
| 35 to 44 years | 1,145 | 1,318 | 1,708 | 1,095 | 1,268 | 1,650 | 95.6 | 96.2 | 96.6 |
| 45 to 54 years | 1,060 | 1,066 | 1,081 | 1,012 | 998 | 1,018 | 92.8 | 93.6 | 94.2 |
| 55 to 64 years | 815 | 869 | 902 | 654 | 697 | 723 | 80.2 | 80.2 | 80.2 |
| 65 years and over | 715 | 773 | 827 | 169 | 175 | 179 | 23.6 | 22.6 | 21.6 |
| *Female* | | | | | | | | | |
| 16 years and over | 9,047 | 10,193 | 11,216 | 4,331 | 4,853 | 5,314 | 47.9 | 47.6 | 47.4 |
| 16 to 19 years | 1,176 | 1,302 | 1,208 | 447 | 514 | 481 | 38.0 | 39.5 | 39.8 |
| 20 to 24 years | 1,318 | 1,494 | 1,625 | 778 | 880 | 956 | 59.0 | 58.9 | 58.8 |
| 25 to 34 years | 1,929 | 2,415 | 2,822 | 995 | 1,222 | 1,405 | 51.6 | 50.6 | 49.8 |
| 35 to 44 years | 1,395 | 1,537 | 1,909 | 785 | 862 | 1,067 | 56.3 | 56.1 | 55.9 |
| 45 to 54 years | 1,325 | 1,322 | 1,318 | 768 | 763 | 755 | 58.0 | 57.7 | 57.3 |
| 55 to 64 years | 973 | 1,073 | 1,158 | 461 | 508 | 538 | 47.4 | 47.3 | 46.5 |
| 65 years and over | 931 | 1,080 | 1,176 | 97 | 104 | 112 | 10.4 | 9.9 | 9.5 |

SOURCE: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Special Labor Force Report No. 119.

## Table E–9. Employment by Occupation Group, 1960, 1970, and Projected 1980 Requirements

[Numbers in thousands]

| Occupation group | Actual | | | | Projected 1980 [1] requirements | | Number change | | Annual rate of change | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1960 | | 1970 | | | | | | | |
| | Number | Percent distribution | Number | Percent distribution | Number | Percent distribution | 1960–70 | 1970–80 | 1960–70 | 1970–80 |
| Total employment [2] | 65,778 | 100.0 | 78,627 | 100.0 | 95,100 | 100.0 | 12,849 | 16,473 | 1.8 | 1.9 |
| Professional and technical workers | 7,469 | 11.4 | 11,140 | 14.2 | 15,500 | 16.3 | 3,671 | 4,360 | 4.1 | 3.4 |
| Managers, officials, and proprietors | 7,067 | 10.7 | 8,289 | 10.5 | 9,500 | 10.0 | 1,222 | 1,211 | 1.6 | 1.4 |
| Clerical workers | 9,762 | 14.8 | 13,714 | 17.4 | 17,300 | 18.2 | 3,952 | 3,586 | 3.5 | 2.4 |
| Sales workers | 4,224 | 6.4 | 4,854 | 6.2 | 6,000 | 6.3 | 630 | 1,146 | 1.4 | 2.1 |
| Craftsmen and foremen | 8,554 | 13.0 | 10,158 | 12.9 | 12,200 | 12.8 | 1,604 | 2,042 | 1.7 | 1.8 |
| Operatives | 11,950 | 18.2 | 13,900 | 17.7 | 15,400 | 16.2 | 1,959 | 1,491 | 1.5 | 1.0 |
| Service workers | 8,023 | 12.2 | 9,712 | 12.4 | 13,100 | 13.8 | 1,680 | 3,388 | 1.9 | 3.0 |
| Nonfarm laborers | 3,553 | 5.4 | 3,724 | 4.7 | 3,500 | 3.7 | 171 | −224 | .5 | −.6 |
| Farmers and farm laborers | 5,176 | 7.9 | 3,126 | 4.0 | 2,600 | 2.7 | −2,050 | −526 | −5.2 | −1.8 |

[1] These projections assume 3-percent unemployment and a services economy in 1980, as described in *The U.S. Economy in 1980* (Washington: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1970), Bulletin 1673.

[2] Represents total employment as covered by the Current Population Survey.

## Table E–10. Employment by Industry Division, 1960, 1970, and Projected 1980 Requirements

[Numbers in thousands]

| Industry division | Actual | | | | Projected 1980 [1] requirements | | Number change | | Annual rate of change | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1960 | | 1970 | | | | | | | |
| | Number | Percent distribution | Number | Percent distribution | Number | Percent distribution | 1960–70 | 1970–80 | 1960–70 | 1970–80 |
| Agriculture [2] | 5,458 | ..... | 3,462 | ..... | 3,000 | ..... | −1,996 | −462 | −4.7 | −1.4 |
| Total nonagricultural wage and salary workers [3] | 54,234 | 100.0 | 70,616 | 100.0 | 86,600 | 100.0 | 16,382 | 15,984 | 2.7 | 2.1 |
| Goods-producing industries | 20,393 | 37.6 | 23,336 | 33.0 | 27,085 | 31.3 | 2,943 | 3,749 | 1.4 | 1.5 |
| Mining | 712 | 1.3 | 622 | 0.9 | 550 | .6 | −90 | −72 | −1.4 | −1.1 |
| Contract construction | 2,885 | 5.3 | 3,345 | 4.7 | 4,600 | 5.3 | 460 | 1,255 | 1.5 | 3.2 |
| Manufacturing | 16,796 | 31.0 | 19,369 | 27.4 | 21,935 | 25.3 | 2,573 | 2,566 | 1.4 | 1.3 |
| Durable goods | 9,459 | 17.4 | 11,198 | 15.9 | 13,015 | 15.0 | 1,739 | 1,817 | 1.7 | 1.5 |
| Nondurable goods | 7,336 | 13.5 | 8,171 | 11.6 | 8,920 | 10.3 | 835 | 749 | 1.1 | .9 |
| Service-producing industries | 33,840 | 62.4 | 47,281 | 67.0 | 59,515 | 68.7 | 13,441 | 12,234 | 3.4 | 2.3 |
| Transportation and public utilities | 4,004 | 7.4 | 4,504 | 6.4 | 4,740 | 5.5 | 500 | 236 | 1.2 | .5 |
| Transportation | 2,549 | 4.7 | 2,689 | 3.8 | 2,900 | 3.3 | 140 | 211 | .6 | .8 |
| Communication | 840 | 1.5 | 1,121 | 1.6 | 1,130 | 1.3 | 281 | 9 | 1.9 | (4) |
| Electric, gas, and sanitary services | 615 | 1.1 | 695 | 1.0 | 710 | .8 | 80 | 15 | 1.2 | .2 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 11,391 | 21.0 | 14,922 | 21.1 | 17,625 | 20.4 | 3,531 | 2,703 | 2.7 | 1.7 |
| Wholesale | 3,004 | 5.5 | 3,824 | 5.4 | 4,600 | 5.3 | 820 | 776 | 2.4 | 1.9 |
| Retail | 8,388 | 15.5 | 11,098 | 15.7 | 13,025 | 15.0 | 2,710 | 1,927 | 2.8 | 1.6 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate | 2,669 | 4.9 | 3,690 | 5.2 | 4,260 | 4.9 | 1,021 | 570 | 3.3 | 1.4 |
| Service and miscellaneous | 7,423 | 13.7 | 11,630 | 16.5 | 16,090 | 18.6 | 4,207 | 4,460 | 4.6 | 3.3 |
| Government | 8,353 | 15.4 | 12,535 | 17.8 | 16,800 | 19.4 | 4,182 | 4,265 | 4.1 | 3.0 |
| Federal | 2,270 | 4.2 | 2,705 | 3.8 | 3,000 | 3.5 | 435 | 295 | 1.8 | 1.0 |
| State and local | 6,083 | 11.2 | 9,830 | 13.9 | 13,800 | 15.9 | 3,747 | 3,970 | 4.9 | 3.5 |

[1] See footnote 1, table E-9.

[2] Represents agriculture employment as reported in the Current Population Survey; includes self-employed and unpaid family workers in addition to wage and salary workers.

[3] Represents wage and salary employment as covered by the BLS monthly survey of nonagricultural payroll employment.

[4] Less than 0.05 percent.



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## Table E–11. Projected Educational Attainment of the Civilian Labor Force 25 Years and Over, by Sex, Color, and Age, 1980

[Numbers in thousands]

| Years of school completed, sex, and color | Total, 25 years and over | 25 to 34 years | 35 to 44 years | 45 to 54 years | 55 to 64 years | 65 years and over |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **BOTH SEXES** | | | | | | |
| Total: Number | 76,327 | 25,474 | 18,386 | 16,252 | 12,947 | 3,268 |
| Percent | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Less than 4 years of high school | 28.7 | 17.8 | 25.6 | 35.2 | 39.5 | 53.1 |
| 4 years of high school or more | 71.3 | 82.2 | 74.3 | 64.7 | 60.5 | 46.8 |
| Elementary: Less than 5 years [1] | 1.8 | .7 | 1.4 | 2.4 | 2.8 | 4.4 |
| 5 to 7 years | 4.0 | 1.3 | 3.1 | 5.5 | 6.7 | 11.0 |
| 8 years | 6.1 | 2.2 | 4.3 | 7.9 | 10.8 | 19.3 |
| High school: 1 to 3 years | 16.8 | 13.6 | 16.8 | 19.4 | 19.2 | 18.4 |
| 4 years | 42.4 | 47.3 | 44.7 | 30.4 | 37.8 | 24.4 |
| College: 1 to 3 years | 12.0 | 14.2 | 12.1 | 10.6 | 10.1 | 9.9 |
| 4 years or more | 16.9 | 20.7 | 17.5 | 14.7 | 12.6 | 12.5 |
| Median years of school completed | 12.5 | 12.7 | 12.5 | 12.4 | 12.3 | 11.5 |
| **MALE** | | | | | | |
| Total: Number | 48,665 | 17,054 | 11,682 | 9,995 | 7,844 | 2,090 |
| Percent | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Less than 4 years of high school | 29.6 | 18.2 | 26.2 | 37.4 | 42.4 | 56.6 |
| 4 years of high school or more | 70.4 | 81.9 | 73.8 | 62.6 | 57.6 | 43.5 |
| Elementary: Less than 5 years [1] | 2.1 | .9 | 1.7 | 3.1 | 3.6 | 5.2 |
| 5 to 7 years | 4.3 | 1.5 | 3.5 | 6.3 | 7.2 | 11.2 |
| 8 years | 6.6 | 2.4 | 4.6 | 8.9 | 11.7 | 20.8 |
| High school: 1 to 3 years | 16.6 | 13.4 | 16.4 | 19.1 | 19.9 | 19.4 |
| 4 years | 39.7 | 46.6 | 41.7 | 34.4 | 33.3 | 22.1 |
| College: 1 to 3 years | 12.1 | 14.0 | 12.2 | 10.8 | 10.3 | 8.7 |
| 4 years or more | 18.6 | 21.3 | 19.9 | 17.4 | 14.0 | 12.7 |
| Median years of school completed | 12.5 | 12.7 | 12.6 | 12.4 | 12.2 | 11.0 |
| **FEMALE** | | | | | | |
| Total: Number | 27,662 | 8,420 | 6,704 | 6,257 | 5,103 | 1,178 |
| Percent | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Less than 4 years of high school | 27.0 | 17.1 | 24.8 | 32.0 | 38.1 | 47.0 |
| 4 years of high school or more | 73.2 | 82.9 | 75.2 | 68.0 | 64.8 | 52.9 |
| Elementary: Less than 5 years [1] | 1.1 | .4 | .9 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 3.0 |
| 5 to 7 years | 3.4 | 1.0 | 2.4 | 4.3 | 5.8 | 10.7 |
| 8 years | 5.4 | 1.8 | 3.9 | 6.3 | 9.5 | 18.7 |
| High school: 1 to 3 years | 17.1 | 13.9 | 17.6 | 20.0 | 18.3 | 18.6 |
| 4 years | 47.2 | 48.8 | 49.9 | 47.4 | 44.7 | 28.7 |
| College: 1 to 3 years | 12.0 | 14.5 | 11.9 | 10.3 | 9.8 | 12.1 |
| 4 years or more | 14.0 | 19.6 | 13.4 | 10.3 | 10.3 | 12.1 |
| Median years of school completed | 12.5 | 12.7 | 12.5 | 12.4 | 12.2 | 12.1 |
| **WHITE** | | | | | | |
| Total: Number | 67,631 | 22,153 | 16,256 | 14,491 | 11,742 | 2,989 |
| Percent | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Less than 4 years of high school | 26.8 | 16.5 | 23.7 | 32.4 | 36.8 | 50.5 |
| 4 years of high school or more | 73.4 | 83.5 | 76.4 | 67.6 | 63.2 | 49.4 |
| Elementary: Less than 5 years [1] | 1.3 | .6 | 1.3 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 2.4 |
| 5 to 7 years | 3.4 | 1.2 | 2.7 | 4.5 | 5.4 | 9.6 |
| 8 years | 6.1 | 2.1 | 4.2 | 7.6 | 10.7 | 19.8 |
| High school: 1 to 3 years | 16.0 | 12.6 | 15.5 | 18.5 | 19.0 | 18.7 |
| 4 years | 43.2 | 47.3 | 45.5 | 41.0 | 39.5 | 25.9 |
| College: 1 to 3 years | 12.4 | 14.4 | 12.5 | 11.0 | 10.5 | 10.4 |
| 4 years or more | 17.8 | 21.8 | 18.4 | 15.6 | 13.2 | 13.1 |
| Median years of school completed | 12.5 | 12.7 | 12.6 | 12.4 | 12.3 | 11.9 |
| **NEGRO AND OTHER RACES** | | | | | | |
| Total: Number | 8,696 | 3,321 | 2,130 | 1,761 | 1,205 | 279 |
| Percent | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Less than 4 years of high school | 44.0 | 26.4 | 40.9 | 59.1 | 66.4 | 80.9 |
| 4 years of high school or more | 56.1 | 73.6 | 59.1 | 40.8 | 33.6 | 19.0 |
| Elementary: Less than 5 years [1] | 5.4 | 1.6 | 2.5 | 7.6 | 13.1 | 25.4 |
| 5 to 7 years | 8.7 | 2.3 | 6.2 | 13.8 | 19.0 | 26.5 |
| 8 years | 6.7 | 2.6 | 5.6 | 10.4 | 12.7 | 13.6 |
| High school: 1 to 3 years | 23.2 | 19.9 | 26.6 | 27.3 | 21.6 | 15.4 |
| 4 years | 36.3 | 47.4 | 39.0 | 26.5 | 21.6 | 9.3 |
| College: 1 to 3 years | 9.3 | 12.3 | 9.1 | 7.0 | 6.0 | 4.3 |
| 4 years or more | 10.5 | 13.9 | 11.0 | 7.3 | 6.0 | 5.4 |
| Median years of school completed | 12.2 | 12.5 | 12.2 | 11.0 | 9.7 | 7.8 |

[1] Includes persons with no formal education.

SOURCE: Prepared by the Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, consistent with projections of the educational attainment of the population published by the Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census in Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 390. These projections are based upon the educational attainment of the population and labor force as reported in the monthly Current Population Survey. These projections are not consistent with the totals shown in table E–7 because they are based on earlier projections than those shown in that table.

Projections for 1975 and 1985 consistent with those shown here for 1980 are published in the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Special Labor Force Report No. 122.

## Table F–1. Enrollment Opportunities, First-Time Enrollments, and Federal Obligations for Work and Training Programs Administered by the Department of Labor, by Program, Fiscal Years 1963–72

[Thousands]

| Program | Total | FY 1972 | FY 1971 | FY 1970 | FY 1969 | FY 1968 | FY 1967 | FY 1966 | FY 1965 | FY 1964 | FY 1963 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ENROLLMENT OPPORTUNITIES | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 7,770.2 | 1,562.3 | 1,149.6 | 1,011.3 | 910.7 | 823.8 | 808.5 | 808.8 | 510.2 | 125.8 | 59.2 |
| Manpower Development and Training Act | 2,051.3 | 229.2 | 213.7 | 211.2 | 198.5 | 229.9 | 270.9 | 281.1 | 231.8 | 125.8 | 59.2 |
| Institutional training [1] | 1,308.1 | 138.7 | 144.5 | 147.2 | 120.7 | 131.1 | 126.4 | 163.0 | 167.1 | 112.5 | 56.9 |
| JOP-OJT [2] | 743.2 | 90.5 | 69.2 | 64.0 | 77.8 | 98.8 | 144.5 | 118.1 | 64.7 | 13.3 | 2.3 |
| Neighborhood Youth Corps | 4,556.2 | 863.0 | 698.9 | 600.0 | 539.7 | 537.7 | 512.8 | 527.7 | 278.4 | ..... | ..... |
| In school | 943.1 | 101.6 | 78.8 | 97.1 | 100.6 | 135.0 | 130.0 | 188.8 | 102.2 | ..... | ..... |
| Out of school | 482.4 | 41.6 | 40.1 | 45.4 | 51.9 | 63.6 | 79.5 | 98.6 | 61.7 | ..... | ..... |
| Summer | [3] 3,132.7 | [3] 719.8 | [3] 580.0 | [3] 457.5 | [3] 387.2 | [3] 339.1 | 294.3 | 240.3 | 114.5 | ..... | ..... |
| Operation Mainstream | 95.8 | 22.3 | 23.3 | 17.8 | 13.5 | 10.9 | 8.0 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Public Service Careers [4] | 111.2 | 21.0 | 42.4 | 34.8 | 5.9 | 2.7 | 4.4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Special Impact [5] | 6.5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1.3 | 1.2 | 4.0 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Concentrated Employment Program [6] | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| JOBS (federally financed) | 301.6 | 60.6 | 88.2 | 60.1 | 52.8 | 31.5 | 8.4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Work Incentive Program | 384.8 | 149.5 | 60.7 | 65.7 | 99.0 | 9.9 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Job Corps | 68.1 | 24.0 | 22.4 | 21.7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Public Employment Program | 192.7 | 192.7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| FIRST-TIME ENROLLMENTS [7] | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 8,116.9 | 1,973.0 | 1,412.5 | 1,051.4 | 1,000.7 | 780.8 | 833.3 | 658.7 | 294.8 | 77.6 | 34.1 |
| Manpower Development nd Training Act | 2,007.8 | 301.6 | 254.8 | 221.0 | 220.0 | 241.0 | 265.0 | 235.8 | 156.9 | 77.6 | 34.1 |
| Institutional training [1] | 1,284.6 | 150.6 | 155.6 | 130.0 | 135.0 | 140.0 | 150.0 | 177.5 | 145.3 | 68.6 | 32.0 |
| JOP-OJT [2] | 723.2 | 151.0 | 99.2 | 91.0 | 85.0 | 101.0 | 115.0 | 58.3 | 11.6 | 9.0 | 2.1 |
| Neighborhood Youth Corps | 4,321.7 | 1,010.9 | 740.2 | 482.1 | 504.1 | 467.3 | 556.3 | 422.9 | 137.9 | ..... | ..... |
| In school | 965.3 | 186.0 | 120.0 | 74.4 | 84.3 | 118.3 | 166.8 | 160.8 | 54.7 | ..... | ..... |
| Out of school | 696.6 | 65.0 | 53.0 | 46.2 | 74.5 | 93.8 | 161.6 | 166.9 | 35.6 | ..... | ..... |
| Summer | 2,659.8 | 759.9 | 567.2 | 361.5 | 345.3 | 255.2 | 227.9 | 95.2 | 47.6 | ..... | ..... |
| Operation Mainstream | 100.7 | 31.4 | 21.9 | 12.5 | 11.3 | 12.6 | 11.0 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Public Service Careers [4] | 125.9 | 65.9 | 47.3 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 4.3 | 1.0 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Special Impact [5] | 5.3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2.7 | 2.6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Concentrated Employment Program | 466.5 | 84.7 | 93.7 | 110.1 | 127.0 | 53.0 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| JOBS (federally financed) | 313.4 | 82.8 | 92.6 | 86.8 | 51.2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Work Incentive Program | 406.1 | 120.6 | 112.2 | 92.7 | 80.6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Job Corps | 141.4 | 49.0 | 49.8 | 42.6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Public Employment Program | 226.1 | 226.1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| FEDERAL OBLIGATIONS | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | $9,469,646 | $2,696,940 | $1,485,466 | $1,418,552 | $1,029,730 | $802,173 | $795,950 | $628,407 | $414,247 | $142,111 | $56,070 |
| Manpower Development and Training Act | 2,788,501 | 424,553 | 335,752 | 336,580 | 272,616 | 296,418 | 298,247 | 339,649 | 286,505 | 142,111 | 56,070 |
| Institutional training [1] | 2,290,948 | 355,708 | 275,467 | 287,031 | 213,505 | 221,847 | 215,588 | 281,710 | 249,348 | 135,525 | 55,219 |
| JOP-OJT [2] | 497,553 | 68,845 | 60,285 | 49,549 | 59,111 | 74,571 | 82,659 | 57,939 | 37,157 | 6,586 | 851 |
| Neighborhood Youth Corps | 2,642,758 | 517,244 | 426,453 | 356,589 | 320,696 | 281,864 | 348,833 | 263,337 | 127,742 | ..... | ..... |
| In school | (4) | 74,897 | 58,052 | 59,242 | 49,048 | 58,908 | 67,448 | (4) | (4) | ..... | ..... |
| Out of school | (4) | 121,962 | 115,195 | 97,923 | 123,721 | 96,279 | 148,079 | (4) | (4) | ..... | ..... |
| Summer | (4) | [5] 320,385 | [5] 253,206 | [5] 199,424 | [5] 147,927 | [5] 126,677 | 133,306 | (4) | (4) | ..... | ..... |
| Operation Mainstream | 294,704 | 85,164 | 71,550 | 51,043 | 41,000 | 22,319 | 23,628 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Public Service Careers [4] | 280,803 | 58,301 | 91,636 | 89,366 | 18,460 | 7,557 | 15,573 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Special Impact [5] | 10,138 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,100 | 2,038 | 7,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Concentrated Employment Program | 820,055 | 154,602 | 166,782 | 187,592 | 114,220 | 93,057 | 78,411 | 25,421 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| JOBS (federally financed) | 711,094 | 118,224 | 169,051 | 148,820 | 160,821 | 89,920 | 24,258 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Work Incentive Program | 427,470 | 174,788 | 64,085 | 78,780 | 100,817 | 9,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Job Corps | 532,154 | 202,185 | 160,187 | 169,782 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Public Employment Program | 961,879 | 961,879 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

[1] Includes part-time and other training.

[2] Includes the JOBS-Optional Program (JOP), which began in fiscal 1971, and the MDTA on-the-job training (OJT) program, which ended in fiscal 1970 except for national contracts. Also includes Construction Outreach.

[3] Includes enrollment opportunities made available by MDTA supplemental funds; these were 307,900 in fiscal 1972, 145,000 in fiscal 1971, 64,500 in fiscal 1970, 36,200 in fiscal 1969, and 49,100 in fiscal 1968.

[4] Includes the New Careers Program.

[5] Transferred to the Office of Economic Opportunity effective July 1, 1969.

[6] Enrollment opportunities (slots) are not meaningful for CEP because the CEP approach utilizes a variety of program components—orientation, basic education, work experience, and other types of job training. An individual may be enrolled in one or in several components.

[7] The number of first-time enrollments per fiscal year is generally larger than the number of enrollment opportunities (slots) programed, as a slot may be used by more than one individual during the year because of turnover or short-term training. If openings are unfilled, the number of first-time enrollments may be smaller than the number of enrollment opportunities.

[8] Data are not available for NYC components prior to fiscal 1967.

[9] Includes obligations made available by MDTA supplemental funds; these were $130,238,500 in fiscal 1972, $83,296,000 in fiscal 1971, $26,367,800 in fiscal 1970, $7,446,000 in fiscal 1969, and $12,881,000 in fiscal 1968.

## Table F–2. Enrollment Opportunities Authorized for Work and Training Programs Administered by the Department of Labor, by State and Program, Fiscal Year 1972 [1]

[Thousands]

| State | MDTA training | | Neighborhood Youth Corps | | | Operation Mainstream | Public Service Careers | JOBS (federally financed) | Work Incentive Program | Public Employment Program |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Institutional, part time, and other | JOP–OJT [2] | In school | Out of school | Summer | | | | | |
| United States | 138.7 | 90.5 | 101.6 | 41.6 | [3] 719.8 | 22.3 | [4] 21.0 | 60.6 | 149.5 | 192.7 |
| Alabama | 2.6 | 1.1 | 2.6 | 1.3 | 15.2 | .5 | | .6 | 1.2 | 1.8 |
| Alaska | .6 | .3 | .2 | .3 | 2.5 | .7 | .2 | .1 | . .6 | 1.0 |
| American Samoa | .1 | | | | .1 | | | | | .1 |
| Arizona | 1.2 | .7 | .1 | .5 | 9.5 | .4 | | .5 | 1.1 | 1.9 |
| Arkansas | .8 | 1.0 | 1.5 | .7 | 9.5 | .5 | .8 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 1.5 |
| California | 10.4 | 7.0 | .2 | 4.0 | 68.7 | .9 | .9 | 5.8 | 18.6 | 27.7 |
| Colorado | 2.0 | .4 | .3 | .5 | 6.8 | .2 | .3 | .6 | 2.6 | .7 |
| Connecticut | 2.0 | .6 | .9 | .4 | 12.2 | (5) | .1 | .7 | 1.6 | 4.8 |
| Delaware | .5 | .2 | .2 | .1 | 1.8 | | (5) | (5) | .7 | .5 |
| District of Columbia | .9 | 12.3 | 1.5 | .5 | 13.0 | .3 | .6 | .5 | 1.8 | .7 |
| Florida | 3.7 | 1.1 | .1 | 1.2 | 22.1 | 1.3 | .1 | 1.0 | 3.0 | 2.4 |
| Georgia | 4.1 | 1.1 | 3.1 | .8 | 18.3 | .3 | | 1.8 | 2.1 | 2.4 |
| Guam | .1 | | (5) | .1 | .6 | (5) | | | .2 | .1 |
| Hawaii | 1.8 | .1 | | .1 | 2.0 | .1 | .1 | .1 | .5 | .5 |
| Idaho | 1.0 | .2 | .1 | .1 | 2.3 | .2 | | .1 | .5 | .7 |
| Illinois | 4.4 | 1.9 | 9.8 | 1.6 | 38.9 | .6 | .1 | 1.4 | 10.0 | 12.3 |
| Indiana | 1.8 | 2.2 | 3.6 | 1.2 | 15.0 | .6 | .3 | .3 | 1.6 | 3.9 |
| Iowa | 1.3 | 1.0 | 1.7 | .3 | 5.7 | .3 | | .8 | 1.7 | .9 |
| Kansas | 5.4 | .7 | 1.2 | .3 | 5.0 | .3 | | .6 | 1.6 | 2.1 |
| Kentucky | 2.6 | 1.5 | 3.6 | 1.1 | 14.8 | 3.0 | | 1.1 | 2.4 | 3.5 |
| Louisiana | 1.4 | .9 | 2.0 | .9 | 17.9 | .2 | .2 | 2.9 | 1.6 | 3.7 |
| Maine | 1.0 | .5 | .5 | .2 | 3.8 | .1 | .1 | .1 | 1.3 | 1.4 |
| Maryland | 3.3 | 1.5 | .9 | .6 | 10.5 | (5) | .2 | .6 | 3.7 | 1.5 |
| Massachusetts | 2.4 | .8 | 1.3 | .6 | 18.3 | .1 | .2 | 1.1 | 5.8 | 6.5 |
| Michigan | 4.5 | 3.7 | 5.8 | 1.1 | 24.5 | .4 | .1 | 3.1 | 7.1 | 11.0 |
| Minnesota | 1.9 | 1.6 | 2.8 | .4 | 11.7 | 1.2 | .3 | .4 | 2.7 | 2.8 |
| Mississippi | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 13.0 | .3 | | 1.4 | .4 | 1.3 |
| Missouri | 5.0 | 1.6 | 3.0 | .9 | 18.1 | .6 | .1 | .7 | 1.3 | 3.7 |
| Montana | .5 | .1 | .2 | .1 | 3.8 | .2 | .1 | .3 | .7 | 1.0 |
| Nebraska | .6 | .5 | .9 | .1 | 4.9 | .2 | | .3 | .5 | .7 |
| Nevada | .3 | .2 | | .1 | 1.7 | (5) | | | .1 | .4 |
| New Hampshire | .4 | .1 | .2 | .1 | 1.9 | (5) | | .1 | .4 | .5 |
| New Jersey | 9.4 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 1.3 | 15.7 | .3 | .8 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 12.4 |
| New Mexico | .7 | .5 | .6 | .4 | 4.7 | .3 | .2 | .6 | .5 | 1.2 |
| New York | 7.4 | 12.2 | 7.2 | 3.6 | 63.6 | .7 | 1.2 | 8.7 | 16.8 | 16.3 |
| North Carolina | 6.0 | 1.8 | 3.1 | 1.4 | 19.1 | .3 | .9 | 2.3 | .8 | 1.7 |
| North Dakota | .4 | .3 | (5) | .1 | 2.1 | .2 | .1 | .3 | .6 | .4 |
| Ohio | 6.7 | 4.4 | 5.9 | 1.7 | 27.6 | .6 | .1 | .8 | 5.6 | 6.4 |
| Oklahoma | 3.5 | .5 | 2.1 | .6 | 9.5 | .6 | | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.8 |
| Oregon | 1.1 | .6 | .6 | .2 | 7.1 | .2 | | .6 | 4.8 | 2.5 |
| Pennsylvania | 6.0 | 2.5 | 5.1 | 1.3 | 30.2 | .4 | .5 | .6 | 8.3 | 7.9 |
| Puerto Rico | 1.7 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 19.8 | .1 | .7 | 1.6 | 4.3 | 10.8 |
| Rhode Island | .9 | .3 | .8 | .1 | 3.1 | (5) | | .2 | .9 | 1.2 |
| South Carolina | 1.4 | 1.0 | 2.0 | .9 | 11.4 | .4 | .2 | .9 | .3 | 2.5 |
| South Dakota | .1 | .3 | (5) | .2 | 3.0 | .4 | .6 | .3 | .9 | .6 |
| Tennessee | 2.3 | 1.4 | 2.1 | .9 | 16.0 | .8 | .1 | .7 | 1.2 | 2.4 |
| Texas | 10.7 | 4.2 | 5.6 | 2.5 | 30.5 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 6.7 | 2.8 | 4.2 |
| Trust Territory | .1 | .1 | | | .2 | | | | | .2 |
| Utah | .7 | .3 | (5) | .2 | 3.4 | .1 | .3 | .3 | 2.1 | .9 |
| Vermont | .6 | .2 | .2 | .1 | 1.5 | (5) | .1 | (5) | .8 | .7 |
| Virginia | 1.9 | 3.8 | 2.2 | .9 | 12.2 | .2 | .8 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 1.2 |
| Virgin Islands | .1 | | .1 | .1 | .4 | | | .1 | .1 | .1 |
| Washington | 4.1 | 1.4 | 1.2 | .9 | 13.4 | .3 | .7 | .8 | 3.5 | 8.2 |
| West Virginia | .7 | 3.7 | 1.1 | .6 | 9.7 | .6 | .4 | .1 | 5.7 | 2.2 |
| Wisconsin | 2.2 | 1.9 | 7.6 | .3 | 11.4 | .8 | .1 | .1 | 4.8 | 3.0 |
| Wyoming | .4 | .3 | (5) | .1 | 1.0 | (5) | | .2 | .3 | .4 |

[1] The Job Corps and CEP are not included, Job Corps because recruitment for centers is multistate and CEP because enrollment opportunities are not a meaningful concept for the program (see footnote 6, table F–1).

[2] See footnote 2, table F–1.

[3] Includes 307,900 enrollment opportunities made available by MDTA funds used to supplement the summer program.

[4] Includes 7,500 enrollment opportunities not available by State. Does not include data on enrollment opportunities for STEP, phased out in fiscal 1972.

[5] Less than 50.

## Table F–3. Federal Obligations for Work and Training Programs Administered by the Department of Labor, by State and Program, Fiscal Year 1972 [1]

[Thousands]

| State | MDTA training | | Neighborhood Youth Corps | | | Operation Mainstream | Public Service Careers | Concentrated Employment Program | JOBS (federally financed) | Work Incentive Program | Public Employment Program |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Institutional, part time, and other | JOP-OJT [2] | In school | Out of school | Summer | | | | | | |
| United States [3] | $355,708 | $68,845 | $74,807 | $121,962 | $320,385 | $85,164 | $38,301 | $154,602 | $118,224 | $174,788 | $961,879 |
| Alabama | 6,070 | 641 | 2,085 | 3,488 | 7,030 | 2,258 | 261 | 1,869 | 826 | 959 | 7,155 |
| Alaska | 1,808 | 179 | 389 | 716 | 1,136 | 865 | 328 | ---- | 250 | 854 | 5,994 |
| American Samoa | 110 | ---- | 10 | 236 | 64 | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- | 167 |
| Arizona | 2,648 | 728 | 688 | 1,230 | 3,420 | 1,326 | 6 | 4,185 | 1,242 | 1,364 | 876 |
| Arkansas | 2,674 | 569 | 1,181 | 1,278 | 4,072 | 964 | 2,016 | 1,655 | 1,600 | 1,290 | 6,870 |
| California | 37,258 | 9,642 | 6,135 | 12,304 | 30,487 | 2,037 | 5,884 | 13,408 | 11,055 | 23,330 | 164,285 |
| Colorado | 3,534 | 1,256 | 417 | 1,279 | 2,726 | 403 | 912 | 2,259 | 1,368 | 3,611 | 3,644 |
| Connecticut | 4,999 | 1,202 | 707 | 1,272 | 4,465 | 160 | 171 | 3,118 | 1,871 | 1,531 | 28,623 |
| Delaware | 1,386 | 183 | 94 | 280 | 534 | 64 | 75 | ---- | 79 | 447 | 2,268 |
| District of Columbia | 11,465 | 1,329 | 882 | 3,895 | 6,316 | ---- | 2,581 | 4,774 | 3,243 | 2,200 | 3,670 |
| Florida | 3,814 | 873 | 1,760 | 3,203 | 9,773 | 1,050 | 713 | 3,907 | 1,866 | 3,493 | 10,878 |
| Georgia | 5,599 | 777 | 2,428 | 2,080 | 7,870 | 878 | ---- | 2,122 | 2,490 | 2,020 | 7,953 |
| Guam | 702 | 68 | ---- | 201 | 284 | 62 | ---- | ---- | ---- | 282 | 507 |
| Hawaii | 2,381 | 93 | 162 | 255 | 358 | 365 | ---- | 1,260 | 434 | 351 | 2,499 |
| Idaho | 2,574 | 302 | 33 | 209 | 965 | 180 | 10 | ---- | 308 | 575 | 2,751 |
| Illinois | 15,743 | 2,945 | 4,707 | 4,999 | 17,114 | 2,560 | 611 | 4,695 | 3,632 | 7,517 | 47,596 |
| Indiana | 4,817 | 407 | 1,440 | 2,634 | 6,987 | 865 | 760 | 2,282 | 334 | 1,022 | 20,688 |
| Iowa | 4,179 | 981 | 984 | 868 | 2,526 | 1,126 | ---- | 1,575 | 842 | 2,353 | 4,626 |
| Kansas | 4,903 | 571 | 834 | 904 | 2,491 | 924 | 170 | ---- | 1,264 | 1,375 | 9,529 |
| Kentucky | 5,002 | 925 | 3,011 | 3,477 | 6,328 | 10,157 | 876 | 2,489 | 994 | 2,951 | 12,941 |
| Louisiana | 4,956 | 893 | 1,945 | 1,919 | 7,990 | 743 | 107 | 2,321 | 8,132 | 1,640 | 16,605 |
| Maine | 1,655 | 456 | 353 | 628 | 1,615 | 550 | 342 | 2,275 | 295 | 1,194 | 6,921 |
| Maryland | 6,787 | 876 | 416 | 1,763 | 4,404 | 771 | 123 | 3,150 | 1,431 | 2,911 | 7,271 |
| Massachusetts | 8,606 | 1,623 | 1,519 | 1,971 | 8,124 | 708 | 695 | 8,931 | 2,584 | 8,018 | 37,041 |
| Michigan | 15,944 | 3,515 | 2,235 | 2,803 | 13,819 | 1,455 | 402 | 5,672 | 1,142 | 12,400 | 66,749 |
| Minnesota | 5,832 | 1,088 | 1,393 | 937 | 4,801 | 2,488 | 667 | 4,529 | 674 | 2,534 | 14,736 |
| Mississippi | 3,271 | 1,455 | 1,046 | 3,064 | 5,480 | 990 | 168 | 2,897 | 1,993 | 546 | 4,883 |
| Missouri | 6,857 | 992 | 1,829 | 1,773 | 7,881 | 1,960 | 85 | 5,940 | 1,036 | 1,345 | 16,904 |
| Montana | 1,841 | 131 | 185 | 330 | 1,114 | 518 | 423 | 1,240 | 237 | 922 | 5,494 |
| Nebraska | 4,863 | 200 | 611 | 396 | 2,207 | 766 | 154 | 1,700 | 216 | 813 | 2,933 |
| Nevada | 1,089 | 271 | 119 | 275 | 653 | 158 | 48 | 1,240 | 125 | 577 | 2,824 |
| New Hamsphire | 1,140 | 118 | 168 | 416 | 768 | 124 | ---- | 1,018 | 38 | 45 | 1,996 |
| New Jersey | 16,793 | 1,839 | 1,718 | 3,431 | 9,093 | 1,405 | 681 | 7,524 | 4,586 | 4,044 | 61,203 |
| New Mexico | 2,419 | 421 | 496 | 1,165 | 2,062 | 1,062 | 855 | 3,346 | 1,137 | 832 | 5,382 |
| New York | 33,171 | 3,967 | 5,313 | 13,425 | 31,346 | 1,591 | 5,306 | 5,496 | 19,403 | 20,977 | 88,477 |
| North Carolina | 6,050 | 814 | 2,590 | 3,373 | 8,443 | 1,237 | 2,005 | 2,826 | 3,542 | 959 | 7,350 |
| North Dakota | 1,998 | 226 | 245 | 463 | 867 | 838 | 385 | ---- | 461 | 514 | 2,100 |
| Ohio | 12,899 | 5,730 | 3,766 | 4,946 | 12,753 | 1,790 | 810 | 7,828 | 1,158 | 11,173 | 33,285 |
| Oklahoma | 4,314 | 515 | 1,778 | 2,078 | 4,204 | 1,634 | 968 | 1,878 | 1,664 | 793 | 7,113 |
| Oregon | 3,773 | 452 | 546 | 614 | 2,903 | 322 | 354 | 1,468 | 1,432 | 5,236 | 12,464 |
| Pennsylvania | 16,186 | 3,817 | 3,061 | 4,140 | 12,923 | 2,297 | 882 | 7,535 | 1,593 | 9,765 | 40,252 |
| Puerto Rico | 3,574 | 874 | 1,446 | 4,794 | 8,202 | 266 | 1,567 | ---- | 3,121 | 4,284 | 27,948 |
| Rhode Island | 2,062 | 181 | 648 | 401 | 1,377 | 130 | ---- | 1,498 | 213 | 1,045 | 6,517 |
| South Carolina | 4,945 | 441 | 1,547 | 2,458 | 4,816 | 1,661 | 606 | 2,309 | 942 | 413 | 11,305 |
| South Dakota | 1,158 | 192 | 265 | 466 | 1,114 | 1,106 | 1,925 | ---- | 242 | 746 | 2,729 |
| Tennessee | 8,840 | 671 | 1,783 | 3,330 | 7,306 | 3,254 | 455 | 4,193 | 1,003 | 550 | 10,162 |
| Texas | 11,509 | 2,526 | 4,354 | 6,743 | 18,039 | 3,369 | 4,336 | 11,072 | 8,916 | 3,854 | 18,184 |
| Trust Territory | 182 | 18 | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- | 315 |
| Utah | 2,774 | 300 | 389 | 560 | 1,498 | 261 | 574 | ---- | 655 | 2,792 | 5,717 |
| Vermont | 1,218 | 211 | 148 | 312 | 644 | 358 | 222 | ---- | 18 | 681 | 2,453 |
| Virginia | 8,872 | 791 | 1,586 | 2,936 | 4,693 | 824 | 1,113 | 1,701 | 4,811 | 2,202 | 5,282 |
| Virgin Islands | 478 | 39 | 8 | 365 | 177 | ---- | ---- | ---- | 91 | 105 | 511 |
| Washington | 8,716 | 1,635 | 873 | 2,008 | 6,271 | 906 | 7,638 | 1,821 | 2,293 | 3,852 | 51,120 |
| West Virginia | 1,784 | 2,886 | 803 | 2,030 | 2,266 | 1,317 | 1,071 | ---- | 611 | 4,118 | 8,473 |
| Wisconsin | 6,471 | 1,076 | 1,419 | 641 | 5,221 | 1,382 | 21 | 2,956 | 274 | 5,065 | 16,019 |
| Wyoming | 925 | 172 | 100 | 157 | 393 | 153 | ---- | ---- | 366 | 309 | 1,661 |

[1] Does not include $202,185,000 for the Job Corps because recruitment for Job Corps centers is multistate.

[2] See footnote 2, table F–1.

[3] Differences between the U.S. total shown for each program and the sum of the amounts by State reflect either funds for national contracts, auditing, or funds transferred to other agencies.

## Table F–4. Enrollments, Completions, and Posttraining Employment in MDTA Training Programs, by Type of Program, Fiscal Years 1963–72

[Thousands]

| Fiscal year | Total [1] | | | Institutional training | | | JOP-OJT [1] | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Enrollments | Completions | Posttraining employment | Enrollments | Completions | Posttraining employment | Enrollments | Completions | Posttraining employment |
| 1963 | 34.1 | 20.1 | 16.1 | 32.0 | 19.2 | 15.3 | 2.1 | 0.9 | 0.8 |
| 1964 | 77.6 | 51.3 | 39.4 | 68.6 | 46.0 | 34.8 | 9.0 | 5.3 | 4.6 |
| 1965 | 156.9 | 96.3 | 73.4 | 145.3 | 88.8 | 66.9 | 11.6 | 7.5 | 6.5 |
| 1966 | 235.8 | 155.7 | 124.0 | 177.5 | 117.7 | 89.8 | 58.3 | 38.0 | 34.2 |
| 1967 | 265.0 | 192.6 | 153.7 | 150.0 | 109.0 | 80.0 | 115.0 | 83.6 | 73.7 |
| 1968 | 241.0 | 164.2 | 127.5 | 140.0 | 91.0 | 64.5 | 101.0 | 73.2 | 63.0 |
| 1969 | 220.0 | 160.0 | 124.0 | 135.0 | 95.0 | 71.0 | 85.0 | 65.0 | 53.0 |
| 1970 | 221.0 | 147.0 | 115.3 | 130.0 | 85.0 | 62.0 | 91.0 | 62.0 | 53.3 |
| 1971 | 203.4 | 117.1 | 88.9 | 155.6 | 90.3 | 65.9 | [2] 47.8 | 26.8 | 23.0 |
| 1972 | 232.7 | 162.7 | 132.8 | 150.6 | 111.4 | 81.5 | 82.1 | 51.3 | 51.3 |

[1] Data for the Construction Outreach Program are not included.
[2] The decline reflects the termination of the OJT program in 1970 except for national contracts, and the slow upstart of the JOBS-Optional Program (JOP).

NOTE: Completions do not include dropouts. Posttraining employment includes persons employed at the time of the last followup. (There are two followups, with the second occurring 6 months after completion of training.)

## Table F–5. Characteristics of Trainees Enrolled in Institutional Training Programs Under the MDTA, Fiscal Years 1963–72

[Percent distribution]

| Characteristic | All years | Fiscal year of enrollment | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1972 | 1971 | 1970 | 1969 | 1968 | 1967 | 1966 | 1965 | 1964 | 1963 |
| Total: Number (thousands) | 1,284.6 | 180.6 | 155.6 | 130.0 | 135.0 | 140.0 | 150.0 | 177.5 | 145.3 | 68.6 | 32.0 |
| Percent | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Sex: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 58.8 | 63.2 | 58.5 | 59.4 | 55.6 | 55.4 | 56.8 | 58.3 | 60.9 | 59.7 | 63.8 |
| Female | 41.2 | 36.8 | 41.5 | 40.6 | 44.4 | 44.6 | 43.2 | 41.7 | 39.1 | 40.3 | 36.2 |
| Age: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Under 19 years | 14.0 | 10.6 | 13.8 | 9.1 | 12.5 | 14.9 | 16.4 | 15.9 | 18.3 | 10.6 | 6.3 |
| 19 to 21 years | 24.0 | 27.3 | 26.1 | 28.0 | 25.0 | 23.6 | 23.6 | 22.2 | 24.3 | 24.7 | 19.1 |
| 22 to 34 years | 37.2 | 42.8 | 40.2 | 42.3 | 38.2 | 35.5 | 34.3 | 35.3 | 32.4 | 36.4 | 43.9 |
| 35 to 44 years | 14.3 | 11.6 | 11.4 | 11.9 | 14.0 | 15.2 | 14.7 | 15.6 | 14.9 | 17.5 | 20.3 |
| 45 years and over | 10.0 | 7.7 | 8.5 | 8.8 | 10.3 | 10.8 | 11.0 | 11.0 | 10.1 | 10.8 | 10.4 |
| Race: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 60.5 | 61.2 | 55.6 | 59.2 | 55.9 | 50.8 | 59.1 | 62.5 | 67.7 | 69.9 | 76.5 |
| Negro | 35.9 | 33.1 | 39.3 | 36.0 | 39.7 | 45.4 | 38.0 | 35.2 | 30.1 | 28.3 | 21.4 |
| Other | 3.6 | 5.7 | 5.1 | 4.8 | 4.4 | 3.8 | 2.9 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 1.8 | 2.1 |
| Spanish speaking | 12.7 | 12.3 | 12.8 | 12.8 | | | | | | | |
| Years of school completed: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Under 8 years | 6.8 | 4.0 | 5.4 | 6.4 | 9.0 | 9.2 | 7.5 | 6.7 | 8.1 | 5.7 | 3.1 |
| 8 years | 8.9 | 5.7 | 7.0 | 8.2 | 9.8 | 10.0 | 10.7 | 9.6 | 10.2 | 8.4 | 7.6 |
| 9 to 11 years | 36.2 | 32.0 | 36.2 | 38.1 | 38.8 | 40.6 | 38.9 | 35.7 | 34.1 | 33.3 | 30.0 |
| 12 years | 42.1 | 50.4 | 45.4 | 42.7 | 37.9 | 34.7 | 38.0 | 42.0 | 41.8 | 45.2 | 50.4 |
| Over 12 years | 6.0 | 7.9 | 6.0 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 5.5 | 4.9 | 6.0 | 5.8 | 7.4 | 8.9 |
| Family status: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Head of family or household | 55.4 | 59.6 | 58.1 | 58.0 | 56.5 | 54.6 | 53.6 | 53.5 | 51.8 | 53.3 | 62.1 |
| Other | 44.6 | 40.4 | 41.9 | 42.0 | 43.5 | 45.4 | 46.4 | 46.5 | 48.2 | 46.7 | 37.9 |
| Number of dependents: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| None | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | 49.6 | 48.4 | 49.3 | 47.5 | 44.6 | 44.6 | 37.3 |
| 1 person | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | 14.7 | 14.5 | 14.4 | 15.4 | 15.1 | 16.8 | 18.2 |
| 2 persons | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | 12.3 | 12.4 | 12.1 | 12.5 | 14.1 | 14.4 | 16.8 |
| 3 persons | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | 8.9 | 9.2 | 8.8 | 9.4 | 10.4 | 10.2 | 12.4 |
| 4 persons | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | 5.8 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 6.2 | 6.4 | 6.2 | 7.3 |
| 5 persons and over | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | 8.7 | 9.5 | 9.4 | 9.0 | 9.4 | 7.8 | 8.0 |
| Wage earner status: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Primary | 69.0 | 78.8 | 73.3 | 75.2 | 74.3 | 72.2 | 68.7 | 65.5 | 56.5 | 59.3 | 68.0 |
| Other | 31.0 | 21.2 | 26.7 | 24.8 | 25.7 | 27.8 | 31.3 | 34.5 | 43.5 | 40.7 | 32.0 |
| Family income: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Below $1,000 | 9.8 | 11.6 | 9.6 | 9.5 | | | | | | | |
| $1,000 to $1,999 | 18.3 | 18.6 | 18.0 | 18.9 | | | | | | | |
| $2,000 to $2,999 | 18.2 | 17.0 | 17.9 | 19.4 | | | | | | | |
| $3,000 to $3,999 | 16.4 | 15.9 | 16.5 | 16.5 | | | | | | | |
| $4,000 to $4,999 | 11.2 | 11.3 | 11.3 | 11.2 | | | | | | | |
| $5,000 and over | 25.9 | 25.7 | 26.7 | 24.4 | | | | | | | |
| Years of gainful employment: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Under 3 years | 42.1 | 43.1 | 46.1 | 45.6 | 45.4 | 45.3 | 43.1 | 39.1 | 42.8 | 32.5 | 22.7 |
| 3 to 9 years | 35.9 | 39.4 | 35.2 | 35.0 | 33.5 | 32.8 | 34.4 | 37.0 | 33.7 | 41.3 | 45.6 |
| 10 years or more | 21.9 | 17.4 | 18.7 | 19.5 | 21.1 | 21.9 | 22.5 | 23.9 | 23.5 | 26.2 | 31.7 |
| Prior employment status: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unemployed | 80.3 | 72.0 | 72.7 | 73.8 | 79.6 | 79.7 | 80.3 | 82.8 | 87.8 | 90.5 | 92.1 |
| Underemployed | 12.9 | 12.2 | 13.5 | 15.2 | 16.9 | 16.5 | 15.8 | 12.7 | 7.3 | 7.8 | 6.7 |
| Other | 6.8 | 15.9 | 13.8 | 11.0 | 3.5 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 4.5 | 4.9 | 1.7 | 1.2 |
| Duration of unemployment: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Under 5 weeks | 31.2 | 24.8 | 26.4 | 31.4 | 32.3 | 31.0 | 35.9 | 35.5 | 32.9 | 28.5 | 24.0 |
| 5 to 14 weeks | 23.6 | 21.7 | 23.5 | 25.9 | 24.6 | 24.1 | 23.6 | 22.9 | 23.2 | 23.6 | 26.2 |
| 15 to 26 weeks | 14.7 | 16.6 | 17.5 | 17.1 | 14.4 | 15.5 | 13.5 | 12.6 | 13.1 | 14.1 | 17.6 |
| 27 to 52 weeks | 16.6 | 34.2 | 30.9 | 24.0 | 15.9 | 11.5 | 9.6 | 10.2 | 10.6 | 12.1 | 13.1 |
| Over 52 weeks | 13.9 | 2.7 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 12.8 | 17.9 | 17.4 | 18.8 | 20.2 | 21.7 | 19.1 |
| Disadvantaged | 66.0 | 66.4 | 66.3 | 65.2 | | | | | | | |
| Poverty status | 62.9 | 65.3 | 63.4 | 61.1 | | | | | | | |
| Public assistance recipient | 12.5 | 14.8 | 15.8 | 12.9 | 13.4 | 12.6 | 12.1 | 11.2 | 10.5 | 9.7 | 8.1 |
| Unemployment insurance claimant | 12.6 | 11.7 | 9.9 | 9.1 | 7.3 | 8.8 | 10.0 | 13.2 | 16.5 | 23.0 | 31.5 |
| Handicapped | 9.5 | 12.1 | 11.1 | 12.1 | 10.6 | 9.3 | 10.0 | 8.4 | 7.4 | 6.7 | 7.4 |
| Eligible for allowance | 77.4 | 82.3 | 79.6 | 87.9 | 80.1 | 82.1 | 82.0 | 78.6 | 67.3 | 57.7 | 66.9 |
| Prior military service: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Veteran | 22.7 | 31.0 | 23.1 | 19.6 | 17.2 | 17.5 | 20.5 | 25.1 | 27.6 | 16.3 | 22.5 |
| Rejectee | 4.0 | 2.5 | 3.9 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 5.8 | 4.6 | 3.0 | .1 | .1 |
| Other nonveteran | 73.3 | 66.4 | 72.9 | 75.2 | 77.5 | 77.1 | 73.7 | 70.3 | 69.4 | 83.6 | 77.4 |

[1] Not available.

## Table F–6. Characteristics of Trainees Enrolled in Institutional Training Programs Under the MDTA, by State, Fiscal Year 1972

| State | Number of enrollees (thousands) | Percent of total | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Male | White | Age | | | Years of school completed | | |
| | | | | Under 22 years | 22 to 44 years | 45 years and over | 8 years or less | 9 to 11 years | 12 years or more |
| United States | 150.6 | 63.2 | 61.2 | 37.9 | 54.4 | 7.7 | 9.7 | 32.0 | 58.3 |
| Alabama | 2.5 | 63.5 | 49.3 | 38.0 | 52.3 | 9.7 | 10.0 | 28.5 | 61.5 |
| Alaska | .8 | 59.1 | 48.8 | 33.4 | 57.5 | 9.2 | 19.3 | 29.9 | 50.8 |
| Arizona | 1.6 | 61.9 | 58.3 | 37.6 | 57.2 | 5.2 | 12.9 | 28.1 | 59.0 |
| Arkansas | 1.7 | 64.1 | 64.8 | 33.7 | 57.8 | 8.5 | 11.9 | 33.3 | 54.8 |
| American Samoa | .4 | | | | | | | | |
| California | 13.9 | 71.3 | 64.8 | 34.6 | 58.0 | 7.4 | 8.1 | 35.4 | 56.4 |
| Colorado | 2.7 | 76.1 | 81.1 | 35.1 | 57.4 | 7.6 | 7.3 | 16.0 | 76.7 |
| Connecticut | 1.8 | 54.9 | 59.8 | 38.5 | 53.1 | 8.4 | 23.2 | 35.1 | 41.7 |
| Delaware | .5 | 66.2 | 26.5 | 40.5 | 55.1 | 4.4 | 8.6 | 42.5 | 48.9 |
| District of Columbia | .6 | 59.3 | 11.0 | 34.2 | 60.7 | 5.0 | 7.2 | 40.0 | 52.9 |
| Florida | 2.8 | 56.3 | 46.9 | 44.9 | 46.3 | 8.7 | 6.9 | 35.4 | 57.7 |
| Georgia | 2.8 | 69.6 | 68.0 | 35.6 | 57.3 | 7.1 | 3.9 | 21.5 | 74.7 |
| Guam | .4 | 57.9 | 1.9 | 52.4 | 39.6 | 7.9 | 4.9 | 17.5 | 77.7 |
| Hawaii | .9 | 50.8 | 31.5 | 41.4 | 53.0 | 5.6 | 6.2 | 32.5 | 61.3 |
| Idaho | .7 | 58.1 | 71.5 | 31.7 | 58.4 | 10.0 | 14.9 | 38.5 | 46.7 |
| Illinois | 5.4 | 47.4 | 39.5 | 38.5 | 56.2 | 5.3 | 5.1 | 36.4 | 58.5 |
| Indiana | 2.2 | 63.4 | 58.3 | 43.7 | 50.4 | 5.9 | 14.1 | 43.0 | 43.0 |
| Iowa | 2.0 | 62.7 | 91.8 | 42.7 | 49.3 | 8.0 | 8.9 | 32.8 | 58.3 |
| Kansas | 3.8 | 77.9 | 70.4 | 30.6 | 62.6 | 6.9 | 4.6 | 21.9 | 73.5 |
| Kentucky | 2.0 | 58.9 | 77.4 | 43.7 | 49.1 | 7.2 | 10.2 | 24.1 | 65.7 |
| Louisiana | 1.6 | 52.9 | 64.0 | 35.7 | 56.1 | 8.1 | 11.9 | 26.7 | 61.4 |
| Maine | .9 | 56.2 | 96.7 | 42.2 | 48.8 | 8.9 | 15.3 | 28.0 | 56.7 |
| Maryland | 1.9 | 61.2 | 43.5 | 35.7 | 58.5 | 5.8 | 7.8 | 32.9 | 59.2 |
| Massachusetts | 2.2 | 48.4 | 75.6 | 29.8 | 54.0 | 16.1 | 20.0 | 36.1 | 44.0 |
| Michigan | 7.1 | 54.9 | 59.9 | 33.9 | 54.4 | 11.7 | 7.0 | 26.9 | 66.1 |
| Minnesota | 2.5 | 64.1 | 82.6 | 39.4 | 53.1 | 7.5 | 7.0 | 33.5 | 59.5 |
| Mississippi | 1.3 | 68.9 | 48.7 | 35.4 | 55.0 | 9.6 | 12.3 | 28.0 | 59.6 |
| Missouri | 3.5 | 64.2 | 61.8 | 33.2 | 59.6 | 7.1 | 9.1 | 29.9 | 61.0 |
| Montana | .9 | 67.0 | 74.8 | 31.5 | 59.9 | 8.6 | 18.5 | 30.0 | 51.5 |
| Nebraska | .9 | 58.4 | 65.5 | 42.2 | 50.5 | 7.3 | 11.6 | 40.7 | 47.8 |
| Nevada | .3 | 54.2 | 43.8 | 31.2 | 59.7 | 9.1 | 6.1 | 31.8 | 62.0 |
| New Hampshire | .6 | 45.0 | (1) | 43.5 | 47.4 | 9.2 | 8.0 | 25.8 | 66.3 |
| New Jersey | 10.2 | 57.0 | 43.7 | 39.4 | 52.7 | 7.9 | 11.0 | 38.8 | 50.1 |
| New Mexico | .5 | 46.9 | 88.5 | 45.2 | 48.2 | 6.5 | 6.9 | 30.1 | 63.0 |
| New York | 9.1 | 60.0 | 45.1 | 39.2 | 51.2 | 9.7 | 12.0 | 47.6 | 40.5 |
| North Carolina | 5.2 | 81.1 | 61.9 | 46.5 | 47.7 | 5.8 | 7.3 | 23.0 | 69.7 |
| North Dakota | .5 | 68.0 | 76.4 | 47.2 | 48.1 | 4.7 | 15.1 | 41.5 | 43.4 |
| Ohio | 8.9 | 61.3 | 47.7 | 39.6 | 54.9 | 5.5 | 6.5 | 38.0 | 55.5 |
| Oklahoma | 3.3 | 61.8 | 64.3 | 29.5 | 61.6 | 8.9 | 8.8 | 30.5 | 60.7 |
| Oregon | 1.9 | 52.0 | 88.1 | 37.2 | 52.0 | 10.8 | 8.8 | 32.5 | 58.6 |
| Pennsylvania | 6.9 | 72.3 | 63.8 | 41.3 | 52.1 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 32.8 | 60.6 |
| Puerto Rico | 2.0 | 72.8 | 3.2 | 51.5 | 46.6 | 2.0 | 15.1 | 26.5 | 58.5 |
| Rhode Island | .7 | 59.8 | 80.4 | 45.7 | 45.7 | 8.6 | 29.1 | 40.7 | 30.2 |
| South Carolina | 1.6 | 55.7 | 46.8 | 38.7 | 55.4 | 6.0 | 11.1 | 26.7 | 62.2 |
| South Dakota | .5 | 63.4 | 55.9 | 34.9 | 54.9 | 10.2 | 6.8 | 28.9 | 64.1 |
| Tennessee | 3.1 | 55.7 | 56.5 | 34.9 | 59.9 | 5.2 | 7.9 | 26.1 | 66.0 |
| Texas | 9.2 | 66.5 | 66.7 | 35.4 | 57.5 | 7.1 | 10.9 | 26.5 | 62.6 |
| Trust Territory | .4 | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| Utah | 1.2 | 67.7 | 81.9 | 35.0 | 59.1 | 5.9 | 10.2 | 38.9 | 50.9 |
| Vermont | .6 | 34.1 | 99.1 | 37.5 | 47.6 | 14.9 | 22.8 | 31.2 | 45.9 |
| Virginia | 2.1 | 65.7 | 69.6 | 36.5 | 54.9 | 8.6 | 13.4 | 19.6 | 66.9 |
| Virgin Islands | .2 | 28.7 | .5 | 43.6 | 51.8 | 4.6 | 32.3 | 22.9 | 44.8 |
| Washington | 4.8 | 66.2 | 69.0 | 33.6 | 54.2 | 12.2 | 12.8 | 28.2 | 59.0 |
| West Virginia | 1.0 | 63.1 | 92.4 | 35.4 | 56.7 | 7.9 | 12.6 | 26.4 | 61.0 |
| Wisconsin | 3.3 | 61.8 | 67.4 | 49.2 | 45.9 | 5.0 | 10.5 | 38.5 | 50.9 |
| Wyoming | .3 | 59.0 | 85.0 | 32.9 | 57.1 | 10.0 | 10.5 | 48.9 | 40.7 |

[1] Not available.

## Table F–7. Occupational Training of Enrollees in MDTA Training Programs, by Type of Program, Fiscal Year 1972

[Numbers in thousands]

| Major occupation group and selected [1] occupations | Institutional | | JOP-OJT [2] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Percent distribution | Number | Percent distribution |
| Total | 150.6 | 100.0 | 82.1 | 100.0 |
| Professional, technical, managerial | 16.0 | 10.6 | 4.2 | 5.1 |
| Architecture and engineering | 3.2 | 2.1 | | |
| Occupations in medicine and health | 8.9 | 5.9 | | |
| Clerical and sales | 27.1 | 18.0 | 8.2 | 10.0 |
| Stenography, typing, filing, and related | 17.6 | 11.7 | 1.3 | 1.6 |
| Computing and account recording | 7.5 | 5.0 | 1.8 | 2.2 |
| Material and production recording | | | 1.8 | 2.2 |
| Saleswork, commodities | | | 1.4 | 1.7 |
| Merchandising occupations, except salesmen | | | .9 | 1.1 |
| Service | 14.9 | 9.9 | 6.5 | 7.9 |
| Food and beverage preparation and services | 4.1 | 2.7 | 2.0 | 2.4 |
| Barbering, cosmetology, and related services | 1.8 | 1.2 | | |
| Miscellaneous personal services | 5.6 | 3.7 | 1.8 | 2.2 |
| Protective service | 2.0 | 1.3 | | |
| Building and related services | | | .9 | 1.1 |
| Farming, fishery, forestry, and related | 1.2 | .8 | .7 | .8 |
| Processing | .5 | .3 | 5.8 | 7.1 |
| Processing of food, tobacco, and related products | | | 2.3 | 2.8 |
| Processing of chemicals, plastics, synthetics, rubber, paint, and related products | | | 1.6 | 1.9 |
| Machine trades | 23.5 | 15.6 | 18.2 | 22.3 |
| Metal machining | 5.4 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 4.3 |
| Metalworking, n.e.c | | | 2.3 | 2.8 |
| Mechanics and machinery repairmen | 16.7 | 11.1 | 6.4 | 7.8 |
| Wood machinery | | | 1.9 | 2.3 |
| Textile occupations | | | 2.1 | 2.6 |
| Machine work, n.e.c | | | .9 | 1.1 |
| Benchwork | 4.1 | 2.7 | 10.4 | 12.7 |
| Fabrication, assembly, and repair of metal products, n.e.c | | | 1.4 | 1.7 |
| Assembly and repair of electrical equipment | | | 2.4 | 2.9 |
| Fabrication and repair of products made from assorted materials | 2.1 | 1.4 | | |
| Fabrication and repair of textile, leather, and related | | | 3.2 | 3.9 |
| Structural work | 27.3 | 18.1 | 21.9 | 26.6 |
| Metal fabricating, n.e.c | 5.1 | 3.4 | 4.8 | 5.8 |
| Welding, flame cutting, and related | 9.9 | 6.6 | 2.7 | 3.3 |
| Electrical assembly, installing, and repairing | 3.2 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.4 |
| Painting, plastering, waterproofing, and cementing | | | 2.1 | 2.6 |
| Excavating, grading, paving, and related occupations | | | .9 | 1.1 |
| Construction work occupations, n.e.c | 5.6 | 3.7 | 8.6 | 10.5 |
| Structural work occupations, n.e.c | 1.8 | 1.2 | | |
| Miscellaneous | 3.8 | 2.5 | 5.3 | 6.4 |
| Motor freight occupations | 1.7 | 1.1 | .9 | 1.1 |
| Packaging and materials handling | | | 3.1 | 3.8 |
| Production and distribution of utilities | | | .8 | 1.0 |
| Unknown | 32.2 | 21.4 | .9 | 1.1 |

[1] Data are shown separately only for those occupations in each major group with 1 percent or more of the trainees in each program.

[2] See footnote 2, table F–1. Does not include Construction Outreach enrollments, which are included in table F–1.

## Table F–8. Characteristics of Trainees Enrolled in Selected Training Programs Administered by the Department of Labor, Fiscal Year 1972 [1]

[Percent distribution]

| Characteristic | JOP-OJT [2] | Neighborhood Youth Corps | | Operation Mainstream | Concentrated Employment Program | JOBS (federally financed) | Work Incentive Program | Job Corps | Public Employment Program |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | In school [3] | Out of school | | | | | | |
| Total: Number (thousands) | 82.1 | 945.9 | 65.0 | 31.4 | 84.7 | 82.8 | 120.6 | 49.0 | 226.1 |
| Percent | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Sex: | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 77.5 | 56.6 | 50.1 | 69.1 | 58.6 | 69.0 | 39.8 | 74.1 | 72.2 |
| Female | 22.5 | 43.4 | 49.9 | 30.9 | 41.4 | 31.0 | 60.2 | 25.9 | 27.8 |
| Age: | | | | | | | | | |
| Under 22 years | 32.1 | 100.0 | 93.8 | 3.8 | 44.7 | 43.0 | 27.8 | 100.0 | 14.6 |
| Under 19 years | 7.1 | 97.1 | 89.0 | 1.9 | 14.7 | 13.3 | 10.0 | [4] 77.7 | 1.8 |
| 19 to 21 years | 25.1 | 2.9 | 4.8 | 1.9 | 30.0 | 29.7 | 17.8 | [5] 22.3 | 12.8 |
| 22 years and over | 67.9 | ..... | 6.2 | 96.3 | 55.3 | 57.0 | 72.3 | ..... | 85.4 |
| 22 to 44 years | 59.0 | ..... | 2.9 | 52.2 | 49.9 | 52.0 | 67.5 | ..... | 69.5 |
| 45 years and over | 8.8 | ..... | 3.3 | 44.1 | 5.4 | 5.0 | 4.8 | ..... | 15.9 |
| Race: | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 73.4 | 40.0 | 48.0 | 66.7 | 29.0 | 46.4 | 60.2 | 34.2 | 68.9 |
| Negro | 22.7 | 53.4 | 42.6 | 18.6 | 61.2 | 44.9 | 36.2 | 62.3 | 22.8 |
| Other | 3.9 | 6.6 | 9.4 | 14.7 | 9.8 | 8.7 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 8.3 |
| Spanish speaking | 16.4 | 11.8 | 15.7 | 10.2 | 19.9 | 20.7 | 19.0 | 10.3 | 6.9 |
| Years of school completed: | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 years or less | 12.4 | 19.3 | 25.1 | 42.0 | 15.6 | 16.7 | 16.9 | 29.7 | 9.1 |
| 9 to 11 years | 30.0 | 77.2 | 72.3 | 28.8 | 42.0 | 40.0 | 41.1 | 61.1 | 15.9 |
| 12 years or over | 57.6 | [6] 3.6 | 2.6 | 29.1 | 42.5 | 43.2 | 41.9 | 9.1 | 74.9 |
| Family status: | | | | | | | | | |
| Head of family or household | [7] 65.0 | ..... | 14.5 | 76.6 | 59.1 | ..... | 86.7 | ..... | ..... |
| Other | [7] 35.0 | ..... | 85.5 | 23.4 | 40.9 | ..... | 13.3 | ..... | ..... |
| Number of persons in family: | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 person | 22.7 | ..... | 5.8 | 20.3 | 25.3 | 20.6 | .5 | 4.9 | ..... |
| 2 to 3 persons | 36.9 | ..... | 21.1 | 37.5 | 30.7 | 48.3 | 47.2 | 27.1 | ..... |
| 4 to 7 persons | 35.2 | ..... | 46.7 | 34.5 | 35.5 | 22.8 | 46.3 | 39.6 | ..... |
| 8 persons and over | 5.2 | ..... | 26.5 | 7.7 | 8.6 | 8.3 | 6.0 | 28.4 | ..... |
| Wage earner status: | | | | | | | | | |
| Primary | [7] 78.4 | ..... | ..... | 84.6 | 69.7 | ..... | 65.6 | ..... | ..... |
| Other | [7] 21.6 | ..... | ..... | 15.4 | 30.3 | ..... | 34.4 | ..... | ..... |
| Family income: | | | | | | | | | |
| Below $1,000 | 8.5 | 8.0 | 4.1 | 8.0 | 16.4 | 16.2 | 14.2 | 39.8 | ..... |
| $1,000 to $1,999 | 17.8 | 16.8 | 25.2 | 48.0 | 27.0 | 29.4 | 19.1 | 6.3 | ..... |
| $2,000 to $2,999 | 17.0 | 22.5 | 22.3 | 23.8 | 21.6 | 24.5 | 25.6 | 9.6 | ..... |
| $3,000 to $3,999 | 16.5 | 24.2 | 22.0 | 12.6 | 18.3 | 16.2 | 18.4 | 15.7 | ..... |
| $4,000 and over | 37.3 | 28.5 | 26.4 | 7.6 | 16.7 | 13.8 | 22.8 | 28.6 | ..... |
| $4,000 to $4,999 | 10.9 | 15.6 | 14.3 | 4.8 | 9.0 | ..... | 10.5 | 12.4 | ..... |
| $5,000 and over | 26.4 | 12.0 | 12.0 | 2.8 | 7.7 | ..... | 12.3 | 16.3 | ..... |
| Years of gainful employment: | | | | | | | | | |
| Under 3 years | [7] 35.3 | ..... | ..... | 30.4 | 55.0 | ..... | 42.4 | ..... | ..... |
| 3 to 9 years | [7] 36.0 | ..... | ..... | 28.2 | 32.6 | ..... | 37.2 | ..... | ..... |
| 10 years or more | [7] 28.7 | ..... | ..... | 41.4 | 12.4 | ..... | 20.4 | ..... | ..... |
| Prior employment status: | | | | | | | | | |
| Unemployment | [7] 55.1 | ..... | 86.5 | 90.5 | 94.2 | ..... | 87.5 | ..... | 90.6 |
| Underemployed | [7] 15.0 | ..... | 3.4 | 5.8 | 3.6 | ..... | 4.3 | ..... | 9.4 |
| Other | [7] 29.9 | ..... | 10.0 | 3.6 | 2.3 | ..... | 8.2 | ..... | ..... |
| Duration of unemployment: | | | | | | | | | |
| Under 5 weeks | [7] 20.0 | ..... | ..... | 6.3 | 9.6 | 12.0 | 4.5 | ..... | 31.8 |
| 5 to 14 weeks | [7] 24.5 | ..... | ..... | 13.0 | 14.2 | 22.4 | 10.5 | ..... | 26.0 |
| 15 to 26 weeks | [7] 22.8 | ..... | ..... | 24.0 | 20.8 | 24.1 | 15.5 | ..... | ..... |
| 27 weeks and over | [7] 32.8 | ..... | ..... | 56.7 | 55.5 | 41.5 | 69.4 | ..... | ..... |
| Disadvantaged | 66.1 | ..... | ..... | 89.0 | 98.5 | ..... | 89.9 | 100.0 | 37.6 |
| Poverty status | [7] 39.3 | ..... | 99.1 | 98.5 | 38.7 | ..... | 90.9 | ..... | ..... |
| Public assistance recipient | 8.1 | 29.9 | 38.2 | 24.1 | 13.5 | 16.3 | 98.6 | 38.8 | 11.1 |
| UI claimant | 10.6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3.9 | ..... | 1.9 | ..... | ..... |
| Handicapped | 9.9 | ..... | ..... | 14.5 | 8.4 | 4.3 | 6.2 | ..... | ..... |
| Eligible for allowance | 28.2 | ..... | ..... | 60.0 | 89.9 | ..... | 95.0 | ..... | ..... |
| Prior military service: | | | | | | | | | |
| Veteran | 33.9 | ..... | 2.3 | 28.5 | 19.2 | ..... | 16.2 | 1.4 | 43.0 |
| Rejectee | .9 | ..... | 2.0 | 9.8 | 4.0 | ..... | 2.6 | 5.3 | ..... |
| Other nonveteran | 65.2 | ..... | 95.6 | 61.7 | 76.8 | ..... | 81.2 | 93.3 | 57.0 |

[1] Characteristics of enrollees in these programs in years prior to 1971 were published in the *1971 Manpower Report;* 1971 data were published in the *1972 Report.*

[2] See footnote 2, table F–1. Enrollees in the Construction Outreach Program are not included.

[3] Includes enrollees in summer programs.

[4] Consists of 34 percent, under 17 years old; 26 percent, 17 years old; and 17 percent, 18 years old.

[5] Consists of 12 percent, 19 years old; and 11 percent, 20 and 21 years old.

[6] Not necessarily high school graduates.

[7] Characteristic relates to OJT component only.

## Table F–9. Characteristics of Insured Unemployed and Benefits Under State Programs, Fiscal Years 1971–72

| Item | FY 1972 | FY 1971 |
|---|---|---|
| **Characteristics (percent distribution)** | | |
| Total (percent) | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Sex: | | |
| Male | 62.1 | 60.5 |
| Female | 37.9 | 39.5 |
| Age: | | |
| Both sexes: Under 22 years | 8.1 | 7.6 |
| 22 to 34 years | 33.8 | 32.7 |
| 35 to 44 years | 18.4 | 19.5 |
| 45 years and over | 39.7 | 40.2 |
| Male: Under 22 years | 8.3 | 7.8 |
| 22 to 34 years | 35.5 | 34.3 |
| 35 to 44 years | 17.7 | 18.6 |
| 45 years and over | 33.5 | 39.3 |
| Female: Under 22 years | 7.8 | 7.5 |
| 22 to 34 years | 31.2 | 30.2 |
| 35 to 44 years | 19.4 | 20.7 |
| 45 years and over | 41.6 | 41.6 |
| Race: | | |
| White | 85.9 | 86.1 |
| Negro and other races | 14.1 | 13.9 |
| Weeks unemployed: | | |
| Under 5 weeks | 32.8 | 34.3 |
| 5 to 14 weeks | 42.8 | 43.4 |
| 15 weeks and over | 24.4 | 22.3 |
| **Benefits** | | |
| Number receiving first benefit check during year (thousands) | [1] 5,843 | 6,623 |
| Total benefits paid during year (millions) | [1] $4,804 | $4,801 |
| Average weekly benefit amount | [1] $54.39 | $52.30 |
| Average weeks compensated per beneficiary | [1] 14.4 | 14.2 |
| Number exhausting benefits during year (thousands) | 2,000 | 1,797 |

[1] Excludes New Jersey, data for which were not available.

## Table F–10. Selected Services Provided to Applicants by the U.S. Employment Service, Fiscal Year 1972

[Thousands]

| State | Number of applicants | | Applicants counseled | | Applicants placed in non-agricultural jobs | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Disadvantaged | Total | Disadvantaged | Total | Disadvantaged |
| United States [1] | 14,094.5 | 2,765.3 | 1,048.4 | 479.8 | 1,975.2 | 488.4 |
| Alabama | 277.2 | 67.6 | 19.2 | 10.0 | 44.9 | 13.1 |
| Alaska | 33.4 | 4.0 | 2.7 | 1.0 | 6.9 | .9 |
| Arizona | 173.8 | 33.4 | 7.3 | 4.0 | 32.0 | 7.8 |
| Arkansas | 167.5 | 57.2 | 9.7 | 6.3 | 40.8 | 13.0 |
| California | 1,233.8 | 403.9 | 72.7 | 43.8 | 174.9 | 64.4 |
| Colorado | 212.4 | 26.1 | 15.0 | 6.6 | 34.9 | 5.8 |
| Connecticut | 337.1 | 23.7 | 16.2 | 7.1 | 25.8 | 4.1 |
| Delaware | 32.7 | 3.8 | 2.3 | 1.0 | 1.2 | (2) |
| District of Columbia | 145.7 | 53.4 | 16.0 | 9.7 | 20.3 | 14.1 |
| Florida | 336.1 | 67.0 | 24.6 | 11.9 | 72.7 | 16.8 |
| Georgia | 202.4 | 55.2 | 13.5 | 8.2 | 39.0 | 12.6 |
| Hawaii | 90.0 | 13.1 | 5.0 | 2.8 | 6.9 | 1.6 |
| Idaho | 91.6 | 6.9 | 6.2 | 1.9 | 13.9 | 1.3 |
| Illinois | 659.9 | 137.6 | 61.6 | 30.8 | 54.1 | 12.9 |
| Indiana | 363.0 | 33.4 | 20.6 | 7.3 | 50.2 | 6.9 |
| Iowa | 149.9 | 15.5 | 8.3 | 3.0 | 25.9 | 3.6 |
| Kansas | 141.6 | 16.7 | 14.8 | 5.8 | 26.3 | 4.5 |
| Kentucky | 224.9 | 50.2 | 19.2 | 10.1 | 30.2 | 7.2 |
| Louisiana | 261.7 | 93.9 | 7.8 | 4.6 | 30.3 | 13.1 |
| Maine | 62.3 | 6.9 | 5.2 | 2.0 | 10.7 | 1.8 |
| Maryland | 211.1 | 32.2 | 14.6 | 4.9 | 19.2 | 4.7 |
| Massachusetts | 437.1 | 79.4 | 23.5 | 10.9 | 39.9 | 10.3 |
| Michigan | 784.6 | 82.2 | 44.3 | 15.8 | 40.6 | 6.0 |
| Minnesota | 232.2 | 19.5 | 14.2 | 4.0 | 32.2 | 3.2 |
| Mississippi | 207.6 | 70.9 | 32.8 | 17.1 | 52.7 | 17.5 |
| Missouri | 358.1 | 58.1 | 20.7 | 8.3 | 54.2 | 10.7 |
| Montana | 89.4 | 7.3 | 8.9 | 2.9 | 18.8 | 2.0 |
| Nebraska | 79.9 | 8.6 | 6.5 | 1.7 | 16.8 | 2.3 |
| Nevada | 78.3 | 3.6 | 3.8 | .8 | 10.0 | .8 |
| New Hampshire | 67.6 | 1.7 | 4.0 | .5 | 8.3 | (2) |
| New Jersey | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) |
| New Mexico | 123.4 | 31.9 | 8.6 | 4.3 | 16.5 | 6.2 |
| New York | 843.8 | 216.6 | 108.3 | 48.8 | 132.3 | 38.8 |
| North Carolina | 340.5 | 53.5 | 22.1 | 6.6 | 62.7 | 12.0 |
| North Dakota | 66.9 | 7.7 | 4.8 | 1.5 | 14.8 | 2.9 |
| Ohio | 709.9 | 98.1 | 43.3 | 21.1 | 60.4 | 12.1 |
| Oklahoma | 233.0 | 29.4 | 24.4 | 9.1 | 43.0 | 8.2 |
| Oregon | 189.7 | 26.6 | 10.7 | 3.7 | 32.7 | 5.1 |
| Pennsylvania | 727.0 | 113.9 | 97.1 | 41.0 | 98.0 | 20.1 |
| Puerto Rico | 268.2 | 149.7 | 12.1 | 9.7 | 21.7 | 13.1 |
| Rhode Island | 86.9 | 6.1 | 7.0 | 2.1 | 10.5 | 1.3 |
| South Carolina | 204.4 | 46.8 | 11.6 | 5.7 | 38.3 | 10.7 |
| South Dakota | 60.7 | 11.9 | 7.1 | 3.1 | 12.9 | 3.1 |
| Tennessee | 252.9 | 54.7 | 6.8 | 4.1 | 53.3 | 12.3 |
| Texas | 992.1 | 201.6 | 67.6 | 35.9 | 189.2 | 49.4 |
| Utah | 107.0 | 11.7 | 9.0 | 3.0 | 22.0 | 3.0 |
| Vermont | 43.6 | 3.6 | 4.6 | 1.5 | 6.9 | .8 |
| Virginia | 296.3 | 43.7 | 29.2 | 9.1 | 55.8 | 11.6 |
| Washington | 321.7 | 49.1 | 11.4 | 4.3 | 22.1 | 4.0 |
| West Virginia | 141.8 | 39.2 | 15.8 | 8.6 | 14.5 | 4.7 |
| Wisconsin | 315.0 | 33.1 | 23.9 | 11.1 | 27.0 | 4.4 |
| Wyoming | 26.5 | 3.4 | 1.8 | .7 | 6.0 | 1.0 |

[1] Excludes New Jersey, data for which were not available.
[2] Less than 500.
[3] Not available.

## Table F–11. Training Status of Registered Apprentices in Selected Trades, 1947–71

| Year | In training at beginning of year | Apprentice actions during year | | | In training at end of year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | New registrations and reinstatements | Completions | Cancellations [1] | |
| | Total, all trades [2] | | | | |
| 1947 | 131,217 | 94,238 | 7,311 | 25,190 | 192,954 |
| 1948 | 192,954 | 85,918 | 13,375 | 35,117 | 230,380 |
| 1949 | 230,380 | 66,745 | 25,045 | 41,252 | 230,828 |
| 1950 | 230,823 | 60,186 | 38,533 | 49,747 | 202,729 |
| 1951 | 202,729 | 63,881 | 38,754 | 56,845 | 171,011 |
| 1952 | [3] 172,477 | 62,842 | 33,098 | 43,683 | 158,532 |
| 1953 | 158,532 | 73,620 | 28,561 | 43,333 | 160,258 |
| 1954 | 160,258 | 58,939 | 27,383 | 33,139 | 158,675 |
| 1955 | 158,675 | 67,265 | 24,795 | 26,423 | 174,722 |
| 1956 | 174,722 | 74,062 | 27,231 | 33,416 | 188,137 |
| 1957 | [3] 180,684 | 59,638 | 30,356 | 33,275 | 185,691 |
| 1958 | 185,691 | 49,569 | 30,647 | 26,918 | 177,695 |
| 1959 | 177,695 | 66,230 | 37,375 | 40,545 | 166,005 |
| 1960 | [3] 172,161 | 54,100 | 31,727 | 33,406 | 161,128 |
| 1961 | 161,128 | 49,482 | 28,547 | 26,414 | 155,649 |
| 1962 | 155,649 | 55,590 | 25,918 | 26,434 | 158,887 |
| 1963 | 158,887 | 57,204 | 26,029 | 26,744 | 163,318 |
| 1964 | 163,318 | 59,960 | 25,744 | 27,001 | 170,533 |
| 1965 | 170,533 | 68,507 | 24,917 | 30,168 | 183,955 |
| 1966 | 183,955 | 85,031 | 26,511 | 34,964 | 207,511 |
| 1967 | 207,511 | 97,896 | 37,299 | 47,957 | 220,151 |
| 1968 | [3] 207,517 | 111,012 | 37,287 | 43,246 | 237,996 |
| 1969 [4] | 237,996 | 123,163 | 39,646 | 47,561 | 273,952 |
| 1970 | [3] 269,626 | 108,779 | 45,102 | 53,610 | 279,693 |
| 1971 [4] | [3] 278,431 | 78,535 | 42,071 | 40,891 | 274,004 |
| | Construction trades | | | | |
| 1952 | 77,920 | 33,316 | 15,679 | 18,756 | 76,801 |
| 1953 | 76,801 | 37,102 | 13,523 | 18,393 | 81,987 |
| 1954 | 81,987 | 34,238 | 15,537 | 18,951 | 81,737 |
| 1955 | 81,737 | 47,238 | 13,444 | 14,632 | 100,899 |
| 1956 | 100,899 | 42,873 | 14,588 | 16,565 | 112,619 |
| 1957 [5] | 114,166 | 38,506 | 17,344 | 24,466 | 110,862 |
| 1958 | 110,862 | 34,485 | 20,255 | 16,278 | 108,814 |
| 1959 | 108,814 | 37,894 | 21,067 | 18,942 | 106,699 |
| 1960 | 106,699 | 33,939 | 16,656 | 21,019 | 102,963 |
| 1961 | 102,963 | 33,446 | 17,251 | 18,407 | 100,751 |
| 1962 | 100,751 | 36,994 | 16,477 | 18,222 | 103,046 |
| 1963 | 103,046 | 36,763 | 15,559 | 17,337 | 106,913 |
| 1964 | 106,913 | 38,556 | 16,286 | 19,347 | 109,836 |
| 1965 | 109,836 | 41,379 | 16,201 | 20,082 | 114,932 |
| 1966 | 114,932 | 46,120 | 16,352 | 22,507 | 122,193 |
| 1967 | 122,193 | 48,190 | 22,051 | 26,956 | 121,376 |
| 1968 | [3] 115,236 | 58,899 | 20,263 | 21,360 | 132,512 |
| 1969 | 132,512 | 55,469 | 22,950 | 28,020 | 137,011 |
| 1970 | [3] 152,342 | [7] 57,321 | 21,414 | 27,143 | 161,106 |
| 1971 | [3] 137,660 | 43,727 | 21,728 | 17,839 | 141,820 |
| | Metalworking trades | | | | |
| 1952 | 14,645 | 5,553 | 2,149 | 2,552 | 15,497 |
| 1953 | 15,497 | 9,143 | 2,210 | 3,292 | 19,138 |
| 1954 | 19,138 | 6,352 | 3,641 | 3,418 | 18,431 |
| 1955 | 18,431 | 7,797 | 3,617 | 2,176 | 20,435 |
| 1956 | 20,435 | 8,058 | 4,253 | 2,622 | 21,618 |
| 1957 | 21,618 | 8,289 | 4,740 | 4,740 | 20,427 |
| 1958 | 20,427 | 3,400 | 2,541 | 2,357 | 18,929 |
| 1959 | 18,929 | 5,789 | 3,537 | 2,439 | 18,742 |
| 1960 [6] | 24,898 | 7,846 | 4,986 | 3,963 | 23,795 |
| 1961 | 23,795 | 6,819 | 4,719 | 3,669 | 22,226 |
| 1962 | 22,226 | 8,351 | 3,611 | 3,428 | 23,538 |
| 1963 | 23,538 | 9,019 | 3,799 | 3,927 | 24,831 |
| 1964 | 24,831 | 10,704 | 3,923 | 3,652 | 27,960 |
| 1965 | 27,960 | 14,032 | 3,770 | 4,123 | 34,099 |
| 1966 | 34,099 | 21,918 | 4,799 | 6,461 | 44,757 |
| 1967 | 44,757 | 30,669 | 8,470 | 12,357 | 54,599 |
| 1968 | [3] 47,436 | 25,959 | 6,916 | 10,155 | 56,324 |
| 1969 | 56,324 | 22,638 | 10,277 | 11,985 | 56,700 |
| 1970 | [3] 57,406 | [7] 18,394 | 11,051 | 11,084 | 53,665 |
| 1971 | [3] 40,076 | 9,153 | 7,857 | 6,446 | 34,926 |

Footnotes at end of table.

## Table F–11. Training Status of Registered Apprentices in Selected Trades, 1947–71—Continued

| Year | In training at beginning of year | Apprentice actions during year | | | In training at end of year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | New registrations and reinstatements | Completions | Cancellations [1] | |
| | Printing trades | | | | |
| 1952 | 10,060 | 2,651 | 2,513 | 1,527 | 8,680 |
| 1953 | 8,680 | 4,064 | 1,959 | 1,149 | 9,636 |
| 1954 | 9,636 | 3,884 | 2,093 | 1,352 | 10,075 |
| 1955 | 10,075 | 6,556 | 1,435 | 998 | 14,198 |
| 1956 | 14,198 | 3,590 | 1,966 | 1,326 | 14,496 |
| 1957 | 14,496 | 3,679 | 1,844 | 2,113 | 14,218 |
| 1958 | 14,218 | 2,167 | 1,953 | 1,014 | 13,418 |
| 1959 | 13,418 | 2,050 | 1,803 | 922 | 12,743 |
| 1960 | 12,743 | 3,126 | 1,675 | 935 | 13,259 |
| 1961 | 13,259 | 2,968 | 2,526 | 864 | 12,837 |
| 1962 | 12,837 | 3,222 | 2,286 | 1,005 | 12,768 |
| 1963 | 12,768 | 3,108 | 2,569 | 1,178 | 12,129 |
| 1964 | 12,129 | 2,400 | 2,267 | 845 | 11,417 |
| 1965 | 11,417 | 2,587 | 1,565 | 757 | 11,682 |
| 1966 | 11,682 | 3,511 | 1,692 | 1,138 | 12,363 |
| 1967 | 12,363 | 3,933 | 2,073 | 2,577 | 11,646 |
| 1968 | [2] 11,236 | 5,349 | 2,124 | 1,611 | 12,850 |
| 1969 | 12,850 | 6,019 | 2,977 | 2,066 | 13,826 |
| 1970 | [3] 13,706 | [7] 5,991 | 2,900 | 1,867 | 14,930 |
| 1971 | [3] 10,997 | 3,092 | 1,724 | 1,104 | 11,261 |

[1] Includes voluntary quits, layoffs, discharges, out-of-State transfers, upgrading within certain trades, and suspensions for military service.

[2] Also includes miscellaneous trades, not shown separately.

[3] The difference from the number in training at the end of the previous year reflects changes in the reporting system.

[4] Figures for individual trades do not add to totals (aside from the inclusion in the total of miscellaneous trades, not shown separately) because of the absence of trade detail for California in 1969 and for California, Florida, Louisiana, and New York in 1971.

[5] The difference from the number in training at the end of the previous year reflects revisions of 1969 yearend figures reported by most States. In metalworking trades, the transfer of auto body builders to miscellaneous trades also accounts for part of the difference.

[6] Includes lathers beginning 1957.

[7] Estimated.

[8] Includes new apprenticeship programs beginning 1960, mainly silversmiths, goldsmiths, coppersmiths, blacksmiths, and airplane mechanics.

## Table F–12. Enrollments in Federally Aided Vocational-Technical Education, by Type of Program, Fiscal Years 1965–71

| Fiscal year | Total | Agriculture | Distribution | Health | Home economics, gainful | Consumer and homemaking | Office | Technical | Trades and industry | Special [1] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number (thousands) | | | | | | | | | |
| 1965 | 5,431 | 888 | 333 | 67 | 14 | 2,085 | 731 | 226 | 1,088 | ..... |
| Secondary | 2,819 | 517 | 76 | 9 | 5 | 1,438 | 498 | 24 | 253 | ..... |
| Postsecondary | 207 | 2 | 6 | 21 | 1 | 1 | 44 | 72 | 60 | ..... |
| Adult | 2,404 | 369 | 251 | 37 | 8 | 646 | 189 | 130 | 775 | ..... |
| 1966 | 6,070 | 907 | 420 | 84 | 42 | 1,856 | 1,238 | 254 | 1,269 | ..... |
| Secondary | 3,048 | 510 | 102 | 10 | 13 | 1,267 | 798 | 29 | 319 | ..... |
| Postsecondary | 442 | 6 | 16 | 36 | 2 | 1 | 165 | 100 | 116 | ..... |
| Adult | 2,580 | 391 | 303 | 37 | 27 | 588 | 274 | 125 | 835 | ..... |
| 1967 | 7,048 | 935 | 481 | 115 | 62 | 2,125 | 1,572 | 266 | 1,491 | ..... |
| Secondary | 3,533 | 509 | 151 | 17 | 22 | 1,453 | 985 | 28 | 368 | ..... |
| Postsecondary | 500 | 8 | 21 | 54 | 3 | 1 | 193 | 97 | 123 | ..... |
| Adult | 3,015 | 418 | 309 | 44 | 37 | 671 | 394 | 141 | 1,000 | ..... |
| 1968 | 7,534 | 851 | 575 | 141 | 73 | 2,210 | 1,736 | 270 | 1,629 | 49 |
| Secondary | 3,843 | 528 | 176 | 21 | 29 | 1,529 | 1,060 | 36 | 422 | 42 |
| Postsecondary | 593 | 11 | 45 | 65 | 3 | 1 | 225 | 105 | 138 | [2] |
| Adult | 3,098 | 312 | 354 | 55 | 40 | 681 | 451 | 129 | 1,069 | 7 |
| 1969 | 7,979 | 851 | 563 | 175 | 113 | 2,336 | 1,835 | 315 | 1,721 | 70 |
| Secondary | 4,079 | 536 | 184 | 23 | 41 | 1,629 | 1,122 | 32 | 459 | 53 |
| Postsecondary | 706 | 16 | 61 | 92 | 11 | 102 | 218 | 131 | 174 | 1 |
| Adult | 3,194 | 299 | 319 | 60 | 62 | 703 | 494 | 153 | 1,088 | 16 |
| 1970 | 8,794 | 853 | 529 | 198 | 151 | 2,419 | 2,111 | 272 | 1,906 | 354 |
| Secondary | 5,114 | 551 | 230 | 32 | 66 | 1,868 | 1,331 | 34 | 692 | 310 |
| Postsecondary | 1,013 | 23 | 82 | 103 | 20 | 25 | 331 | 152 | 261 | 17 |
| Adult | 2,666 | 279 | 217 | 64 | 65 | 527 | 449 | 86 | 953 | 27 |
| 1971 | 10,495 | 845 | 578 | 270 | 197 | 2,932 | 2,227 | 314 | 2,075 | 1,057 |
| Secondary | 6,495 | 562 | 241 | 43 | 100 | 2,316 | 1,393 | 36 | 809 | 991 |
| Postsecondary | 1,141 | 28 | 86 | 138 | 26 | 27 | 335 | 178 | 310 | 13 |
| Adult | 2,860 | 255 | 251 | 88 | 71 | 589 | 496 | 100 | 956 | 53 |
| | Percent distribution of total enrollments [3] | | | | | | | | | |
| 1965 | 100.0 | 16.3 | 6.1 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 38.4 | 13.5 | 4.2 | 20.0 | ..... |
| 1966 | 100.0 | 14.9 | 6.9 | 1.4 | .7 | 30.6 | 20.4 | 4.2 | 20.9 | ..... |
| 1967 | 100.0 | 13.3 | 6.8 | 1.6 | .9 | 30.2 | 22.3 | 3.8 | 21.2 | ..... |
| 1968 | 100.0 | 11.3 | 7.6 | 1.9 | 1.0 | 29.3 | 23.0 | 3.6 | 21.6 | 0.7 |
| 1969 | 100.0 | 10.7 | 7.1 | 2.2 | 1.4 | 29.3 | 23.0 | 3.9 | 21.6 | .9 |
| 1970 | 100.0 | 9.7 | 6.0 | 2.3 | 1.7 | 27.5 | 24.0 | 3.1 | 21.7 | 4.0 |
| 1971 | 100.0 | 8.1 | 5.5 | 2.6 | 1.9 | 27.9 | 21.2 | 3.0 | 19.8 | 10.1 |

[1] Includes enrollments in exemplary, prevocational, prepostsecondary, and remedial programs.
[2] Less than 500.
[3] Based on unrounded data.

SOURCE: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education.

## Table G–1. Indexes of Output per Man-Hour and Related Data [1] for the Private Economy and Year-to-Year Percent Change, 1947–72

| Year | Indexes (1967=100) | | | | | Percent change over previous year [2] | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total private | Farm | Nonfarm | | | Total private | Farm | Nonfarm | | |
| | | | Total | Manufacturing | Nonmanufacturing | | | Total | Manufacturing | Nonmanufacturing |
| | Output per man-hour | | | | | | | | | |
| 1947 | 51.3 | 29.2 | 57.1 | 54.8 | 58.2 | | | | | |
| 1948 | 53.6 | 34.0 | 58.8 | 57.9 | 59.2 | 4.5 | 16.3 | 3.0 | 5.6 | 1.8 |
| 1949 | 55.3 | 33.1 | 61.1 | 60.0 | 61.8 | 3.2 | −2.5 | 4.0 | 3.7 | 4.4 |
| 1950 | 59.7 | 37.7 | 65.0 | 64.4 | 65.3 | 8.1 | 13.9 | 6.3 | 7.2 | 5.7 |
| 1951 | 61.5 | 37.9 | 66.3 | 65.9 | 66.4 | 3.0 | .4 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 1.7 |
| 1952 | 62.7 | 41.2 | 66.9 | 66.2 | 67.2 | 1.9 | 8.8 | .9 | .4 | 1.2 |
| 1953 | 65.3 | 46.7 | 68.9 | 68.3 | 68.9 | 4.2 | 13.2 | 2.9 | 3.3 | 2.5 |
| 1954 | 66.9 | 49.1 | 70.5 | 69.5 | 71.0 | 2.4 | 5.1 | 2.3 | 1.7 | 3.0 |
| 1955 | 69.9 | 49.5 | 73.6 | 73.7 | 73.4 | 4.4 | .9 | 4.4 | 6.0 | 3.5 |
| 1956 | 70.0 | 51.6 | 73.2 | 72.9 | 73.3 | .2 | 4.3 | −.6 | −1.1 | −.2 |
| 1957 | 72.0 | 54.7 | 74.8 | 74.4 | 75.0 | 2.9 | 6.0 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 2.4 |
| 1958 | 74.3 | 60.4 | 76.7 | 74.4 | 78.0 | 3.1 | 10.3 | 2.5 | 0 | 3.9 |
| 1959 | 76.9 | 61.5 | 79.3 | 78.5 | 79.8 | 3.6 | 1.8 | 3.4 | 5.6 | 2.3 |
| 1960 | 78.2 | 64.9 | 80.3 | 79.9 | 80.6 | 1.6 | 5.6 | 1.2 | 1.8 | 1.1 |
| 1961 | 80.9 | 70.0 | 82.7 | 81.8 | 83.3 | 3.5 | 7.9 | 3.0 | 2.4 | 3.3 |
| 1962 | 84.7 | 71.7 | 86.4 | 86.6 | 86.5 | 4.7 | 2.3 | 4.6 | 5.8 | 3.9 |
| 1963 | 87.7 | 78.1 | 89.1 | 90.1 | 88.7 | 3.6 | 9.0 | 3.1 | 4.0 | 2.6 |
| 1964 | 91.1 | 79.5 | 92.4 | 94.5 | 91.5 | 3.9 | 1.7 | 3.7 | 4.9 | 3.1 |
| 1965 | 94.2 | 86.9 | 95.1 | 96.3 | 93.5 | 3.4 | 9.3 | 2.9 | 4.1 | 2.2 |
| 1966 | 98.0 | 90.5 | 98.4 | 99.9 | 97.6 | 4.0 | 8.3 | 3.5 | 1.6 | 4.4 |
| 1967 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 2.1 | 6.3 | 1.6 | .1 | 2.5 |
| 1968 | 102.9 | 100.2 | 102.9 | 104.7 | 101.9 | 2.9 | .2 | 2.9 | 4.7 | 1.9 |
| 1969 | 103.3 | 110.2 | 102.7 | 107.4 | 100.4 | .4 | 10.1 | −.1 | 2.5 | −1.5 |
| 1970 | 104.3 | 119.6 | 103.4 | 108.1 | 101.3 | 1.0 | 8.5 | .6 | .7 | .9 |
| 1971 | 108.1 | 125.3 | 107.1 | 114.4 | 104.1 | 3.6 | 4.7 | 3.6 | 5.8 | 2.7 |
| 1972 p | 112.7 | 112.5 | 112.1 | 119.1 | 109.4 | 4.2 | −10.1 | 4.7 | 4.0 | 5.0 |
| | Output per employed person | | | | | | | | | |
| 1947 | 56.5 | 32.9 | 61.4 | 55.2 | 64.5 | | | | | |
| 1948 | 58.5 | 38.0 | 62.7 | 57.9 | 65.2 | 3.5 | 15.6 | 2.2 | 4.8 | 1.0 |
| 1949 | 59.5 | 36.4 | 64.4 | 58.9 | 67.2 | 1.8 | −4.3 | 2.6 | 1.8 | 3.1 |
| 1950 | 64.4 | 40.8 | 68.9 | 64.9 | 70.8 | 8.2 | 12.3 | 7.0 | 10.2 | 5.3 |
| 1951 | 66.2 | 41.4 | 70.3 | 66.5 | 71.9 | 2.8 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 1.6 |
| 1952 | 67.3 | 44.6 | 70.9 | 66.9 | 72.6 | 1.6 | 7.7 | .9 | .6 | 1.0 |
| 1953 | 69.7 | 51.1 | 72.5 | 68.3 | 74.0 | 3.6 | 14.6 | 2.3 | 2.9 | 1.9 |
| 1954 | 70.7 | 52.8 | 73.5 | 68.7 | 75.8 | 1.4 | 3.2 | 1.4 | −.1 | 2.4 |
| 1955 | 74.1 | 52.5 | 77.2 | 74.4 | 78.4 | 4.8 | −.6 | 5.1 | 8.2 | 3.4 |
| 1956 | 73.6 | 53.6 | 76.4 | 73.2 | 77.9 | −.6 | 2.1 | −1.0 | −1.6 | −.6 |
| 1957 | 74.8 | 55.4 | 77.2 | 73.8 | 78.9 | 1.5 | 3.5 | 1.1 | .8 | 1.3 |
| 1958 | 76.3 | 60.6 | 78.4 | 73.0 | 81.3 | 2.1 | 9.4 | 1.5 | −1.1 | 3.1 |
| 1959 | 79.5 | 61.7 | 81.7 | 78.6 | 83.3 | 4.2 | 1.8 | 4.2 | 7.7 | 2.4 |
| 1960 | 80.4 | 65.6 | 82.2 | 79.0 | 83.9 | 1.1 | 6.3 | .7 | .5 | .8 |
| 1961 | 82.5 | 69.7 | 84.1 | 81.0 | 85.9 | 2.6 | 6.2 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.3 |
| 1962 | 86.6 | 72.3 | 88.1 | 86.4 | 89.1 | 5.0 | 3.7 | 4.8 | 6.7 | 3.8 |
| 1963 | 89.5 | 78.1 | 90.8 | 90.0 | 91.3 | 3.4 | 8.1 | 3.0 | 4.2 | 2.4 |
| 1964 | 92.8 | 79.7 | 94.0 | 94.8 | 93.8 | 3.7 | 1.9 | 3.6 | 5.3 | 2.8 |
| 1965 | 96.2 | 88.2 | 96.9 | 99.6 | 95.7 | 3.6 | 10.8 | 3.1 | 5.0 | 2.0 |
| 1966 | 99.3 | 91.3 | 99.7 | 101.3 | 98.8 | 3.2 | 3.5 | 2.9 | 1.7 | 3.3 |
| 1967 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | .7 | 9.5 | .3 | −1.2 | 1.2 |
| 1968 | 102.4 | 99.0 | 102.5 | 104.9 | 101.3 | 2.4 | −1.0 | 2.5 | 4.9 | 1.3 |
| 1969 | 102.5 | 108.5 | 102.1 | 107.4 | 99.5 | .1 | 9.6 | −.4 | 2.4 | −1.7 |
| 1970 | 102.2 | 116.7 | 101.4 | 106.5 | 99.4 | −.4 | 7.6 | −.7 | −.8 | −.1 |
| 1971 | 105.6 | 122.8 | 104.6 | 113.0 | 101.7 | 3.3 | 5.2 | 3.2 | 6.1 | 2.3 |
| 1972 p | 110.1 | 109.1 | 109.8 | 119.0 | 106.6 | 4.3 | −11.1 | 4.9 | 5.3 | 4.8 |
| | Output | | | | | | | | | |
| 1947 | 45.6 | 71.1 | 44.5 | 44.7 | 44.5 | | | | | |
| 1948 | 47.8 | 79.5 | 46.5 | 46.9 | 46.3 | 4.8 | 11.8 | 4.4 | 4.9 | 4.1 |
| 1949 | 47.6 | 77.0 | 46.4 | 44.2 | 47.6 | −.3 | −3.2 | −.1 | −5.6 | 2.8 |
| 1950 | 52.5 | 81.2 | 51.3 | 51.3 | 51.4 | 10.2 | 5.4 | 10.6 | 16.1 | 7.8 |
| 1951 | 55.8 | 77.0 | 55.0 | 56.5 | 54.1 | 6.3 | −5.2 | 7.0 | 10.1 | 5.4 |
| 1952 | 57.2 | 79.5 | 56.3 | 57.8 | 55.5 | 2.5 | 3.3 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 2.6 |
| 1953 | 60.1 | 83.7 | 59.1 | 62.6 | 57.3 | 5.1 | 5.3 | 5.1 | 8.3 | 3.2 |
| 1954 | 59.3 | 85.4 | 58.3 | 58.2 | 58.3 | −1.3 | 2.0 | −1.5 | −7.1 | 1.7 |
| 1955 | 64.3 | 87.4 | 63.4 | 65.0 | 62.5 | 8.5 | 2.5 | 8.8 | 11.8 | 7.2 |
| 1956 | 65.6 | 87.0 | 64.7 | 65.3 | 64.4 | 1.9 | −.5 | 2.0 | .4 | 3.0 |
| 1957 | 66.5 | 84.9 | 65.7 | 65.5 | 65.9 | 1.4 | −2.4 | 1.6 | .4 | 2.3 |
| 1958 | 65.6 | 87.0 | 64.8 | 60.2 | 67.2 | −1.3 | 2.5 | −1.5 | −8.1 | 2.0 |
| 1959 | 70.2 | 88.3 | 69.5 | 67.6 | 70.4 | 7.0 | 1.4 | 7.3 | 12.3 | 4.9 |
| 1960 | 71.9 | 91.6 | 71.1 | 68.6 | 72.5 | 2.4 | 3.8 | 2.4 | 1.4 | 2.9 |
| 1961 | 73.2 | 92.9 | 72.5 | 68.3 | 74.6 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 1.9 | −.4 | 3.0 |
| 1962 | 78.2 | 92.5 | 77.6 | 75.2 | 78.9 | 6.8 | −.5 | 7.1 | 10.1 | 5.7 |
| 1963 | 81.5 | 95.4 | 80.9 | 79.0 | 81.9 | 4.2 | 3.2 | 4.3 | 5.0 | 3.9 |
| 1964 | 86.2 | 93.3 | 85.9 | 84.5 | 86.6 | 5.7 | −2.2 | 6.1 | 7.0 | 5.7 |
| 1965 | 91.8 | 99.2 | 91.5 | 92.7 | 90.9 | 6.6 | 6.3 | 6.6 | 9.7 | 5.0 |
| 1966 | 97.7 | 93.7 | 97.9 | 100.1 | 96.7 | 6.4 | −5.5 | 7.0 | 8.0 | 6.4 |
| 1967 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 2.3 | 6.7 | 2.2 | −.1 | 3.4 |
| 1968 | 104.8 | 97.9 | 105.1 | 106.7 | 104.2 | 4.8 | −2.1 | 5.1 | 6.7 | 4.2 |
| 1969 | 107.7 | 100.8 | 108.0 | 111.3 | 106.2 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 4.3 | 1.9 |
| 1970 | 107.1 | 103.3 | 107.2 | 106.0 | 107.9 | −.5 | 2.5 | −.7 | −4.7 | 1.6 |
| 1971 | 110.3 | 106.7 | 110.4 | 107.8 | 111.8 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 1.7 | 3.7 |
| 1972 p | 118.0 | 97.5 | 118.8 | 115.9 | 120.3 | 7.0 | −8.6 | 7.6 | 7.5 | 7.6 |

Footnotes at end of table.

## Table G–1. Indexes of Output per Man-Hour and Related Data [1] for the Private Economy and Year-to-Year Percent Change, 1947–72—Continued

| Year | Indexes (1967=100) | | | | | Percent change over previous year [2] | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total private | Farm | Nonfarm | | | Total private | Farm | Nonfarm | | |
| | | | Total | Manufacturing | Nonmanufacturing | | | Total | Manufacturing | Nonmanufacturing |
| | Employment | | | | | | | | | |
| 1947 | 80.6 | 216.5 | 72.6 | 81.0 | 68.9 | | | | | |
| 1948 | 81.7 | 209.2 | 74.1 | 81.0 | 71.1 | 1.3 | −3.3 | 2.1 | 0.1 | 3.1 |
| 1949 | 80.0 | 211.7 | 72.2 | 75.1 | 70.9 | −2.1 | 1.2 | −2.6 | −7.3 | −.3 |
| 1950 | 81.5 | 198.7 | 74.6 | 79.2 | 72.5 | 1.9 | −6.1 | 3.3 | 5.4 | 2.4 |
| 1951 | 84.3 | 185.8 | 78.2 | 85.1 | 75.2 | 3.3 | −6.5 | 4.9 | 7.5 | 3.7 |
| 1952 | 85.0 | 178.2 | 79.5 | 86.4 | 76.4 | .9 | −4.1 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.6 |
| 1953 | 86.2 | 163.7 | 81.6 | 91.0 | 77.5 | 1.4 | −8.2 | 2.7 | 5.3 | 1.4 |
| 1954 | 83.9 | 161.7 | 79.3 | 84.6 | 77.0 | −2.7 | −1.2 | −2.8 | −7.0 | −.7 |
| 1955 | 86.9 | 166.7 | 82.1 | 87.4 | 79.8 | 3.5 | 3.1 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 3.7 |
| 1956 | 89.0 | 162.5 | 84.7 | 89.2 | 82.7 | 2.5 | −2.5 | 3.1 | 2.0 | 3.6 |
| 1957 | 88.9 | 153.2 | 85.1 | 88.8 | 83.5 | −.1 | −5.7 | .5 | −.4 | 1.0 |
| 1958 | 86.0 | 143.5 | 82.6 | 82.5 | 82.6 | −3.3 | −6.3 | −3.0 | −7.1 | −1.0 |
| 1959 | 88.3 | 143.0 | 85.0 | 86.0 | 84.6 | 2.6 | −.4 | 2.9 | 4.3 | 2.4 |
| 1960 | 89.5 | 139.6 | 86.5 | 86.8 | 86.3 | 1.3 | −2.4 | 1.7 | .9 | 2.1 |
| 1961 | 88.8 | 133.2 | 86.2 | 84.4 | 86.9 | −.7 | −4.6 | −.4 | −2.8 | .7 |
| 1962 | 90.3 | 127.9 | 88.1 | 87.1 | 88.5 | 1.7 | −4.0 | 2.2 | 3.2 | 1.9 |
| 1963 | 91.0 | 122.1 | 89.2 | 87.8 | 89.8 | .8 | −4.6 | 1.2 | .8 | 1.4 |
| 1964 | 92.8 | 117.1 | 91.4 | 89.2 | 92.3 | 2.0 | −4.1 | 2.4 | 1.6 | 2.8 |
| 1965 | 95.5 | 112.4 | 94.5 | 93.2 | 95.0 | 2.9 | −4.0 | 3.4 | 4.5 | 2.9 |
| 1966 | 98.4 | 102.7 | 98.2 | 98.9 | 97.9 | 3.1 | −8.6 | 3.9 | 6.2 | 3.0 |
| 1967 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 1.6 | −2.6 | 1.8 | 1.1 | 2.2 |
| 1968 | 102.3 | 98.9 | 102.5 | 101.7 | 102.9 | 2.3 | −1.1 | 2.5 | 1.7 | 2.9 |
| 1969 | 105.0 | 92.9 | 105.8 | 103.6 | 106.7 | 2.6 | −6.0 | 3.1 | 1.9 | 3.7 |
| 1970 | 104.8 | 88.5 | 105.8 | 99.5 | 108.5 | −.2 | −4.7 | 0 | −3.9 | 1.7 |
| 1971 | 104.5 | 86.9 | 105.5 | 95.4 | 110.0 | −.3 | −1.8 | −.3 | −4.2 | 1.3 |
| 1972 p | 107.1 | 89.4 | 108.2 | 97.4 | 112.9 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 2.1 | 2.6 |
| | Man-hours | | | | | | | | | |
| 1947 | 88.8 | 243.4 | 78.0 | 81.5 | 76.4 | | | | | |
| 1948 | 89.2 | 233.9 | 79.1 | 80.9 | 78.2 | 0.4 | −3.9 | 1.3 | −0.7 | 2.3 |
| 1949 | 86.2 | 232.4 | 76.0 | 73.7 | 77.1 | −3.4 | −.7 | −3.9 | −8.9 | −1.5 |
| 1950 | 87.9 | 215.1 | 79.0 | 79.8 | 78.6 | 2.0 | −7.4 | 4.0 | 8.3 | 2.0 |
| 1951 | 90.7 | 203.1 | 82.9 | 85.9 | 81.5 | 3.2 | −5.6 | 4.9 | 7.6 | 3.6 |
| 1952 | 91.2 | 192.8 | 84.1 | 87.3 | 82.6 | .5 | −5.1 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.4 |
| 1953 | 92.0 | 179.3 | 85.9 | 91.6 | 83.2 | .8 | −7.0 | 2.1 | 4.9 | .7 |
| 1954 | 88.6 | 173.9 | 82.6 | 83.7 | 82.2 | −3.7 | −3.0 | −3.8 | −8.6 | −1.2 |
| 1955 | 92.1 | 176.7 | 86.1 | 88.2 | 85.2 | 3.9 | 1.6 | 4.2 | 5.5 | 3.6 |
| 1956 | 93.7 | 168.6 | 88.4 | 89.5 | 87.9 | 1.7 | −4.6 | 2.6 | 1.5 | 3.2 |
| 1957 | 92.3 | 155.3 | 87.9 | 88.1 | 87.8 | −1.5 | −7.9 | −.6 | −1.6 | −.1 |
| 1958 | 88.4 | 144.2 | 84.5 | 80.9 | 86.1 | −4.2 | −7.1 | −3.9 | −8.1 | −1.9 |
| 1959 | 91.2 | 143.6 | 87.6 | 88.1 | 88.3 | 3.3 | −.4 | 3.7 | 6.4 | 2.5 |
| 1960 | 92.0 | 141.2 | 88.6 | 85.8 | 89.9 | .8 | −1.7 | 1.1 | −.3 | 1.8 |
| 1961 | 90.6 | 132.6 | 87.7 | 83.5 | 89.6 | −1.5 | −6.0 | −1.0 | −2.7 | −.3 |
| 1962 | 92.4 | 129.0 | 89.8 | 86.9 | 91.2 | 2.0 | −2.7 | 2.5 | 4.1 | 1.8 |
| 1963 | 92.9 | 122.1 | 90.9 | 87.7 | 92.3 | .6 | −5.4 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.3 |
| 1964 | 94.5 | 117.4 | 92.9 | 89.4 | 94.6 | 1.8 | −3.8 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 2.4 |
| 1965 | 97.4 | 114.1 | 96.3 | 94.3 | 97.2 | 3.1 | −2.8 | 3.6 | 5.4 | 2.8 |
| 1966 | 99.7 | 103.6 | 99.5 | 100.2 | 99.1 | 2.4 | −12.7 | 3.3 | 6.3 | 2.0 |
| 1967 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | .3 | .4 | .5 | −.2 | .9 |
| 1968 | 101.8 | 97.8 | 102.1 | 101.9 | 102.2 | 1.8 | −2.2 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 2.2 |
| 1969 | 104.2 | 91.5 | 105.1 | 103.7 | 105.7 | 2.3 | −6.4 | 2.9 | 1.8 | 3.4 |
| 1970 | 102.6 | 86.4 | 103.8 | 98.1 | 106.5 | −1.5 | −5.5 | −1.3 | −5.4 | .7 |
| 1971 | 102.0 | 85.2 | 103.2 | 94.2 | 107.4 | −.6 | −1.4 | −.6 | −4.0 | .9 |
| 1972 p | 104.7 | 86.6 | 105.9 | 97.4 | 110.0 | 2.6 | 1.7 | 2.7 | 3.4 | 2.4 |

p Preliminary.

[1] Output refers to gross national product in 1958 dollars. The man-hours data are based principally on employment and hours derived from the monthly payroll survey of establishments.

[2] Based on original data, not on the indexes shown.

SOURCE: Output indexes based on data from the Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis. All other data from the Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.



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## Table G–2. Indexes of Compensation per Man-Hour, Unit Labor Costs, and Prices, and Year-to-Year Percent Change, 1947–72

| Year | Indexes (1967=100) | | | | Percent change over previous year [1] | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total private | Private nonfarm | | | Total private | Private nonfarm | | |
| | | Total | Manufacturing | Nonmanufacturing | | Total | Manufacturing | Nonmanufacturing |
| | Compensation per man-hour [2] | | | | | | | |
| 1947 | 36.2 | 38.3 | 37.1 | 38.9 | | | | |
| 1948 | 39.5 | 41.8 | 40.7 | 42.3 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 9.7 | 8.7 |
| 1949 | 40.1 | 43.0 | 42.6 | 43.3 | 1.5 | 2.9 | 4.7 | 2.4 |
| 1950 | 42.8 | 45.3 | 44.7 | 45.7 | 6.8 | 5.5 | 4.7 | 5.5 |
| 1951 | 46.9 | 49.3 | 49.3 | 49.1 | 9.6 | 8.7 | 10.4 | 7.5 |
| 1952 | 49.8 | 52.0 | 52.4 | 51.5 | 6.1 | 5.5 | 6.4 | 4.9 |
| 1953 | 52.9 | 54.9 | 55.3 | 54.2 | 6.3 | 5.6 | 5.4 | 5.3 |
| 1954 | 54.5 | 56.6 | 57.8 | 55.9 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 4.6 | 3.1 |
| 1955 | 55.9 | 58.6 | 60.0 | 57.6 | 2.6 | 3.5 | 3.8 | 3.0 |
| 1956 | 59.5 | 62.0 | 63.9 | 60.8 | 6.4 | 5.8 | 6.5 | 5.6 |
| 1957 | 63.3 | 65.5 | 67.7 | 64.3 | 6.5 | 5.7 | 6.0 | 5.7 |
| 1958 | 66.0 | 68.1 | 70.6 | 66.9 | 4.2 | 3.8 | 4.2 | 4.2 |
| 1959 | 69.0 | 71.0 | 73.5 | 69.7 | 4.6 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.1 |
| 1960 | 71.7 | 73.9 | 76.6 | 72.6 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.2 |
| 1961 | 74.4 | 76.3 | 79.0 | 75.1 | 3.8 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.5 |
| 1962 | 77.7 | 79.3 | 82.3 | 77.9 | 4.4 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 3.7 |
| 1963 | 80.8 | 82.2 | 85.0 | 80.9 | 4.0 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 3.8 |
| 1964 | 84.9 | 86.1 | 89.0 | 84.8 | 5.0 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 4.8 |
| 1965 | 88.4 | 89.2 | 91.2 | 88.3 | 4.1 | 3.7 | 2.6 | 4.0 |
| 1966 | 94.5 | 94.6 | 95.3 | 94.2 | 6.9 | 6.1 | 4.5 | 6.7 |
| 1967 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 5.0 | 6.2 |
| 1968 | 107.6 | 107.3 | 107.2 | 107.3 | 7.6 | 7.3 | 7.2 | 7.3 |
| 1969 | 115.8 | 114.8 | 114.0 | 115.4 | 7.6 | 7.0 | 6.3 | 7.6 |
| 1970 | 124.6 | 123.1 | 122.1 | 124.3 | 7.6 | 7.2 | 7.1 | 7.7 |
| 1971 | 133.4 | 131.8 | 130.5 | 133.7 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 6.8 | 7.5 |
| 1972 [p] | 141.7 | 140.3 | 138.6 | 142.3 | 6.2 | 6.4 | 6.2 | 6.5 |
| | Unit labor costs | | | | | | | |
| 1947 | 70.6 | 67.1 | 67.7 | 66.9 | | | | |
| 1948 | 73.7 | 71.0 | 70.3 | 71.4 | 4.3 | 5.8 | 3.9 | 6.8 |
| 1949 | 72.5 | 70.3 | 71.0 | 70.0 | −1.6 | −1.0 | 1.0 | −1.9 |
| 1950 | 71.7 | 69.7 | 69.5 | 69.9 | −1.2 | −.8 | −2.3 | −.2 |
| 1951 | 76.3 | 74.3 | 74.8 | 73.9 | 6.4 | 6.6 | 7.9 | 5.7 |
| 1952 | 79.4 | 77.6 | 79.1 | 76.6 | 4.1 | 4.5 | 6.0 | 3.7 |
| 1953 | 81.0 | 79.7 | 80.9 | 78.7 | 2.0 | 2.6 | 2.1 | 2.7 |
| 1954 | 81.5 | 80.3 | 83.2 | 78.8 | .6 | .9 | 2.8 | .1 |
| 1955 | 80.1 | 79.6 | 81.4 | 78.4 | −1.7 | −.9 | −2.1 | −.5 |
| 1956 | 85.0 | 84.7 | 87.6 | 83.0 | 6.2 | 6.4 | 7.6 | 5.8 |
| 1957 | 87.9 | 87.6 | 91.1 | 85.6 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.9 | 3.2 |
| 1958 | 88.9 | 88.7 | 94.9 | 85.8 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 4.2 | .2 |
| 1959 | 89.8 | 89.5 | 93.7 | 87.3 | 1.0 | .9 | −1.3 | 1.8 |
| 1960 | 91.8 | 92.0 | 95.9 | 90.1 | 2.2 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 3.1 |
| 1961 | 92.1 | 92.3 | 96.5 | 90.2 | .3 | .2 | .7 | .2 |
| 1962 | 91.8 | 91.8 | 95.0 | 90.1 | −.3 | −.5 | −1.6 | −.1 |
| 1963 | 92.1 | 92.3 | 94.4 | 91.2 | .4 | .5 | −.7 | 1.2 |
| 1964 | 93.1 | 93.2 | 94.1 | 92.7 | 1.1 | 1.0 | −.3 | 1.6 |
| 1965 | 93.8 | 93.9 | 92.8 | 94.7 | .7 | −.8 | −1.4 | 2.2 |
| 1966 | 96.5 | 96.2 | 95.5 | 96.5 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 1.9 |
| 1967 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 3.7 | 4.0 | 4.9 | 3.7 |
| 1968 | 104.6 | 104.3 | 102.3 | 105.3 | 4.6 | 4.3 | 2.3 | 5.3 |
| 1969 | 112.1 | 111.8 | 106.2 | 115.0 | 7.1 | 7.2 | 3.8 | 9.2 |
| 1970 | 119.4 | 119.1 | 113.0 | 122.7 | 6.5 | 6.6 | 6.4 | 6.7 |
| 1971 | 123.4 | 123.2 | 114.0 | 128.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 | .9 | 4.6 |
| 1972 [p] | 125.7 | 125.1 | 116.4 | 130.1 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 2.1 | 1.4 |
| | Implicit price deflator [3] | | | | | | | |
| 1947 | 66.4 | 63.8 | 66.9 | 62.3 | | | | |
| 1948 | 70.9 | 68.2 | 71.3 | 66.6 | 6.7 | 6.8 | 6.4 | 7.0 |
| 1949 | 70.2 | 68.7 | 72.8 | 66.7 | −1.0 | .8 | 2.1 | .1 |
| 1950 | 70.9 | 69.4 | 73.0 | 67.7 | 1.0 | 1.1 | .3 | 1.5 |
| 1951 | 76.1 | 74.0 | 77.9 | 72.1 | 7.3 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 6.4 |
| 1952 | 77.5 | 75.9 | 79.6 | 74.0 | 1.9 | 2.6 | 2.2 | 2.8 |
| 1953 | 78.1 | 77.2 | 80.6 | 75.9 | .7 | 1.8 | .5 | 2.5 |
| 1954 | 79.1 | 78.5 | 81.6 | 76.9 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 1.3 |
| 1955 | 79.8 | 79.5 | 83.1 | 77.8 | .9 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 1.2 |
| 1956 | 82.3 | 82.3 | 86.9 | 80.0 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 4.6 | 2.8 |
| 1957 | 85.3 | 85.3 | 89.7 | 83.2 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.2 | 3.9 |
| 1958 | 87.1 | 86.8 | 91.9 | 84.3 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 2.4 | 1.4 |
| 1959 | 88.3 | 88.3 | 93.3 | 85.9 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.9 |
| 1960 | 89.5 | 89.6 | 94.1 | 87.3 | 1.4 | 1.4 | .9 | 1.7 |
| 1961 | 90.4 | 90.4 | 94.4 | 88.5 | .9 | .9 | .2 | 1.3 |
| 1962 | 91.2 | 91.2 | 94.4 | 89.6 | .9 | .9 | 0 | 1.3 |
| 1963 | 92.2 | 92.3 | 94.5 | 91.1 | 1.0 | 1.2 | .1 | 1.6 |
| 1964 | 93.2 | 93.4 | 95.4 | 92.4 | 1.2 | 1.3 | .9 | 1.4 |
| 1965 | 94.8 | 94.8 | 95.7 | 94.3 | 1.7 | 1.4 | .4 | 2.1 |
| 1966 | 97.2 | 96.8 | 97.4 | 96.6 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 1.7 | 2.4 |
| 1967 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 2.9 | 3.3 | 2.7 | 3.5 |
| 1968 | 103.6 | 103.5 | 102.3 | 104.2 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 2.3 | 4.2 |
| 1969 | 108.3 | 108.1 | 102.6 | 111.1 | 4.5 | 4.5 | .3 | 6.6 |
| 1970 | 113.5 | 113.5 | 105.9 | 117.1 | 4.8 | 5.0 | 3.2 | 5.4 |
| 1971 | 118.4 | 118.4 | 107.8 | 123.3 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 1.8 | 5.2 |
| 1972 [p] | 121.5 | 120.9 | [4] | [4] | 2.6 | 2.1 | [4] | [4] |

[p] Preliminary.

[1] Based on original data, not on the indexes shown.

[2] Wages and salaries of employees plus employers' contributions for social insurance and private benefit plans. Also includes an estimate of wages, salaries, and supplemental payments for the self-employed.

[3] Current dollar gross product divided by constant dollar gross product.

[4] Not available.

SOURCE: Implicit price deflator indexes based on data from the Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis. All other data from the Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## Table G–3. Gross National Product or Expenditure in Current and Constant Dollars, by Purchasing Sector, 1947–72

| Year | Total gross national product | Personal consumption expenditures | | | | Gross private domestic investment | | | | Net exports of goods and services | Government purchases of goods and services | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total | Durable goods | Nondurable goods | Services | Total | Nonresidential | Residential structures | Change in business inventories | | Total | Federal | | | State and local |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Total | National defense | Other | |
| | Billions of current dollars | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1947 | $231.3 | $160.7 | $20.4 | $90.5 | $49.8 | $34.0 | $23.4 | $11.1 | $−0.5 | $11.5 | $25.1 | $12.5 | $9.1 | $3.5 | $12.6 |
| 1948 | 257.6 | 173.6 | 22.7 | 96.2 | 54.7 | 46.0 | 26.9 | 14.4 | 4.7 | 6.4 | 31.6 | 16.5 | 10.7 | 5.8 | 15.0 |
| 1949 | 256.5 | 176.8 | 24.6 | 94.5 | 57.6 | 35.7 | 25.1 | 13.7 | −3.1 | 6.1 | 37.8 | 20.1 | 13.3 | 6.8 | 17.7 |
| 1950 | 284.8 | 191.0 | 30.5 | 98.1 | 62.4 | 54.1 | 27.9 | 19.4 | 6.8 | 1.8 | 37.9 | 18.4 | 14.1 | 4.3 | 19.5 |
| 1951 | 328.4 | 206.3 | 29.6 | 108.8 | 67.9 | 59.3 | 31.6 | 17.2 | 10.3 | 3.7 | 59.1 | 37.7 | 33.6 | 4.1 | 21.5 |
| 1952 | 345.5 | 216.7 | 29.3 | 114.0 | 73.4 | 51.9 | 31.6 | 17.2 | 3.1 | 2.2 | 74.7 | 51.8 | 45.9 | 5.9 | 22.9 |
| 1953 | 364.6 | 230.0 | 33.2 | 116.8 | 79.9 | 52.6 | 34.2 | 18.0 | .4 | .4 | 81.6 | 57.0 | 48.7 | 8.4 | 24.6 |
| 1954 | 364.8 | 236.5 | 32.8 | 118.3 | 85.4 | 51.7 | 33.6 | 19.7 | −1.5 | 1.8 | 74.8 | 47.4 | 41.2 | 6.2 | 27.4 |
| 1955 | 398.0 | 254.4 | 39.6 | 123.3 | 91.4 | 67.4 | 38.1 | 23.3 | 6.0 | 2.0 | 74.2 | 44.1 | 38.6 | 5.5 | 30.1 |
| 1956 | 419.2 | 266.7 | 38.9 | 129.3 | 98.5 | 70.0 | 43.7 | 21.6 | 4.7 | 4.0 | 78.6 | 45.6 | 40.3 | 5.3 | 33.0 |
| 1957 | 441.1 | 281.4 | 40.8 | 135.6 | 105.0 | 67.9 | 46.4 | 20.2 | 1.3 | 5.7 | 86.1 | 49.5 | 44.2 | 5.3 | 36.6 |
| 1958 | 447.3 | 290.1 | 37.9 | 140.2 | 112.0 | 60.9 | 41.6 | 20.8 | −1.5 | 2.2 | 94.2 | 53.6 | 45.9 | 7.7 | 40.6 |
| 1959 | 483.7 | 311.2 | 44.3 | 146.6 | 120.3 | 75.3 | 45.1 | 25.5 | 4.8 | .1 | 97.0 | 53.7 | 46.0 | 7.8 | 43.3 |
| 1960 | 503.7 | 325.2 | 45.3 | 151.3 | 128.7 | 74.8 | 48.4 | 22.8 | 3.6 | 4.1 | 99.6 | 53.5 | 44.9 | 8.6 | 46.1 |
| 1961 | 520.1 | 335.2 | 44.3 | 155.9 | 135.1 | 71.7 | 47.0 | 22.6 | 2.0 | 5.6 | 107.6 | 57.4 | 47.8 | 9.6 | 50.2 |
| 1962 | 560.3 | 355.1 | 49.5 | 162.6 | 143.0 | 83.0 | 51.7 | 25.3 | 6.0 | 5.1 | 117.1 | 63.4 | 51.6 | 11.8 | 53.7 |
| 1963 | 590.5 | 375.0 | 53.9 | 168.6 | 152.4 | 87.1 | 54.3 | 27.0 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 122.5 | 64.2 | 50.8 | 13.5 | 58.2 |
| 1964 | 632.4 | 401.2 | 59.2 | 178.7 | 163.3 | 94.0 | 61.1 | 27.1 | 5.8 | 8.5 | 128.7 | 65.2 | 50.0 | 15.2 | 63.5 |
| 1965 | 684.9 | 432.8 | 66.3 | 191.1 | 175.5 | 108.1 | 71.3 | 27.2 | 9.6 | 6.9 | 137.0 | 66.9 | 50.1 | 16.8 | 70.1 |
| 1966 | 749.9 | 466.3 | 70.8 | 205.9 | 188.6 | 121.4 | 81.6 | 23.0 | 14.8 | 5.3 | 156.8 | 77.8 | 60.7 | 17.1 | 79.0 |
| 1967 | 793.9 | 492.1 | 73.1 | 215.0 | 204.0 | 116.6 | 83.3 | 23.1 | 8.2 | 5.2 | 180.1 | 90.7 | 72.4 | 18.4 | 89.4 |
| 1968 | 864.2 | 536.2 | 84.0 | 230.8 | 221.3 | 126.0 | 88.8 | 30.1 | 7.1 | 2.5 | 199.6 | 98.8 | 78.3 | 20.5 | 100.8 |
| 1969 | 930.3 | 579.5 | 90.8 | 245.9 | 242.7 | 139.0 | 98.5 | 32.6 | 7.8 | 1.9 | 210.0 | 98.8 | 78.4 | 20.4 | 111.2 |
| 1970 | 976.4 | 616.8 | 90.5 | 264.4 | 261.8 | 137.1 | 100.9 | 31.2 | 4.9 | 3.6 | 219.0 | 96.5 | 75.1 | 21.5 | 122.5 |
| 1971 | 1,050.4 | 664.9 | 103.5 | 278.1 | 283.3 | 152.0 | 105.8 | 42.6 | 3.6 | .7 | 232.8 | 97.8 | 71.4 | 26.3 | 135.0 |
| 1972 p | 1,152.1 | 721.1 | 116.3 | 299.5 | 305.4 | 180.2 | 120.4 | 53.9 | 5.8 | −4.1 | 254.9 | 105.9 | 76.2 | 29.7 | 148.9 |
| | Billions of constant dollars, 1958 prices | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1947 | $309.9 | $206.3 | $24.7 | $108.3 | $73.4 | $51.5 | $36.2 | $15.4 | $−0.2 | $12.3 | $39.9 | $19.1 | (1) | (1) | $20.7 |
| 1948 | 323.7 | 210.8 | 26.3 | 108.7 | 75.8 | 60.4 | 38.0 | 17.9 | 4.6 | 6.1 | 46.3 | 23.7 | (1) | (1) | 22.8 |
| 1949 | 324.1 | 216.5 | 28.4 | 110.5 | 77.6 | 48.0 | 34.5 | 17.4 | −3.9 | 6.4 | 53.3 | 27.6 | (1) | (1) | 25.7 |
| 1950 | 355.3 | 230.5 | 34.7 | 114.0 | 81.8 | 69.3 | 37.5 | 23.5 | 8.3 | 2.7 | 52.8 | 25.3 | (1) | (1) | 27.5 |
| 1951 | 383.4 | 232.8 | 31.5 | 116.5 | 84.8 | 70.0 | 39.6 | 19.5 | 10.9 | 5.3 | 75.4 | 47.4 | (1) | (1) | 27.9 |
| 1952 | 395.1 | 239.4 | 30.8 | 120.8 | 87.8 | 60.5 | 38.3 | 18.9 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 92.1 | 63.8 | (1) | (1) | 28.4 |
| 1953 | 412.8 | 250.8 | 35.3 | 124.4 | 91.1 | 61.2 | 40.7 | 19.6 | .9 | 1.1 | 99.8 | 70.0 | (1) | (1) | 29.7 |
| 1954 | 407.0 | 255.7 | 35.4 | 125.5 | 94.8 | 59.4 | 39.6 | 21.7 | −2.0 | 3.0 | 88.9 | 56.8 | (1) | (1) | 32.1 |
| 1955 | 438.0 | 274.2 | 43.2 | 131.7 | 99.3 | 75.4 | 43.9 | 25.1 | 6.4 | 3.2 | 85.2 | 50.7 | (1) | (1) | 34.4 |
| 1956 | 446.1 | 281.4 | 41.0 | 136.2 | 104.1 | 74.3 | 47.3 | 22.2 | 4.8 | 5.0 | 85.3 | 49.7 | (1) | (1) | 35.6 |
| 1957 | 452.5 | 288.2 | 41.5 | 138.7 | 108.0 | 68.8 | 47.4 | 20.2 | 1.2 | 6.2 | 89.3 | 51.7 | (1) | (1) | 37.6 |
| 1958 | 447.3 | 290.1 | 37.9 | 140.2 | 112.0 | 60.9 | 41.6 | 20.8 | −1.5 | 2.2 | 94.2 | 53.6 | (1) | (1) | 40.6 |
| 1959 | 475.9 | 307.3 | 43.7 | 146.8 | 116.8 | 73.6 | 44.1 | 24.7 | 4.8 | .3 | 94.7 | 52.5 | (1) | (1) | 42.2 |
| 1960 | 487.7 | 316.1 | 44.9 | 149.6 | 121.6 | 72.4 | 47.1 | 21.9 | 3.5 | 4.3 | 94.9 | 51.4 | (1) | (1) | 43.5 |
| 1961 | 497.2 | 322.5 | 43.9 | 153.0 | 125.6 | 69.0 | 45.5 | 21.6 | 2.0 | 5.1 | 100.5 | 54.6 | (1) | (1) | 45.9 |
| 1962 | 529.8 | 338.4 | 49.2 | 158.2 | 131.1 | 79.4 | 49.7 | 23.8 | 6.0 | 4.5 | 107.5 | 60.0 | (1) | (1) | 47.5 |
| 1963 | 551.0 | 353.3 | 53.7 | 162.2 | 137.4 | 82.5 | 51.9 | 24.8 | 5.8 | 5.6 | 109.6 | 59.5 | (1) | (1) | 50.1 |
| 1964 | 581.1 | 373.7 | 59.0 | 170.3 | 144.4 | 87.8 | 57.8 | 24.2 | 5.8 | 8.3 | 111.2 | 58.1 | (1) | (1) | 53.2 |
| 1965 | 617.8 | 397.7 | 66.6 | 178.6 | 152.5 | 99.2 | 66.3 | 23.8 | 9.0 | 6.2 | 114.7 | 57.9 | (1) | (1) | 56.8 |
| 1966 | 658.1 | 418.1 | 71.7 | 187.0 | 159.4 | 109.3 | 74.1 | 21.3 | 13.9 | 4.2 | 126.5 | 65.4 | (1) | (1) | 61.1 |
| 1967 | 675.2 | 430.1 | 72.9 | 190.2 | 167.0 | 101.2 | 73.2 | 20.4 | 7.7 | 3.6 | 140.2 | 74.7 | (1) | (1) | 65.5 |
| 1968 | 706.6 | 452.7 | 81.3 | 197.1 | 174.4 | 105.2 | 75.6 | 23.2 | 6.4 | 1.0 | 147.7 | 78.1 | (1) | (1) | 69.6 |
| 1969 | 725.6 | 469.1 | 85.6 | 201.3 | 182.2 | 110.5 | 80.1 | 23.7 | 6.7 | .2 | 145.9 | 73.5 | (1) | (1) | 72.4 |
| 1970 | 722.1 | 477.0 | 83.1 | 207.0 | 186.8 | 104.0 | 77.6 | 22.3 | 4.1 | 2.2 | 139.0 | 64.7 | (1) | (1) | 74.3 |
| 1971 | 741.7 | 495.4 | 92.1 | 211.1 | 192.2 | 108.6 | 76.8 | 29.1 | 2.6 | .1 | 137.6 | 60.8 | (1) | (1) | 76.8 |
| 1972 p | 780.7 | 524.8 | 103.1 | 220.5 | 201.2 | 123.8 | 84.3 | 35.0 | 4.5 | −1.8 | 142.9 | 61.6 | (1) | (1) | 81.3 |

p Preliminary.
1 Not available.

SOURCE: Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

## Table G–4. Work Stoppages Resulting From Labor-Management Disputes Involving Six or More Workers for at Least 1 Full Day or Shift, 1947–72

| Year | Work stoppages beginning in year | | | | Man-days idle during year (for all stoppages in effect) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of stoppages | Average duration [1] (calendar days) | Workers involved [2] (thousands) | Percent of total economy employed | Number (thousands) | Percent of estimated total working time | | Per worker involved |
| | | | | | | Total economy | Private nonfarm | |
| 1947 | 3,693 | 23.6 | 2,170 | 4.7 | 34,600 | 0.30 | 0.41 | 15.9 |
| 1948 | 3,419 | 21.8 | 1,960 | 4.2 | 24,100 | .28 | .37 | 17.4 |
| 1949 | 3,606 | 22.5 | 3,030 | 6.7 | 50,500 | .44 | .59 | 16.7 |
| 1950 | 4,843 | 19.2 | 2,410 | 5.1 | 38,800 | .33 | .40 | 16.1 |
| 1951 | 4,737 | 17.4 | 2,220 | 4.5 | 22,900 | .18 | .21 | 10.3 |
| 1952 | 5,117 | 19.6 | 3,540 | 7.3 | 59,100 | .48 | .57 | 16.7 |
| 1953 | 5,091 | 20.3 | 2,400 | 4.7 | 28,300 | .22 | .26 | 11.8 |
| 1954 | 3,468 | 22.5 | 1,530 | 3.1 | 22,600 | .18 | .19 | 14.7 |
| 1955 | 4,320 | 18.5 | 2,650 | 5.2 | 28,200 | .22 | .26 | 10.7 |
| 1956 | 3,825 | 18.9 | 1,900 | 3.6 | 33,100 | .24 | .29 | 17.4 |
| 1957 | 3,673 | 19.2 | 1,390 | 2.6 | 16,500 | .12 | .14 | 11.4 |
| 1958 | 3,694 | 19.7 | 2,060 | 3.9 | 23,900 | .18 | .22 | 11.6 |
| 1959 | 3,708 | 24.6 | 1,880 | 3.3 | 69,000 | .50 | .61 | 36.7 |
| 1960 | 3,333 | 23.4 | 1,320 | 2.4 | 19,100 | .14 | .17 | 14.5 |
| 1961 | 3,367 | 23.7 | 1,450 | 2.6 | 16,300 | .11 | .12 | 11.2 |
| 1962 | 3,614 | 24.6 | 1,230 | 2.2 | 18,600 | .13 | .16 | 15.0 |
| 1963 | 3,362 | 23.0 | 941 | 1.1 | 16,100 | .11 | .13 | 17.1 |
| 1964 | 3,655 | 22.9 | 1,640 | 2.7 | 22,900 | .15 | .18 | 14.0 |
| 1965 | 3,963 | 25.0 | 1,550 | 2.5 | 23,300 | .15 | .18 | 15.1 |
| 1966 | 4,405 | 22.2 | 1,960 | 3.0 | 25,400 | .15 | .18 | 12.9 |
| 1967 | 4,595 | 22.8 | 2,870 | 4.3 | 42,100 | .25 | .30 | 14.7 |
| 1968 | 5,045 | 24.5 | 2,649 | 3.8 | 49,018 | .28 | .32 | 18.5 |
| 1969 | 5,700 | 22.5 | 2,481 | 3.5 | 42,869 | .24 | .28 | 17.3 |
| 1970 | 5,716 | 25.0 | 3,305 | 4.7 | 66,414 | .37 | .44 | 20.1 |
| 1971 | 5,138 | 27.0 | 3,280 | 4.6 | 47,589 | .26 | .32 | 14.5 |
| 1972 [p] | 5,100 | (3) | 1,700 | (3) | 26,000 | .14 | (3) | 15.3 |

[p] Preliminary.
[1] Average duration figures relate to stoppages ending during the year and are simple averages, with each stoppage given equal weight regardless of its size.
[2] Workers are counted more than once if they were involved in more than one stoppage during the year.
[3] Not available.

## Table G–5. Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers for Selected Groups, and Purchasing Power of the Consumer Dollar, 1947–72

[1967=100]

| Year | All items | Food | | | Housing | | | Apparel and upkeep | Transportation | Health and recreation | | Purchasing power of the consumer dollar |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total | At home | Away from home | Total [1] | Rent | Homeownership | | | Total [1] | Medical care | |
| 1947 | 66.9 | 70.6 | 73.5 | (2) | 65.2 | 61.1 | (2) | 78.2 | 55.5 | (2) | 48.1 | $1.495 |
| 1948 | 72.1 | 76.6 | 79.8 | (2) | 69.8 | 68.1 | (2) | 83.3 | 61.8 | (2) | 51.1 | 1.387 |
| 1949 | 71.4 | 73.5 | 76.7 | (2) | 70.9 | 68.0 | (2) | 80.1 | 66.4 | (2) | 52.7 | 1.401 |
| 1950 | 72.1 | 74.5 | 77.6 | (2) | 72.8 | 70.4 | (2) | 79.0 | 68.2 | (2) | 53.7 | 1.387 |
| 1951 | 77.8 | 82.8 | 86.3 | (2) | 77.2 | 73.2 | (2) | 86.1 | 72.5 | (2) | 56.3 | 1.285 |
| 1952 | 79.5 | 84.3 | 87.8 | (2) | 78.7 | 76.2 | (2) | 85.3 | 77.3 | 71.6 | 59.3 | 1.258 |
| 1953 | 80.1 | 83.0 | 86.2 | 68.9 | 80.8 | 80.3 | 75.0 | 84.6 | 79.5 | 72.5 | 61.4 | 1.248 |
| 1954 | 80.5 | 82.8 | 85.8 | 70.1 | 81.7 | 83.2 | 76.3 | 84.5 | 78.3 | 73.3 | 63.4 | 1.242 |
| 1955 | 80.2 | 81.6 | 84.1 | 70.8 | 82.3 | 84.3 | 77.0 | 84 | 77.4 | 73.8 | 64.8 | 1.247 |
| 1956 | 81.4 | 82.2 | 84.4 | 72.2 | 83.6 | 85.9 | 78.3 | 85.8 | 78.8 | 75.6 | 67.2 | 1.229 |
| 1957 | 84.3 | 84.9 | 87.2 | 74.9 | 86.2 | 87.5 | 81.7 | 87.3 | 83.3 | 78.4 | 69.9 | 1.186 |
| 1958 | 86.6 | 88.5 | 91.0 | 77.2 | 87.7 | 89.1 | 83.5 | 87.5 | 86.0 | 81.0 | 73.2 | 1.155 |
| 1959 | 87.3 | 87.1 | 88.8 | 79.3 | 88.6 | 90.4 | 84.4 | 88.2 | 89.6 | 83.0 | 76.4 | 1.145 |
| 1960 | 88.7 | 88.0 | 89.6 | 81.4 | 90.2 | 91.7 | 86.3 | 89.6 | 89.6 | 85.1 | 79.1 | 1.127 |
| 1961 | 89.6 | 89.1 | 90.4 | 83.2 | 90.9 | 92.9 | 86.9 | 90.4 | 90.6 | 86.7 | 81.4 | 1.116 |
| 1962 | 90.6 | 89.9 | 91.0 | 85.4 | 91.7 | 94.0 | 87.9 | 90.9 | 92.5 | 88.4 | 83.5 | 1.104 |
| 1963 | 91.7 | 91.2 | 92.2 | 87.3 | 92.7 | 96.0 | 89.0 | 91.9 | 93.0 | 90.0 | 85.6 | 1.091 |
| 1964 | 92.9 | 92.4 | 93.2 | 88.9 | 93.8 | 95.9 | 90.8 | 92.7 | 94.3 | 91.8 | 87.3 | 1.076 |
| 1965 | 94.5 | 94.4 | 95.5 | 90.9 | 94.9 | 96.9 | 92.7 | 93.7 | 95.9 | 93.4 | 89.5 | 1.058 |
| 1966 | 97.2 | 99.1 | 100.3 | 95.1 | 97.2 | 98.2 | 96.3 | 96.1 | 97.2 | 96.1 | 93.4 | 1.029 |
| 1967 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 1.000 |
| 1968 | 104.2 | 103.6 | 103.2 | 105.2 | 104.2 | 102.4 | 105.7 | 105.4 | 103.2 | 105.0 | 106.1 | .960 |
| 1969 | 109.8 | 108.9 | 108.2 | 111.6 | 110.8 | 105.7 | 116.0 | 111.5 | 107.2 | 110.3 | 113.4 | .911 |
| 1970 | 116.3 | 114.9 | 113.7 | 119.9 | 118.9 | 110.1 | 128.5 | 116.1 | 112.7 | 116.2 | 120.6 | .860 |
| 1971 | 121.3 | 118.4 | 116.4 | 126.1 | 124.3 | 115.2 | 133.7 | 119.8 | 118.6 | 122.2 | 128.4 | .824 |
| 1972 | 125.3 | 123.5 | 121.6 | 131.1 | 129.2 | 119.2 | 140.1 | 122.3 | 119.9 | 126.1 | 132.5 | .799 |

[1] Includes other groups not shown separately.
[2] Not available.

## Table G–6. Persons Below the Low-Income Level, by Family Status, 1959–71

[Family status as of March of following year]

| Color and year | All persons | Persons in families | | | | | | Unrelated individuals 14 years and over |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total | Family head | | | Related children under 18 years | Other family members | |
| | | | Total | Nonfarm | Farm | | | |
| | Number below the low-income level (thousands) | | | | | | | |
| **TOTAL** | | | | | | | | |
| 1959 | 39,490 | 34,562 | 8,320 | 6,624 | 1,696 | 17,208 | 9,034 | 4,928 |
| 1960 | 39,851 | 34,925 | 8,243 | 6,649 | 1,594 | 17,288 | 9,394 | 4,926 |
| 1961 | 39,628 | 34,509 | 8,391 | 7,044 | 1,347 | 16,577 | 9,541 | 5,119 |
| 1962 | 38,625 | 33,623 | 8,077 | 7,004 | 1,073 | 16,630 | 8,916 | 5,002 |
| 1963 | 36,436 | 31,498 | 7,554 | 6,467 | 1,087 | 15,691 | 8,253 | 4,938 |
| 1964 | 36,055 | 30,912 | 7,160 | 6,058 | 1,102 | 15,736 | 8,016 | 5,143 |
| 1965 | 33,185 | 28,358 | 6,721 | 5,841 | 880 | 14,388 | 7,249 | 4,827 |
| 1966[1] | 28,510 | 23,809 | 5,784 | 5,211 | 573 | 12,146 | 5,879 | 4,701 |
| 1967 | 27,769 | 22,771 | 5,667 | 5,093 | 574 | 11,427 | 5,677 | 4,998 |
| 1968 | 25,389 | 20,695 | 5,047 | 4,553 | 494 | 10,739 | 4,909 | 4,694 |
| 1969 | 24,289 | 19,438 | 4,950 | 4,522 | 428 | 9,821 | 4,667 | 4,851 |
| 1969[2] | 24,147 | 19,175 | 5,008 | 4,582 | 426 | 9,501 | 4,667 | 4,972 |
| 1970[2] | 25,420 | 20,330 | 5,260 | 4,822 | 438 | 10,235 | 4,835 | 5,090 |
| 1971[2] | 25,559 | 20,405 | 5,303 | 4,851 | 452 | 10,344 | 4,757 | 5,154 |
| **WHITE** | | | | | | | | |
| 1959 | 28,484 | 24,443 | 6,185 | 4,915 | 1,270 | 11,386 | 6,872 | 4,041 |
| 1960 | 28,309 | 24,262 | 6,115 | 4,919 | 1,196 | 11,229 | 6,918 | 4,047 |
| 1961 | 27,890 | 23,747 | 6,205 | 5,162 | 1,043 | 10,614 | 6,928 | 4,143 |
| 1962 | 26,672 | 22,613 | 5,887 | 5,090 | 797 | 10,382 | 6,344 | 4,059 |
| 1963 | 25,238 | 21,149 | 5,466 | 4,610 | 856 | 9,749 | 5,934 | 4,089 |
| 1964 | 24,957 | 20,716 | 5,258 | 4,380 | 878 | 9,573 | 5,885 | 4,241 |
| 1965 | 22,496 | 18,508 | 4,824 | 4,163 | 661 | 8,595 | 5,089 | 3,988 |
| 1966[1] | 19,290 | 15,430 | 4,106 | 3,685 | 421 | 7,204 | 4,120 | 3,860 |
| 1967 | 18,983 | 14,851 | 4,056 | 3,610 | 446 | 6,729 | 4,066 | 4,132 |
| 1968 | 17,395 | 13,546 | 3,616 | 3,225 | 391 | 6,373 | 3,557 | 3,849 |
| 1969 | 16,671 | 12,709 | 3,555 | 3,206 | 349 | 5,777 | 3,377 | 3,962 |
| 1969[2] | 16,659 | 12,623 | 3,575 | 3,229 | 346 | 5,667 | 3,381 | 4,036 |
| 1970[2] | 17,484 | 13,323 | 3,708 | 3,351 | 357 | 6,138 | 3,477 | 4,161 |
| 1971[2] | 17,780 | 13,566 | 3,751 | 3,382 | 369 | 6,341 | 3,474 | 4,214 |
| **NEGRO AND OTHER RACES** | | | | | | | | |
| 1959 | 11,006 | 10,119 | 2,135 | 1,709 | 426 | 5,822 | 2,162 | 887 |
| 1960 | 11,542 | 10,663 | 2,128 | 1,730 | 398 | 6,059 | 2,476 | 879 |
| 1961 | 11,738 | 10,762 | 2,186 | 1,882 | 304 | 5,963 | 2,613 | 976 |
| 1962 | 11,953 | 11,010 | 2,190 | 1,914 | 276 | 6,248 | 2,572 | 943 |
| 1963 | 11,198 | 10,349 | 2,088 | 1,857 | 231 | 5,942 | 2,319 | 849 |
| 1964 | 11,098 | 10,196 | 1,902 | 1,678 | 224 | 6,163 | 2,131 | 902 |
| 1965 | 10,689 | 9,850 | 1,897 | 1,678 | 219 | 5,793 | 2,160 | 839 |
| 1966[1] | 9,220 | 8,379 | 1,678 | 1,526 | 152 | 4,942 | 1,759 | 841 |
| 1967 | 8,786 | 7,920 | 1,611 | 1,483 | 128 | 4,698 | 1,611 | 866 |
| 1968 | 7,994 | 7,149 | 1,431 | 1,328 | 103 | 4,366 | 1,352 | 845 |
| 1969 | 7,618 | 6,729 | 1,395 | 1,316 | 79 | 4,044 | 1,290 | 889 |
| 1969[2] | 7,488 | 6,552 | 1,433 | 1,353 | 79 | 3,834 | 1,286 | 936 |
| 1970[2] | 7,936 | 7,007 | 1,552 | 1,471 | 81 | 4,097 | 1,358 | 929 |
| 1971[2] | 7,780 | 6,839 | 1,552 | 1,469 | 83 | 4,003 | 1,283 | 941 |

Footnotes at end of table.

## Table G–6. Persons Below the Low-Income Level, by Family Status, 1959–71—Continued

| Color and year | All persons | Persons in families | | | | | | Unrelated individuals 14 years and over |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total | Family head | | | Related children under 18 years | Other family members | |
| | | | Total | Nonfarm | Farm | | | |
| | Percent below the low-income level | | | | | | | |
| **TOTAL** | | | | | | | | |
| 1959 | 22.4 | 20.8 | 18.5 | 16.1 | 44.6 | 26.9 | 15.9 | 46.1 |
| 1960 | 22.2 | 20.7 | 18.1 | 15.8 | 45.7 | 26.5 | 16.2 | 45.2 |
| 1961 | 21.9 | 20.3 | 18.1 | 16.4 | 38.6 | 25.2 | 16.5 | 45.9 |
| 1962 | 21.0 | 19.4 | 17.2 | 16.0 | 33.5 | 24.7 | 15.1 | 45.4 |
| 1963 | 19.5 | 17.9 | 15.9 | 14.6 | 35.1 | 22.8 | 13.8 | 44.2 |
| 1964 | 19.0 | 17.4 | 15.0 | 13.5 | 35.6 | 22.7 | 13.3 | 42.7 |
| 1965 | 17.3 | 15.8 | 13.9 | 12.9 | 29.8 | 20.7 | 11.8 | 39.8 |
| 1966 [1] | 14.7 | 13.1 | 11.8 | 11.3 | 20.6 | 17.4 | 9.5 | 38.3 |
| 1967 | 14.2 | 12.5 | 11.4 | 10.8 | 21.4 | 16.3 | 9.1 | 38.1 |
| 1968 | 12.8 | 11.3 | 10.0 | 9.5 | 18.8 | 15.3 | 7.8 | 34.0 |
| 1969 | 12.2 | 10.5 | 9.7 | 9.3 | 17.4 | 14.1 | 7.3 | 33.6 |
| 1969 [2] | 12.1 | 10.4 | 13.8 | 9.3 | 17.4 | 13.8 | 7.2 | 34.0 |
| 1970 [2] | 12.6 | 10.9 | 10.1 | 9.7 | 18.6 | 14.9 | 7.4 | 32.9 |
| 1971 [2] | 12.5 | 10.8 | 10.0 | 9.6 | 17.4 | 15.1 | 7.2 | 31.6 |
| **WHITE** | | | | | | | | |
| 1959 | 18.1 | 16.5 | 15.2 | 13.1 | 38.0 | 20.6 | 13.3 | 44.1 |
| 1960 | 17.8 | 16.2 | 14.9 | 12.9 | 39.0 | 20.0 | 13.3 | 43.0 |
| 1961 | 17.4 | 15.8 | 14.8 | 13.3 | 33.3 | 18.7 | 13.3 | 43.2 |
| 1962 | 16.4 | 14.7 | 13.9 | 12.9 | 27.5 | 17.9 | 12.0 | 42.7 |
| 1963 | 15.3 | 13.6 | 12.8 | 11.6 | 30.5 | 16.5 | 11.0 | 42.0 |
| 1964 | 14.9 | 13.2 | 12.2 | 10.9 | 31.2 | 16.1 | 10.8 | 40.7 |
| 1965 | 13.3 | 11.7 | 11.1 | 10.2 | 24.6 | 14.4 | 9.2 | 38.1 |
| 1966 [1] | 11.3 | 9.7 | 9.3 | 8.9 | 16.5 | 12.1 | 7.4 | 36.1 |
| 1967 | 11.0 | 9.2 | 9.0 | 8.5 | 18.1 | 11.3 | 7.2 | 36.5 |
| 1968 | 10.0 | 8.4 | 8.0 | 7.5 | 15.9 | 10.7 | 6.3 | 32.2 |
| 1969 | 9.5 | 7.8 | 7.7 | 7.3 | 15.1 | 9.8 | 5.8 | 31.8 |
| 1969 [2] | 9.5 | 7.8 | 7.7 | 7.3 | 15.1 | 9.7 | 5.8 | 32.1 |
| 1970 [2] | 9.9 | 8.1 | 8.0 | 7.5 | 16.2 | 10.5 | 5.9 | 30.8 |
| 1971 [2] | 9.9 | 8.2 | 7.9 | 7.5 | 15.2 | 10.9 | 5.8 | 29.6 |
| **NEGRO AND OTHER RACES** | | | | | | | | |
| 1959 | 56.2 | 56.0 | 50.4 | 45.3 | 91.8 | 66.7 | 42.5 | 57.4 |
| 1960 | 55.9 | 55.7 | 49.0 | 44.2 | 93.4 | 66.6 | 43.3 | 59.3 |
| 1961 | 56.1 | 55.6 | 49.0 | 45.9 | 85.4 | 65.7 | 44.8 | 62.7 |
| 1962 | 55.8 | 55.3 | 48.0 | 45.0 | 90.2 | 66.4 | 43.2 | 62.1 |
| 1963 | 51.0 | 50.5 | 43.7 | 41.4 | 81.3 | 60.9 | 38.9 | 58.3 |
| 1964 | 49.6 | 49.1 | 40.0 | 37.5 | 79.2 | 61.5 | 35.7 | 55.0 |
| 1965 | 47.1 | 46.8 | 39.7 | 37.2 | 82.0 | 57.3 | 35.3 | 50.7 |
| 1966 [1] | 39.8 | 38.9 | 33.9 | 32.2 | 68.2 | 48.2 | 27.7 | 53.1 |
| 1967 | 37.2 | 36.3 | 32.1 | 30.9 | 58.4 | 44.9 | 25.3 | 48.2 |
| 1968 | 33.5 | 32.4 | 28.2 | 27.1 | 58.9 | 41.6 | 20.9 | 45.7 |
| 1969 | 31.1 | 29.9 | 26.7 | 26.0 | 51.6 | 38.0 | 19.4 | 44.9 |
| 1969 [2] | 31.0 | 29.6 | 26.9 | 26.2 | 51.5 | 37.7 | 19.4 | 45.5 |
| 1970 [2] | 32.0 | 30.7 | 28.1 | 27.4 | 55.5 | 39.6 | 19.5 | 46.7 |
| 1971 [2] | 30.9 | 29.7 | 27.4 | 26.8 | 50.3 | 38.7 | 18.2 | 44.9 |

[1] Beginning with 1966, data based on revised methodology for processing income data.

[2] Based on 1970 census population controls and therefore not strictly comparable with data for earlier years.

SOURCE: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P–60, Nos. 68, 76, and 86.

## Table G–7. Minority Employment in Firms with 100 or More Employees, by Sex and Occupation Group, 1966, 1969–71

| Year, minority group, and sex | Total employed | White-collar workers | | | | | | Blue-collar workers | | | | Service workers |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total | Professional | Technical | Managers and officials | Sales workers | Clerical workers | Total | Craftsmen | Operatives | Laborers | |
| **1966** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **BOTH SEXES** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number (thousands) | 25,570.6 | 10,996.2 | 1,692.2 | 1,141.3 | 2,083.4 | 1,802.3 | 4,277.0 | 12,613.2 | 3,629.7 | 6,506.4 | 2,477.0 | 1,961.2 |
| Percent who were: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Negroes | 8.2 | 2.6 | 1.3 | 4.1 | .9 | 2.4 | 3.5 | 10.8 | 3.6 | 10.8 | 21.2 | 23.1 |
| Spanish speaking | 2.5 | 1.2 | .8 | 1.4 | .6 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 3.4 | 2.0 | 3.1 | 6.1 | 4.0 |
| Orientals | .5 | .7 | 1.3 | .9 | .3 | .4 | .6 | .3 | .3 | .3 | .5 | .8 |
| American Indians | .2 | .1 | .1 | .2 | .1 | .2 | .1 | .3 | .2 | .2 | .4 | .3 |
| **MALE** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number (thousands) | 17,514.6 | 6,411.8 | 1,455.6 | 786.2 | 1,886.7 | 1,103.0 | 1,180.3 | 9,990.4 | 3,399.2 | 4,706.7 | 1,884.6 | 1,112.4 |
| Percent who were: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Negroes | 8.3 | 1.6 | .8 | 2.2 | .7 | 1.6 | 3.3 | 10.9 | 3.4 | 11.5 | 23.0 | 23.3 |
| Spanish speaking | 2.5 | 1.1 | .7 | 1.3 | .6 | 1.1 | 1.9 | 3.2 | 1.8 | 3.0 | 6.2 | 4.9 |
| Orientals | .5 | .6 | 1.2 | .8 | .3 | .4 | .6 | .3 | .3 | .2 | .5 | .9 |
| American Indians | .2 | .1 | .1 | .2 | .1 | .2 | .1 | .3 | .2 | .2 | .4 | .2 |
| **FEMALE** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number (thousands) | 8,056.0 | 4,584.4 | 236.6 | 355.1 | 196.7 | 699.3 | 3,096.7 | 2,622.8 | 230.6 | 1,799.7 | 592.5 | 848.8 |
| Percent who were: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Negroes | 7.9 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 8.3 | 2.2 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 10.1 | 6.8 | 8.9 | 15.2 | 22.7 |
| Spanish speaking | 2.5 | 1.5 | .9 | 1.4 | .8 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 3.3 | 5.8 | 2.9 |
| Orientals | .6 | .7 | 1.8 | 1.1 | .4 | .4 | .6 | .4 | .5 | .3 | .5 | .7 |
| American Indians | .2 | .2 | .2 | .2 | .2 | .3 | .1 | .3 | .4 | .2 | .3 | .3 |
| **1969** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **BOTH SEXES** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number (thousands) | 28,598.7 | 13,523.3 | 2,338.8 | 1,240.6 | 2,545.6 | 2,473.0 | 4,934.3 | 13,206.2 | 3,886.5 | 6,713.7 | 2,605.1 | 1,861.3 |
| Percent who were: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Negroes | 9.5 | 4.1 | 2.1 | 5.6 | 1.5 | 4.0 | 6.1 | 12.6 | 5.0 | 13.4 | 21.8 | 26.9 |
| Spanish speaking | 3.2 | 1.7 | 1.0 | 2.0 | .8 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 4.4 | 2.7 | 4.2 | 7.6 | 5.2 |
| Orientals | .6 | .8 | 1.8 | 1.1 | .4 | .5 | .8 | .4 | .5 | .3 | .5 | 1.0 |
| American Indians | .3 | .2 | .1 | .2 | .2 | .3 | .2 | .4 | .3 | .3 | .5 | .3 |
| **MALE** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number (thousands) | 18,912.7 | 7,695.4 | 1,798.2 | 930.5 | 2,287.0 | 1,472.4 | 1,207.3 | 10,288.4 | 3,622.2 | 4,762.9 | 1,881.3 | 951.0 |
| Percent who were: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Negroes | 9.2 | 2.7 | 1.4 | 3.4 | 1.3 | 3.3 | 5.9 | 12.4 | 4.7 | 13.8 | 23.5 | 27.6 |
| Spanish speaking | 3.2 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 1.9 | .8 | 1.7 | 2.9 | 4.3 | 2.5 | 4.2 | 7.8 | 5.6 |
| Orientals | .6 | .9 | 1.7 | 1.0 | .4 | .5 | .8 | .4 | .4 | .3 | .5 | 1.2 |
| American Indians | .3 | .2 | .1 | .2 | .2 | .2 | .2 | .4 | .3 | .3 | .5 | .3 |
| **FEMALE** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number (thousands) | 9,686.0 | 5,836.9 | 540.6 | 310.1 | 258.6 | 1,000.6 | 3,726.9 | 2,938.8 | 264.2 | 1,950.8 | 723.7 | 910.3 |
| Percent who were: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Negroes | 10.1 | 6.0 | 4.5 | 12.2 | 3.5 | 5.0 | 6.1 | 13.3 | 9.2 | 12.5 | 17.1 | 26.2 |
| Spanish speaking | 3.1 | 2.0 | 1.2 | 2.3 | 1.1 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 4.3 | 7.0 | 3.7 |
| Orientals | .7 | .8 | 2.1 | 1.3 | .5 | .5 | .7 | .5 | .5 | .4 | .7 | .8 |
| American Indians | .3 | .2 | .2 | .2 | .3 | .4 | .2 | .4 | .5 | .4 | .4 | .3 |
| **1970** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **BOTH SEXES** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number (thousands) | 28,882.6 | 13,347.3 | 2,432.8 | 1,279.5 | 2,541.5 | 2,213.8 | 4,879.7 | 13,534.7 | 3,943.9 | 6,926.6 | 2,664.2 | 2,000.6 |
| Percent who were: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Negroes | 10.3 | 4.8 | 2.5 | 6.2 | 1.9 | 4.4 | 7.4 | 13.2 | 5.6 | 14.2 | 21.9 | 28.8 |
| Spanish speaking | 3.6 | 1.9 | 1.1 | 2.2 | 1.0 | 1.9 | 2.6 | 4.9 | 3.0 | 4.7 | 8.8 | 5.8 |
| Orientals | .6 | .8 | 2.0 | 1.1 | .3 | .4 | .7 | .3 | .3 | .3 | .3 | .8 |
| American Indians | .3 | .2 | .1 | .2 | .2 | .4 | .2 | .4 | .3 | .4 | .6 | .4 |
| **MALE** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number (thousands) | 18,913.4 | 7,470.3 | 1,822.8 | 934.4 | 2,280.6 | 1,273.6 | 1,158.9 | 10,441.3 | 3,670.1 | 4,866.3 | 1,904.9 | 1,000.8 |
| Percent who were: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Negroes | 9.8 | 3.1 | 1.7 | 3.8 | 1.6 | 3.8 | 6.9 | 13.0 | 5.3 | 14.6 | 23.7 | 26.9 |
| Spanish speaking | 3.6 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 2.1 | .9 | 1.8 | 3.2 | 4.7 | 2.8 | 4.6 | 8.6 | 7.5 |
| Orientals | .5 | .9 | 1.8 | 1.0 | .3 | .4 | .8 | .2 | .2 | .2 | .3 | .9 |
| American Indians | .3 | .2 | .1 | .2 | .2 | .3 | .2 | .4 | .3 | .3 | .6 | .4 |
| **FEMALE** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number (thousands) | 9,969.2 | 5,877.0 | 610.0 | 345.1 | 260.9 | 940.2 | 3,720.8 | 3,093.4 | 273.8 | 2,060.3 | 759.4 | 998.7 |
| Percent who were: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Negroes | 11.1 | 7.1 | 4.9 | 12.9 | 4.2 | 5.3 | 7.5 | 14.0 | 10.0 | 13.2 | 17.5 | 26.2 |
| Spanish speaking | 3.5 | 2.2 | 1.3 | 2.4 | 1.3 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 5.7 | 5.9 | 4.9 | 8.0 | 4.1 |
| Orientals | .7 | .8 | 2.3 | 1.3 | .4 | .4 | .7 | .4 | .5 | .4 | .4 | .6 |
| American Indians | .3 | .2 | .2 | .2 | .2 | .4 | .2 | .5 | .7 | .4 | .6 | .4 |

## Table G–7. Minority Employment in Firms with 100 or More Employees, by Sex and Occupation Group, 1966, 1969–71—Continued

| Year, minority group, and sex | Total employed | White-collar workers | | | | | | Blue-collar workers | | | | Service workers |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total | Professional | Technical | Managers and officials | Sales workers | Clerical workers | Total | Craftsmen | Operatives | Laborers | |
| **1971** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BOTH SEXES | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number (thousands) | 30,219.3 | 15,105.6 | 2,489.9 | 1,400.6 | 2,813.1 | 2,939.1 | 5,462.9 | 12,959.1 | 3,878.3 | 6,581.2 | 2,499.7 | 2,154.6 |
| Percent who were: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Negroes | 9.5 | 4.6 | 2.6 | 6.1 | 2.0 | 3.9 | 6.8 | 12.7 | 5.4 | 13.8 | 21.1 | 24.7 |
| Spanish speaking | 3.5 | 2.0 | 1.2 | 2.1 | 1.1 | 2.1 | 2.6 | 4.9 | 3.0 | 4.7 | 8.6 | 5.8 |
| Orientals | .6 | .8 | 2.1 | 1.1 | .3 | .4 | .7 | .3 | .3 | .3 | .4 | .8 |
| American Indians | .3 | .2 | .1 | .2 | .2 | .3 | .2 | .4 | .3 | .4 | .5 | .4 |
| MALE | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number (thousands) | 19,896.1 | 8,587.0 | 1,841.9 | 1,032.8 | 2,507.4 | 1,771.4 | 1,433.5 | 10,174.9 | 3,639.6 | 4,735.1 | 1,800.2 | 1,134.2 |
| Percent who were: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Negroes | 8.9 | 2.9 | 1.8 | 3.5 | 1.7 | 3.2 | 5.5 | 12.3 | 5.1 | 14.0 | 22.5 | 23.9 |
| Spanish speaking | 3.5 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 2.0 | 1.1 | 1.9 | 2.7 | 4.7 | 2.8 | 4.6 | 8.9 | 7.1 |
| Orientals | .5 | .8 | 1.9 | 1.0 | .3 | .4 | .7 | .2 | .2 | .2 | .3 | .9 |
| American Indians | .3 | .2 | .1 | .2 | .2 | .2 | .2 | .4 | .3 | .3 | .5 | .4 |
| FEMALE | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number (thousands) | 10,323.3 | 6,518.6 | 648.0 | 367.8 | 305.7 | 1,167.7 | 4,029.4 | 2,784.3 | 238.7 | 1,846.1 | 699.5 | 1,020.4 |
| Percent who were: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Negroes | 10.6 | 6.8 | 5.0 | 13.4 | 4.5 | 4.9 | 7.2 | 14.0 | 10.5 | 13.2 | 17.4 | 25.6 |
| Spanish speaking | 3.5 | 2.4 | 1.4 | 2.5 | 1.5 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 5.7 | 5.2 | 4.9 | 7.9 | 4.4 |
| Orientals | .7 | .9 | 2.5 | 1.4 | .5 | .4 | .7 | .5 | .6 | .4 | .4 | .6 |
| American Indians | .3 | .2 | .2 | .3 | .3 | .4 | .2 | .4 | .6 | .4 | .4 | .4 |

SOURCE: Based on the annual Employer Information Report EEO-1 of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission and the Office of Federal Contract Compliance filed by private employers of 100 or more employees. Because of statutory and administrative provisions, only limited data have been obtained from employers in agriculture, construction, and sectors of other industries.

## Table G–8. Employment of Negroes and Spanish Speaking Americans in Firms With 100 or More Employees, by Region and Occupation Group, 1966, 1969–71

| Year and region | Number employed (thousands) | | Minority group as percent of total | Percent of total employment in job category | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | White-collar workers | | | | | | Blue-collar workers | | | | Service workers |
| | Total | Minority group | | Total | Professional | Technical | Managers and officials | Sales workers | Clerical workers | Total | Craftsmen | Operatives | Laborers | |
| **1966** | | | | **Negroes** | | | | | | | | | | |
| New England | 1,785.9 | 58.6 | 3.3 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 2.0 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 1.9 | 4.1 | 1.8 | 4.6 | 6.7 | 9.0 |
| Middle Atlantic | 5,322.3 | 397.3 | 7.5 | 3.6 | 1.8 | 5.1 | 1.1 | 2.8 | 5.3 | 9.3 | 4.1 | 9.5 | 16.8 | 21.5 |
| East North Central | 6,337.7 | 539.6 | 8.5 | 2.7 | 1.2 | 3.8 | .9 | 2.6 | 4.1 | 11.0 | 3.6 | 12.5 | 16.3 | 22.2 |
| West North Central | 1,772.7 | 78.6 | 4.4 | 1.4 | .9 | 2.8 | .4 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 5.2 | 2.0 | 5.6 | 9.0 | 15.7 |
| South Atlantic | 3,549.8 | 509.9 | 14.4 | 3.1 | 2.0 | 5.6 | 1.3 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 18.4 | 5.5 | 15.0 | 44.1 | 39.5 |
| East South Central | 1,368.0 | 167.8 | 12.3 | 2.2 | 1.6 | 6.1 | 1.2 | 2.5 | 1.8 | 14.6 | 4.6 | 12.4 | 32.9 | 38.9 |
| West South Central | 1,762.2 | 182.7 | 10.4 | 1.7 | 1.1 | 4.3 | .7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 14.5 | 3.7 | 13.8 | 33.1 | 33.1 |
| Mountain | 695.2 | 15.5 | 2.2 | .8 | .4 | 1.2 | .2 | .7 | 1.2 | 2.0 | .7 | 1.9 | 4.2 | 8.8 |
| Pacific | 2,976.7 | 139.9 | 4.7 | 2.1 | 1.0 | 3.2 | .6 | 2.0 | 3.0 | 6.1 | 2.8 | 7.1 | 10.0 | 14.0 |
| | | | | **Spanish-speaking Americans** | | | | | | | | | | |
| New England | 1,785.9 | 16.3 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 1.4 | 0.6 | 1.4 | 3.1 | 1.4 |
| Middle Atlantic | 5,322.3 | 127.2 | 2.4 | 1.3 | .8 | 1.2 | .5 | .9 | 2.0 | 3.1 | 1.4 | 3.1 | 5.9 | 5.1 |
| East North Central | 6,337.7 | 78.9 | 1.2 | .4 | .4 | .5 | .2 | .3 | .5 | 1.9 | .8 | 1.8 | 3.4 | 1.4 |
| West North Central | 1,772.7 | 11.2 | .6 | .3 | .3 | .3 | .2 | .3 | .3 | .9 | .5 | .8 | 1.9 | .8 |
| South Atlantic | 3,549.8 | 28.3 | .8 | .7 | .8 | .8 | .3 | 1.0 | .8 | .7 | .6 | .6 | 1.1 | 1.9 |
| East South Central | 1,368.0 | 1.2 | .1 | .1 | .2 | .4 | .1 | .1 | .1 | .1 | 0 | 0 | .1 | .2 |
| West South Central | 1,762.2 | 109.3 | 6.2 | 3.0 | 1.4 | 3.5 | 1.8 | 5.5 | 3.1 | 8.4 | 4.6 | 8.8 | 13.5 | 10.4 |
| Mountain | 695.2 | 58.2 | 8.4 | 3.5 | 1.3 | 3.4 | 2.1 | 5.3 | 4.5 | 13.1 | 7.6 | 13.0 | 23.1 | 11.0 |
| Pacific | 2,976.7 | 213.1 | 7.2 | 3.0 | 1.4 | 3.2 | 1.6 | 3.3 | 4.2 | 12.2 | 6.4 | 12.7 | 21.1 | 8.0 |
| **1969** | | | | **Negroes** | | | | | | | | | | |
| New England | 1,890.0 | 77.8 | 4.1 | 2.1 | 1.0 | 2.9 | 0.8 | 1.6 | 3.3 | 5.4 | 2.5 | 6.3 | 7.1 | 10.9 |
| Middle Atlantic | 5,766.5 | 520.8 | 9.0 | 5.7 | 2.7 | 6.8 | 1.9 | 4.2 | 9.2 | 10.7 | 5.0 | 11.5 | 17.8 | 25.7 |
| East North Central | 6,887.1 | 658.5 | 9.6 | 4.4 | 2.0 | 5.9 | 1.6 | 4.6 | 6.4 | 12.1 | 4.6 | 13.7 | 17.9 | 25.1 |
| West North Central | 2,006.7 | 108.4 | 5.4 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 3.9 | .8 | 2.0 | 3.1 | 6.3 | 3.4 | 6.9 | 9.0 | 18.1 |
| South Atlantic | 3,993.6 | 661.0 | 16.6 | 5.2 | 3.1 | 7.5 | 2.1 | 6.1 | 6.9 | 22.0 | 8.2 | 20.8 | 44.5 | 46.8 |
| East South Central | 1,528.7 | 217.6 | 14.2 | 3.6 | 2.6 | 7.2 | 1.5 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 18.0 | 7.0 | 16.9 | 34.1 | 42.2 |
| West South Central | 2,139.1 | 254.0 | 11.9 | 3.2 | 1.6 | 5.8 | 1.1 | 4.2 | 3.9 | 16.9 | 5.8 | 18.7 | 32.3 | 40.1 |
| Mountain | 814.3 | 22.1 | 2.7 | 1.2 | .6 | 1.7 | .5 | 1.1 | 1.8 | 2.5 | 1.0 | 2.9 | 4.3 | 12.4 |
| Pacific | 3,543.0 | 195.9 | 5.5 | 3.1 | 1.5 | 4.4 | 1.1 | 3.0 | 4.7 | 7.0 | 3.7 | 8.5 | 9.8 | 16.7 |
| | | | | **Spanish-speaking Americans** | | | | | | | | | | |
| New England | 1,890.0 | 28.3 | 1.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 2.6 | 1.0 | 2.9 | 4.3 | 2.2 |
| Middle Atlantic | 5,766.5 | 184.3 | 3.2 | 1.9 | 1.1 | 1.9 | .8 | 1.3 | 3.0 | 4.4 | 2.0 | 4.5 | 8.1 | 6.5 |
| East North Central | 6,887.1 | 116.9 | 1.7 | .6 | .5 | .8 | .3 | .5 | .8 | 2.6 | 1.2 | 2.4 | 4.7 | 2.6 |
| West North Central | 2,006.7 | 15.5 | .8 | .4 | .4 | .5 | .2 | .4 | .4 | 1.1 | .7 | 1.1 | 1.9 | 1.0 |
| South Atlantic | 3,993.6 | 45.7 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.2 | .6 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.0 | .9 | .8 | 1.7 | 2.6 |
| East South Central | 1,528.7 | 1.5 | .1 | .1 | .3 | .1 | .1 | .1 | .1 | .1 | 0 | .1 | .1 | .1 |
| West South Central | 2,139.1 | 156.2 | 7.3 | 3.9 | 1.6 | 4.5 | 2.0 | 6.8 | 4.3 | 10.2 | 5.6 | 11.2 | 15.7 | 11.6 |
| Mountain | 814.3 | 74.6 | 9.2 | 4.3 | 1.7 | 5.0 | 2.4 | 6.1 | 5.5 | 14.1 | 8.5 | 14.4 | 23.7 | 14.4 |
| Pacific | 3,543.0 | 288.9 | 8.2 | 3.7 | 1.8 | 4.3 | 2.1 | 3.6 | 5.2 | 14.3 | 8.0 | 15.1 | 23.9 | 10.4 |
| **1970** | | | | **Negroes** | | | | | | | | | | |
| New England | 1,907.9 | 82.2 | 4.3 | 2.4 | 1.3 | 3.0 | 0.9 | 1.8 | 3.9 | 5.4 | 2.7 | 6.4 | 6.8 | 10.7 |
| Middle Atlantic | 5,968.2 | 578.9 | 9.7 | 6.6 | 3.2 | 7.6 | 2.3 | 4.5 | 10.7 | 10.9 | 5.6 | 11.5 | 17.8 | 25.8 |
| East North Central | 6,993.3 | 736.4 | 10.5 | 5.2 | 2.5 | 6.5 | 2.1 | 4.9 | 8.1 | 13.1 | 5.2 | 15.0 | 18.4 | 25.1 |
| West North Central | 2,044.9 | 118.9 | 5.8 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 4.5 | 1.0 | 2.5 | 3.7 | 6.7 | 3.3 | 7.2 | 10.1 | 17.6 |
| South Atlantic | 4,128.7 | 727.3 | 17.6 | 6.2 | 3.7 | 8.2 | 2.6 | 7.0 | 8.5 | 22.9 | 9.2 | 22.0 | 44.4 | 45.5 |
| East South Central | 1,540.4 | 226.6 | 14.7 | 4.3 | 3.0 | 8.7 | 1.9 | 4.6 | 5.1 | 18.1 | 7.5 | 17.4 | 34.0 | 42.0 |
| West South Central | 2,113.1 | 271.2 | 12.8 | 4.0 | 1.8 | 6.5 | 1.5 | 4.9 | 5.3 | 17.5 | 6.9 | 19.2 | 32.0 | 39.7 |
| Mountain | 811.8 | 22.7 | 2.8 | 1.4 | .8 | 2.0 | .6 | 1.2 | 2.1 | 2.5 | 1.3 | 2.7 | 4.1 | 10.5 |
| Pacific | 3,374.4 | 200.9 | 6.0 | 3.6 | 1.7 | 4.9 | 1.4 | 3.5 | 5.5 | 7.3 | 4.1 | 8.6 | 10.3 | 16.3 |
| | | | | **Spanish-speaking Americans** | | | | | | | | | | |
| New England | 1,907.9 | 36.6 | 1.9 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 3.4 | 1.3 | 3.6 | 6.0 | 2.5 |
| Middle Atlantic | 5,968.2 | 224.5 | 3.8 | 2.1 | 1.2 | 2.0 | .9 | 1.4 | 3.3 | 5.2 | 2.5 | 5.1 | 9.9 | 7.8 |
| East North Central | 6,993.3 | 127.6 | 1.8 | .7 | .6 | .9 | .3 | .6 | .9 | 2.7 | 1.3 | 2.6 | 5.1 | 2.1 |
| West North Central | 2,044.9 | 17.3 | .8 | .4 | .5 | .5 | .3 | .4 | .5 | 1.2 | .8 | 1.1 | 2.0 | 1.1 |
| South Atlantic | 4,128.7 | 57.8 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.5 | .7 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 2.0 | 3.3 |
| East South Central | 1,540.4 | 1.6 | .1 | .1 | .2 | .1 | .1 | .2 | .1 | .1 | .1 | 0 | .2 | .2 |
| West South Central | 2,113.1 | 168.5 | 8.0 | 4.1 | 1.9 | 5.1 | 2.1 | 6.4 | 4.8 | 10.9 | 6.6 | 11.8 | 16.6 | 13.2 |
| Mountain | 811.8 | 83.6 | 10.3 | 4.6 | 1.9 | 5.4 | 3.1 | 6.5 | 6.0 | 16.0 | 10.1 | 16.4 | 24.5 | 14.7 |
| Pacific | 3,374.4 | 314.4 | 9.3 | 4.2 | 2.0 | 5.1 | 2.4 | 4.2 | 6.0 | 16.3 | 9.2 | 17.3 | 26.6 | 11.3 |

## Table G–8. Employment of Negroes and Spanish-Speaking Americans in Firms With 100 or More Employees, by Region and Occupation Group, 1966, 1969–71—Continued

| Year and region | Number employed (thousands) | | Minority group as percent of total | Percent of total employment in job category | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | White-collar workers | | | | | | Blue-collar workers | | | | Service workers |
| | Total | Minority group | | Total | Professional | Technical | Managers and officials | Sales workers | Clerical workers | Total | Craftsmen | Operatives | Laborers | |
| **1971** | | | | Negroes | | | | | | | | | | |
| New England | 1,824.7 | 75.5 | 4.1 | 2.5 | 1.4 | 3.2 | 1.1 | 1.9 | 4.0 | 5.0 | 2.8 | 5.7 | 6.8 | 10.8 |
| Middle Atlantic | 5,743.0 | 550.4 | 9.6 | 6.8 | 3.5 | 8.2 | 2.5 | 4.6 | 11.0 | 10.6 | 5.7 | 11.4 | 16.6 | 25.6 |
| East North Central | 6,721.3 | 673.0 | 10.0 | 5.0 | 2.4 | 6.5 | 2.2 | 4.4 | 8.0 | 12.5 | 5.1 | 14.7 | 16.8 | 24.2 |
| West North Central | 1,941.5 | 106.9 | 5.5 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 4.5 | 1.1 | 2.4 | 3.8 | 6.2 | 2.8 | 7.2 | 8.7 | 16.3 |
| South Atlantic | 4,108.6 | 729.9 | 17.8 | 6.7 | 3.9 | 9.8 | 2.8 | 7.1 | 9.3 | 23.2 | 9.4 | 22.7 | 43.7 | 45.2 |
| East South Central | 1,525.7 | 224.5 | 14.7 | 4.6 | 3.0 | 9.2 | 1.9 | 4.9 | 5.6 | 18.2 | 7.6 | 17.9 | 34.6 | 41.1 |
| West South Central | 2,066.5 | 264.9 | 12.8 | 4.4 | 1.9 | 7.1 | 1.7 | 5.3 | 5.9 | 17.5 | 7.2 | 19.1 | 31.3 | 39.1 |
| Mountain | 868.8 | 23.1 | 2.7 | 1.4 | .9 | 2.0 | .7 | 1.2 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 1.2 | 2.8 | 3.9 | 9.7 |
| Pacific | 3,226.9 | 187.0 | 5.8 | 3.8 | 1.8 | 5.1 | 1.6 | 3.5 | 5.8 | 7.0 | 4.0 | 8.4 | 9.4 | 15.6 |
| | | | | Spanish-speaking Americans | | | | | | | | | | |
| New England | 1,824.7 | 33.6 | 1.8 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 3.3 | 1.3 | 3.8 | 5.2 | 2.7 |
| Middle Atlantic | 5,743.0 | 209.6 | 3.6 | 2.2 | 1.4 | 2.2 | 1.0 | 1.7 | 3.5 | 4.9 | 2.4 | 4.7 | 9.4 | 7.8 |
| East North Central | 6,721.3 | 130.5 | 1.9 | .7 | .6 | .9 | .4 | .6 | .9 | 3.0 | 1.4 | 2.9 | 5.3 | 2.5 |
| West North Central | 1,941.5 | 17.0 | .9 | .5 | .5 | .5 | .3 | .5 | .6 | 1.3 | .8 | 1.2 | 2.2 | 1.1 |
| South Atlantic | 4,108.6 | 60.3 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.5 | .7 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 2.4 | 3.4 |
| East South Central | 1,525.7 | 2.0 | .1 | .2 | .3 | .2 | .1 | .2 | .2 | .1 | .1 | .1 | .1 | .3 |
| West South Central | 2,066.5 | 168.9 | 8.2 | 4.4 | 2.2 | 5.1 | 2.3 | 7.2 | 5.1 | 11.2 | 6.5 | 12.5 | 16.6 | 13.0 |
| Mountain | 868.8 | 87.8 | 10.1 | 4.8 | 1.8 | 5.8 | 3.3 | 6.5 | 6.4 | 15.8 | 9.7 | 16.5 | 25.0 | 14.7 |
| Pacific | 3,226.9 | 309.6 | 9.6 | 4.5 | 2.1 | 5.4 | 2.7 | 4.5 | 6.6 | 16.9 | 9.6 | 17.9 | 27.7 | 12.7 |

SOURCE: See source, table G–7.

## Table G–9. Employment of Negroes and Spanish-Speaking Americans in Firms With 100 or More Employees, by Selected Industry Division and Occupation Group, 1966, 1969–71

| Year and industry division | Number employed (thousands) | | Minority group as percent of total | Percent of total employment in job category | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | White-collar workers | | | | | | Blue-collar workers | | | | Service workers |
| | Total | Minority group | | Total | Professional | Technical | Managers and officials | Sales workers | Clerical workers | Total | Craftsmen | Operatives | Laborers | |
| **1966** | | | | Negroes | | | | | | | | | | |
| Manufacturing | 13,660.5 | 1,066.8 | 7.8 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 1.6 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 2.0 | 10.3 | 3.7 | 10.5 | 18.5 | 21.8 |
| Transportation and public utilities | 2,951.2 | 192.1 | 6.5 | 2.6 | .4 | .9 | .5 | 1.8 | 3.9 | 8.4 | 2.1 | 7.7 | 27.6 | 29.5 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 3,637.5 | 289.6 | 8.0 | 3.2 | 1.3 | 2.2 | 1.3 | 2.8 | 5.4 | 14.6 | 5.1 | 14.2 | 22.9 | 15.4 |
| Finance, insurance, real estate | 1,510.1 | 55.8 | 3.7 | 2.7 | .5 | 1.6 | .9 | 2.7 | 3.5 | 13.1 | 4.9 | 11.0 | 31.8 | 27.1 |
| Services | 2,853.4 | 394.6 | 13.8 | 4.9 | 2.8 | 8.2 | 2.4 | 3.1 | 5.5 | 21.9 | 6.8 | 26.8 | 28.6 | 30.7 |
| | | | | Spanish-speaking Americans | | | | | | | | | | |
| Manufacturing | 13,660.5 | 323.9 | 2.4 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 3.1 | 1.9 | 3.0 | 5.1 | 2.3 |
| Transportation and public utilities | 2,951.2 | 59.6 | 2.0 | 1.1 | .7 | 1.0 | .4 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 2.8 | 1.6 | 2.3 | 7.1 | 3.3 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 3,637.5 | 97.4 | 2.7 | 1.7 | .9 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 4.8 | 3.1 | 4.1 | 7.0 | 3.6 |
| Finance, insurance, real estate | 1,510.1 | 28.6 | 1.9 | 1.8 | .5 | 1.0 | .7 | 1.3 | 2.4 | 3.8 | 1.9 | 3.8 | 7.1 | 2.9 |
| Services | 2,853.4 | 86.2 | 3.0 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 1.8 | .8 | 1.2 | 2.0 | 5.8 | 2.9 | 6.4 | 7.4 | 5.2 |
| **1969** | | | | Negroes | | | | | | | | | | |
| Manufacturing | 14,027.5 | 1,324.6 | 9.4 | 2.2 | 1.0 | 2.8 | 1.1 | 1.7 | 3.6 | 12.5 | 5.3 | 13.5 | 19.6 | 22.8 |
| Transportation and public utilities | 3,142.8 | 241.5 | 7.7 | 5.1 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 4.9 | 7.8 | 9.0 | 3.2 | 9.3 | 27.1 | 24.7 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 4,535.9 | 378.9 | 8.4 | 4.3 | 1.8 | 3.7 | 2.0 | 4.5 | 6.0 | 14.2 | 6.5 | 14.0 | 21.9 | 23.7 |
| Finance, insurance, real estate | 1,860.9 | 118.6 | 6.4 | 5.4 | 1.3 | 4.6 | 1.2 | 3.8 | 7.4 | 14.5 | 5.8 | 15.3 | 23.2 | 28.5 |
| Services | 3,857.3 | 540.6 | 14.0 | 6.1 | 3.5 | 11.6 | 3.5 | 4.4 | 7.7 | 21.4 | 7.1 | 25.0 | 30.3 | 29.9 |
| | | | | Spanish-speaking Americans | | | | | | | | | | |
| Manufacturing | 14,027.5 | 456.0 | 3.3 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 1.4 | 4.3 | 2.6 | 4.2 | 6.8 | 3.4 |
| Transportation and public utilities | 3,142.8 | 74.7 | 2.4 | 1.5 | .7 | 1.4 | .6 | 1.4 | 2.1 | 3.1 | 2.0 | 2.7 | 8.0 | 3.2 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 4,535.9 | 133.4 | 2.9 | 2.0 | .9 | 1.7 | 1.1 | 2.1 | 2.6 | 4.7 | 3.6 | 4.2 | 6.8 | 5.4 |
| Finance, insurance, real estate | 1,860.9 | 49.4 | 2.7 | 2.5 | .8 | 1.8 | .9 | 1.5 | 3.3 | 7.3 | 2.9 | 8.9 | 10.3 | 4.3 |
| Services | 3,857.3 | 133.4 | 3.5 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 2.8 | 1.1 | 1.7 | 2.6 | 6.1 | 3.5 | 7.0 | 7.3 | 5.9 |
| **1970** | | | | Negroes | | | | | | | | | | |
| Manufacturing | 14,534.7 | 1,444.8 | 9.9 | 2.6 | 1.2 | 3.1 | 1.3 | 2.0 | 4.2 | 13.0 | 5.7 | 14.3 | 19.6 | 23.1 |
| Transportation and public utilities | 3,096.1 | 265.3 | 8.6 | 6.3 | 1.4 | 3.1 | 1.4 | 5.5 | 9.6 | 9.8 | 4.1 | 10.3 | 26.4 | 24.8 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 4,166.3 | 376.0 | 9.0 | 5.0 | 2.2 | 4.2 | 2.4 | 5.0 | 7.3 | 15.3 | 7.5 | 15.4 | 22.0 | 21.5 |
| Finance, insurance, real estate | 1,659.4 | 131.5 | 7.9 | 6.9 | 1.9 | 5.0 | 1.5 | 4.8 | 9.4 | 16.3 | 6.2 | 16.6 | 27.5 | 27.2 |
| Services | 1,280.8 | 218.2 | 17.0 | 5.4 | 2.5 | 5.0 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 8.6 | 24.6 | 8.1 | 25.9 | 40.2 | 30.8 |
| | | | | Spanish-speaking Americans | | | | | | | | | | |
| Manufacturing | 14,534.7 | 525.9 | 3.6 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 1.6 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.7 | 4.7 | 3.0 | 4.6 | 7.8 | 3.8 |
| Transportation and public utilities | 3,096.1 | 79.6 | 2.6 | 1.7 | .8 | 1.7 | .7 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 3.3 | 2.1 | 2.9 | 8.0 | 4.3 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 4,166.3 | 142.6 | 3.4 | 2.2 | 1.0 | 2.1 | 1.3 | 2.2 | 2.9 | 6.0 | 4.1 | 5.5 | 8.3 | 5.9 |
| Finance, insurance, real estate | 1,659.4 | 51.4 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 3.8 | 7.6 | 3.1 | 8.4 | 11.9 | 5.5 |
| Services | 1,280.8 | 76.3 | 6.0 | 2.4 | 1.3 | 2.8 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 3.5 | 8.1 | 4.4 | 8.5 | 11.6 | 10.2 |
| **1971** | | | | Negroes | | | | | | | | | | |
| Manufacturing | 13,685.2 | 1,354.8 | 9.9 | 2.8 | 1.4 | 3.1 | 1.5 | 2.2 | 4.3 | 13.0 | 5.9 | 14.4 | 19.2 | 22.5 |
| Transportation and public utilities | 3,221.3 | 283.4 | 8.8 | 6.6 | 1.7 | 3.6 | 1.7 | 3.4 | 10.2 | 10.0 | 4.1 | 11.4 | 25.5 | 24.9 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 3,972.7 | 344.7 | 8.7 | 5.1 | 2.2 | 3.7 | 2.7 | 5.1 | 7.4 | 14.8 | 7.3 | 15.4 | 19.7 | 20.5 |
| Finance, insurance, real estate | 1,733.5 | 136.1 | 7.9 | 7.0 | 2.2 | 5.2 | 1.7 | 4.6 | 9.4 | 14.8 | 6.9 | 13.5 | 27.3 | 26.3 |
| Services | 1,136.7 | 195.9 | 17.2 | 5.0 | 2.2 | 4.9 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 8.0 | 26.3 | 7.4 | 26.0 | 44.9 | 30.3 |
| | | | | Spanish-speaking Americans | | | | | | | | | | |
| Manufacturing | 13,685.2 | 496.9 | 3.6 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 1.7 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 1.8 | 4.7 | 2.9 | 4.6 | 7.7 | 4.1 |
| Transportation and public utilities | 3,221.3 | 87.9 | 2.7 | 1.9 | 1.0 | 1.8 | .8 | 1.5 | 2.5 | 3.5 | 2.3 | 3.1 | 8.6 | 4.5 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 3,972.7 | 142.6 | 3.6 | 2.4 | 1.2 | 2.6 | 1.5 | 2.5 | 3.0 | 6.3 | 4.6 | 5.8 | 8.3 | 6.0 |
| Finance, insurance, real estate | 1,733.5 | 56.7 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 1.1 | 2.0 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 4.1 | 7.4 | 4.0 | 7.3 | 13.7 | 5.7 |
| Services | 1,136.7 | 72.8 | 6.4 | 2.6 | 1.4 | 2.6 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 4.0 | 8.6 | 5.1 | 9.1 | 11.6 | 10.9 |

SOURCE: See source, table G–7.

## Table G–10. Government Purchases of Goods and Services, 1962–72

[Billions of dollars]

| Level of government | Total [1] | Government purchases of goods and services [2] | | | | | Compensation of employees of government enterprises |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total | Purchases from private industry | Compensation of general government personnel | | | |
| | | | | Total | Civilian | Military | |
| **TOTAL** | | | | | | | |
| 1962 | $123.1 | $117.1 | $62.5 | $54.7 | $43.2 | $11.5 | $6.0 |
| 1963 | 129.0 | 122.5 | 64.4 | 58.1 | 46.5 | 11.7 | 6.6 |
| 1964 | 135.7 | 128.7 | 65.7 | 63.0 | 50.4 | 12.6 | 7.0 |
| 1965 | 144.4 | 137.0 | 69.2 | 67.8 | 54.7 | 13.1 | 7.4 |
| 1966 | 164.9 | 156.8 | 80.2 | 76.6 | 60.8 | 15.8 | 8.1 |
| 1967 | 188.8 | 180.1 | 95.0 | 85.1 | 67.6 | 17.5 | 8.7 |
| 1968 | 209.4 | 194.6 | 104.7 | 94.9 | 75.5 | 19.4 | 9.8 |
| 1969 | 230.5 | 210.0 | 106.2 | 103.8 | 83.1 | 20.7 | 10.5 |
| 1970 | 231.2 | 219.0 | 104.4 | 114.6 | 93.2 | 21.4 | 12.2 |
| 1971 | 246.0 | 232.8 | 108.0 | 124.8 | 103.5 | 21.4 | 13.2 |
| 1972 p | [3] | 252.7 | [3] | [3] | [3] | [3] | [3] |
| **FEDERAL GOVERNMENT** | | | | | | | |
| 1962 | 67.5 | 63.4 | 39.1 | 24.3 | 12.8 | 11.5 | 4.1 |
| 1963 | 68.7 | 64.2 | 39.0 | 25.3 | 13.6 | 11.7 | 4.4 |
| 1964 | 69.9 | 65.2 | 38.0 | 27.2 | 14.5 | 12.6 | 4.7 |
| 1965 | 71.9 | 66.9 | 38.4 | 28.5 | 15.3 | 13.1 | 5.0 |
| 1966 | 83.3 | 77.8 | 45.2 | 32.6 | 16.8 | 15.8 | 5.5 |
| 1967 | 96.6 | 90.7 | 54.8 | 35.9 | 18.4 | 17.5 | 5.9 |
| 1968 | 105.4 | 98.8 | 59.3 | 39.5 | 20.1 | 19.4 | 6.6 |
| 1969 | 105.9 | 98.8 | 56.6 | 42.2 | 21.5 | 20.7 | 7.1 |
| 1970 | 104.8 | 96.5 | 51.4 | 45.1 | 23.7 | 21.4 | 8.3 |
| 1971 | 106.8 | 97.8 | 50.2 | 47.6 | 26.2 | 21.4 | 9.0 |
| 1972 p | [3] | 106.0 | [3] | [3] | [3] | [3] | [3] |
| *Defense and Atomic Energy Programs* | | | | | | | |
| 1962 | 51.8 | 51.6 | 33.0 | 18.6 | 7.1 | 11.5 | .3 |
| 1963 | 51.0 | 50.8 | 31.8 | 19.0 | 7.4 | 11.7 | .3 |
| 1964 | 50.3 | 50.0 | 29.6 | 20.3 | 7.7 | 12.6 | .3 |
| 1965 | 50.4 | 50.1 | 28.9 | 21.2 | 8.1 | 13.1 | .3 |
| 1966 | 61.0 | 60.7 | 35.9 | 24.8 | 9.0 | 15.8 | .3 |
| 1967 | 72.6 | 72.3 | 44.9 | 27.4 | 9.9 | 17.5 | .3 |
| 1968 | 78.6 | 78.3 | 48.1 | 30.2 | 10.8 | 19.4 | .3 |
| 1969 | 78.8 | 78.4 | 46.2 | 32.2 | 11.5 | 20.7 | .4 |
| 1970 | 75.5 | 75.1 | 41.6 | 33.5 | 12.1 | 21.4 | .4 |
| 1971 | 71.8 | 71.4 | 37.1 | 34.3 | 13.0 | 21.4 | .4 |
| 1972 p | [3] | 76.3 | [3] | [3] | [3] | [3] | [3] |
| *Nondefense and Space Programs* | | | | | | | |
| 1962 | 15.6 | 11.8 | 6.1 | 5.7 | 5.7 | ..... | 3.8 |
| 1963 | 17.6 | 13.5 | 7.2 | 6.3 | 6.3 | ..... | 4.1 |
| 1964 | 19.6 | 15.2 | 8.4 | 6.8 | 6.8 | ..... | 4.4 |
| 1965 | 21.5 | 16.8 | 9.5 | 7.3 | 7.3 | ..... | 4.7 |
| 1966 | 22.3 | 17.1 | 9.3 | 7.8 | 7.8 | ..... | 5.2 |
| 1967 | 24.0 | 18.4 | 9.9 | 8.4 | 8.4 | ..... | 5.6 |
| 1968 | 26.8 | 20.5 | 11.2 | 9.3 | 9.3 | ..... | 6.3 |
| 1969 | 27.1 | 20.4 | 10.4 | 10.0 | 10.0 | ..... | 6.7 |
| 1970 | 29.4 | 21.5 | 9.9 | 11.6 | 11.6 | ..... | 7.9 |
| 1971 | 34.9 | 26.3 | 13.1 | 13.2 | 13.2 | ..... | 8.6 |
| 1972 p | [3] | 29.7 | [3] | [3] | [3] | ..... | [3] |
| **STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT** | | | | | | | |
| 1962 | 55.7 | 53.7 | 23.3 | 30.4 | 30.4 | ..... | 1.9 |
| 1963 | 60.4 | 58.2 | 25.4 | 32.9 | 32.9 | ..... | 2.1 |
| 1964 | 65.8 | 63.5 | 27.7 | 35.9 | 35.9 | ..... | 2.3 |
| 1965 | 72.4 | 70.1 | 30.8 | 39.3 | 39.3 | ..... | 2.4 |
| 1966 | 81.6 | 79.0 | 35.0 | 44.0 | 44.0 | ..... | 2.6 |
| 1967 | 92.2 | 89.4 | 40.2 | 49.2 | 49.2 | ..... | 2.8 |
| 1968 | 104.0 | 100.8 | 45.4 | 55.4 | 55.4 | ..... | 3.2 |
| 1969 | 114.6 | 111.2 | 49.6 | 61.6 | 61.6 | ..... | 3.4 |
| 1970 | 126.4 | 122.5 | 53.0 | 69.5 | 69.5 | ..... | 3.9 |
| 1971 | 139.2 | 135.0 | 57.7 | 77.3 | 77.3 | ..... | 4.2 |
| 1972 p | [3] | 146.7 | [3] | [3] | [3] | ..... | [3] |

p Preliminary.

[1] For comparability with data on government employment, compensation of government enterprise employees has been added to the total of government purchases of goods and services, as shown in the national income and product accounts. Capital expenditures by these enterprises are included in government purchases of goods and services. (Government enterprises include government-operated activities selling products and services to the public, such as the postal service, local water departments, and publicly owned power stations.)

[2] As defined in the national income and product accounts.

[3] Not available.

SOURCE: Based on data from the Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

## Table G–11. Employment Resulting From Government Purchases of Goods and Services, and Employment in Government Enterprises, 1962–72

[Millions of employees]

| Level of government | Total | Public and private employment resulting from government purchases of goods and services [1] | | | | | Employment in government enterprises [2] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total | Employment in private industry | General government personnel | | | |
| | | | | Total | Civilian | Military | |
| **TOTAL** | | | | | | | |
| 1962 | 18.3 | 17.2 | 6.1 | 11.1 | 8.3 | 2.8 | 1.1 |
| 1963 | 18.8 | 17.7 | 6.4 | 11.3 | 8.6 | 2.7 | 1.1 |
| 1964 | 19.2 | 18.0 | 6.4 | 11.6 | 8.9 | 2.7 | 1.2 |
| 1965 | 19.6 | 18.4 | 6.4 | 12.0 | 9.3 | 2.7 | 1.2 |
| 1966 | 21.3 | 19.8 | 6.6 | 13.2 | 10.0 | 3.1 | 1.3 |
| 1967 | 22.9 | 21.6 | 7.7 | 13.9 | 10.5 | 3.4 | 1.3 |
| 1968 | 23.8 | 22.5 | 8.1 | 14.4 | 10.9 | 3.5 | 1.3 |
| 1969 | 23.3 | 21.9 | 7.1 | 14.8 | 11.3 | 3.5 | 1.4 |
| 1970 | 23.0 | 21.6 | 6.9 | 14.7 | 11.6 | 3.1 | 1.4 |
| 1971 | 22.8 | 21.4 | 6.8 | 14.6 | 11.9 | 2.7 | 1.4 |
| 1972 p | 23.0 | 21.6 | 6.8 | 14.8 | 12.4 | 2.4 | 1.4 |
| **FEDERAL GOVERNMENT** | | | | | | | |
| 1962 | 9.0 | 8.4 | 3.7 | 4.6 | 1.8 | 2.8 | .7 |
| 1963 | 9.1 | 8.4 | 3.9 | 4.5 | 1.8 | 2.7 | .7 |
| 1964 | 8.9 | 8.2 | 3.7 | 4.5 | 1.8 | 2.7 | .7 |
| 1965 | 8.9 | 8.1 | 3.5 | 4.6 | 1.8 | 2.7 | .8 |
| 1966 | 9.6 | 8.7 | 3.6 | 5.1 | 2.0 | 3.1 | .9 |
| 1967 | 10.5 | 9.6 | 4.1 | 5.5 | 2.1 | 3.4 | .9 |
| 1968 | 10.6 | 9.7 | 4.2 | 5.5 | 2.1 | 3.5 | .9 |
| 1969 | 10.2 | 9.3 | 3.7 | 5.6 | 2.1 | 3.5 | .9 |
| 1970 | 9.3 | 8.4 | 3.3 | 5.1 | 2.0 | 3.1 | .9 |
| 1971 | 8.7 | 7.8 | 3.2 | 4.6 | 1.9 | 2.7 | .9 |
| 1972 p | 8.3 | 7.4 | 3.1 | 4.3 | 1.9 | 2.4 | .9 |
| *Defense and Atomic Energy Programs* | | | | | | | |
| 1962 | 6.9 | 6.8 | 2.9 | 3.9 | 1.0 | 2.8 | .1 |
| 1963 | 6.4 | 6.3 | 2.6 | 3.7 | 1.0 | 2.7 | .1 |
| 1964 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 2.6 | 3.7 | 1.0 | 2.7 | .1 |
| 1965 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 2.5 | 3.7 | 1.0 | 2.7 | .1 |
| 1966 | 7.1 | 7.0 | 2.9 | 4.1 | 1.0 | 3.1 | .1 |
| 1967 | 7.8 | 7.7 | 3.2 | 4.5 | 1.1 | 3.4 | .1 |
| 1968 | 8.1 | 8.0 | 3.4 | 4.6 | 1.1 | 3.5 | .1 |
| 1969 | 7.6 | 7.5 | 2.9 | 4.6 | 1.1 | 3.5 | .1 |
| 1970 | 6.7 | 6.6 | 2.5 | 4.1 | 1.0 | 3.1 | .1 |
| 1971 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 2.2 | 3.7 | 1.0 | 2.7 | .1 |
| 1972 p | 5.4 | 5.3 | 1.9 | 3.4 | 1.0 | 2.4 | .1 |
| *Nondefense and Space Programs* | | | | | | | |
| 1962 | 2.2 | 1.6 | .8 | .8 | .8 | ---------- | .6 |
| 1963 | 2.7 | 2.1 | 1.3 | .8 | .8 | ---------- | .6 |
| 1964 | 2.5 | 1.9 | 1.1 | .8 | .8 | ---------- | .6 |
| 1965 | 2.6 | 1.9 | 1.0 | .9 | .9 | ---------- | .7 |
| 1966 | 2.6 | 1.8 | .8 | 1.0 | 1.0 | ---------- | .8 |
| 1967 | 2.6 | 1.9 | .9 | 1.0 | 1.0 | ---------- | .8 |
| 1968 | 2.5 | 1.7 | .8 | .9 | .9 | ---------- | .8 |
| 1969 | 2.6 | 1.8 | .8 | 1.0 | 1.0 | ---------- | .8 |
| 1970 | 2.6 | 1.8 | .8 | 1.0 | 1.0 | ---------- | .8 |
| 1971 | 2.7 | 1.9 | 1.0 | .9 | .9 | ---------- | .8 |
| 1972 p | 2.9 | 2.1 | 1.2 | .9 | .9 | ---------- | .8 |
| **STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT** | | | | | | | |
| 1962 | 9.3 | 8.9 | 2.4 | 6.5 | 6.5 | ---------- | .4 |
| 1963 | 9.6 | 9.2 | 2.5 | 6.7 | 6.7 | ---------- | .4 |
| 1964 | 10.1 | 9.7 | 2.7 | 7.0 | 7.0 | ---------- | .4 |
| 1965 | 10.8 | 10.3 | 2.9 | 7.4 | 7.4 | ---------- | .5 |
| 1966 | 11.5 | 11.0 | 3.0 | 8.0 | 8.0 | ---------- | .5 |
| 1967 | 12.5 | 12.0 | 3.6 | 8.4 | 8.4 | ---------- | .5 |
| 1968 | 13.2 | 12.7 | 3.9 | 8.8 | 8.8 | ---------- | .5 |
| 1969 | 13.1 | 12.6 | 3.4 | 9.2 | 9.2 | ---------- | .5 |
| 1970 | 13.7 | 13.2 | 3.6 | 9.6 | 9.6 | ---------- | .5 |
| 1971 | 14.1 | 13.6 | 3.6 | 10.0 | 10.0 | ---------- | .5 |
| 1972 p | 14.7 | 14.2 | 3.7 | 10.5 | 10.5 | ---------- | .5 |

p Preliminary.

[1] Derived from the national income and product accounts.

[2] Includes government-operated activities selling products and services to the public, such as the postal service, local water departments, and publicly owned power stations.

NOTE: Total government personnel, not shown separately, is the sum of general government personnel and employment in government enterprises.

SOURCE: Based on data from the Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

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